SUNDAY TIMES, February 9, 1930.

LONDON LATE EDN.—JAPANESE NAVAL DEMANDS

Sunday Times

Established 1822. and SUNDAY SPECIAL. 108th Year of Issue.

No. 5574. POSTAGE { INLAND, CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND ... 1½d. / OTHER COLONIES AND PLACES ABROAD ... 2½d. LONDON, FEBRUARY 9, 1930. PRICE TWOPENCE.

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The finest old Port procurable.

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Le Premier Restaurant du Monde
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'DOWN WITH DORA!'
Chas. B. Cochran's Song and Dance Show
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Book Tables for
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Supper & Dance. Extension to 2 a.m.
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The York and Berners Hotels are set back from the rush of London traffic. They were built and equipped for Visitors who desire modern refinement, comfort and quiet. They are conveniently situated for the main shopping thoroughfares and all Theatres. Hot and cold running water in every bedroom. Complete Tariff on application. The address of both Hotels is Berners Street (Oxford Street), London, W.1.
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Situated opposite the beautiful Kensington Palace Gardens, within easy distances of the Tube and Underground Railway Stations, and a few minutes from the "hub-bub" of Theatreland.
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Our Knitted Section contains a wonderful variety of fashionable models, amongst which are Suits and Frocks suitable for all types of figures.
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EVERY BEDROOM
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250 Rooms and Suites with Hot and Cold Running Water, Telephone, &c. Reduced Winter Terms now in operation. FREE GOLF.
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Moderate Tariff combined with a good service and congenial surroundings.
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10 minutes' walk or 3 minutes by Underground from the
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100 bedrooms with hot and cold running water, gas fires and P.O. 'phones. 35 bathrooms. Central heating. Spacious lounges. Beautiful BALLROOM.
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12s. 6d. per day or 8s. 6d. bed and breakfast.
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RENOWNED for quietude, solid comfort and refinement.
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lately remodelled, entirely redecorated and controlled by well-known Syndicate. Undoubtedly the Best Value in London. 150 rooms. Billiards. Fly Licnsd. 'Phone, Mus. 2434 & 2435. Tel. "Proximity, London."

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All bedrooms and suites fitted running water and 'phones. Dairy Produce from own Farm. Terms: Bedroom Breakfast, Bath and attendance from 10/6 per day. Luncheon 3/6. Dinner, 5/-
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A First Class Hotel in fine open position where Business Men can stay with their families at Moderate Tariff. Special terms for regular visitors. All rooms have central heating, running water, and 'phone, and are always nicely warmed in Winter. Private Bathrooms with Toilet. (Fully Licensed.)
A. WILD, late Continental Savoy, and Mena House, Cairo.

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and SIX OTHER BRANCHES in BLOOMSBURY.
TERMS on application.

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SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.
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Half-an-hour from the City and West End.
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Double Rooms from 9 guineas.
With Private Bath from 11 guineas.
Golf on private 18-hole Golf Course (6,355 yards) in own park of 230 acres. Luxurious car service between Hotel and East Croydon Station. Billiards, Tennis, Dancing. All Free. Hot and Cold Water, Radiator and Telephone in every bedroom. Numerous suites and rooms with private bathroom.
Every Saturday, Dinner and Dance, 10/6.
Jack Hylton presents his Rhythmagicians.
Profusely illustrated brochure free on request.

THE ABAN COURT HOTEL
Newly installed Hot and Cold Running Water and Telephones in every room.
19-25, HARRINGTON GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON, S.W.7

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BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD.
(Facing the Palace.) 1 min. Victoria Station.
Every convenience, h. and c. water, heating, and 'phone in every bedroom. Terms moderate.
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Thurloe Place, South Kensington.
Adjoining Hotel Rembrandt. Own imposing entrance. Facing Brompton Oratory and Parish Church. Most convenient for weddings, private dinners, dances and other functions.
Car Park. Dates and charges from Manager.

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This up-to-date Hotel prides itself on perfect service in an atmosphere of comfort and homeliness which makes the visitor feel absolutely at ease. Everything that painstaking consideration and careful forethought can devise is here employed to make your stay enjoyable. Inclusive weekly terms from 4½ gns.
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Your London Residence—
ALEXANDRA HOTEL,
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Make the recently modernised Alexandra your home when visiting London. It has now 140 bedrooms, with hot and cold water, telephone, and gas or electric heating. Bedroom, bath and breakfast from 14/6.
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HOTEL NORMAN
(Telephone Putney 5991-2.)
CARLTON ROAD, PUTNEY HILL, S.W.15.
Full Particulars see page 28.

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA
(London's most popular Resort).
WEST CLIFF RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
Best position. Running H. & C. Water. Gas Fires in Bedrooms. Central Heating. Every Amusement. Unsurpassed Cuisine. Garage. Terms from 4 gns. per week. (Special arrangements for City Gentlemen.)
'Phone: 4198 (Management). Proprietor:
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High Class Residential Hotel. Complete Suites. Electric Lift. Every comfort. Inclusive Winter terms. Manageress, Tel. 338.
MOST DESIRABLE GUEST HOUSE.

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Ideal Winter residence. excellent cuisine, every comfort. H. & C. in every bedroom and gas fires. Separate lock-up heated garages 5 mins. golf course. 5 mins. station. 40 mins. town. 'Phone: 164

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The old proverb warns us against creating difficulties which may never arise. One problem need never trouble you—" where to stay." You will find every comfort and convenience at the following Hotels:—
ORCHARD HOTEL
Portman Street, Marble Arch, W.1
MASCOT HOTEL
York Street, Baker Street, W.1.
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(Between Albert Hall and Barkers.)
BRITISH EMPIRE HOTEL
De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.8
HOTEL VANDERBILT
76-86, Cromwell Road, S.W.7
For particulars see page 28.

BRANKSOME TOWER HOTEL
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ONCE a fine old country seat, this Hotel stands in a position which has won it the title of "The Cap Martin of England." The excellent appointments, cuisine and service set a standard of luxury nowhere surpassed. There are ten acres of grounds, abounding in wooded walks which lead directly to the private cliffs, promenade and foreshore. The finest squash racquets court in England; hard tennis courts and putting course. Lift to all floors. Garage for 90 cars.
Write for illustrated booklet to T. LOUIS, Manager.
Telephone: Visitors 4000, Management 415. Telegrams: Branksome Tower, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH'S BLUE SKIES
and the
NEW SOLARIUM AT
THE TOLLARD ROYAL HOTEL
are the attractions now.
Continual Sunshine Day and Night giving Health, Warmth and Sleep to its Visitors.
40 miles Seascape Views and most unique position on West Cliff.
Cuisine par excellence. Hot and Cold Running Water, and Gas Fires in all rooms.
SPECIAL REDUCED WINTER TARIFF
Write to Manager for Illustrated Brochure of Solarium and Hotel.
Telephone: BOURNEMOUTH 375.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W.
Facing Hyde Park. 1st class. One of London's Latest
(Under entirely New Management.)
Within one minute Knightsbridge Station. Centre of most fashionable shops. Central heating. Large and small self-contained suites with private bathrooms, &c. Telephone hot and cold running water in bedrooms. Most comfortable public rooms. LARGE BEAUTIFUL BALLROOM available for Receptions and Private Dances. Finest Floor in London. Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Charges. Garage attached.
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TOKSOWA HOTEL,
DULWICH COMMON, S.E.21
(West Dulwich Station)
A first-class Residential Hotel amid delightful surroundings, yet only four miles from Charing Cross. Electric rail service (every 10 minutes) to Victoria and Holborn and good bus services to West End. Adjoining well-known Golf Course (18 holes) and the Dulwich Covered Tennis Courts. Excellent cuisine and comfortable lounges. Gas fires in all bedrooms. Billiards and Hard Court Tennis (free). Bridge, etc. Special terms for City men. Write for brochure and further particulars to Manageress.
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Stay at
MARGATE.
WHITE HART HOTEL
for every comfort. Specially reduced terms.
FULLY LICENSED.
Telephone 44. Apply Manageress.

"Old Court" Hotel
AVONCLIFF (via Westwood)
Bradford-on-Avon
A First-Class Hotel with the Country House atmosphere. Write for booklet.
"A GEM IN THE AVON VALLEY."
A.A. - - - - - R.A.C.

For Food and Wine—Lunch and Dine at
THE HIND'S HEAD HOTEL, BRAY.
Old English Cooking. Finest Vintage Moselles, Hocks, Burgundies. Ports. Private Bathroom to each Bedroom. Roaring Log Fires. Maidenh'd 567 & 1377.

THE CAVENDISH
Eastbourne
Facing the Channel
Every Bedroom has Hot and Cold Softened Running Water, a Telephone and Electric heating.
Many Suites and Bedrooms with Private Bath, Toilet, etc.
Dancing throughout the year. Free to Hotel Residents.
American Bar.
Telephone: Eastbourne 2740.
PIMMS, LTD., Proprietors. J. C. POSSIDONI, Manager.

WHERE MONARCHS LIVED AND PLAYED
OATLANDS PARK HOTEL
WEYBRIDGE, SURREY.
Down the years, Oatlands has oft-times been a scene in the romantic almost incredible drama which we call English History. No battle-scarred castle this, but a Palace built by a King for the enjoyment of his leisure. The name of Oatlands still stands for respite from Life's turmoil, and to-day it is thus associated by many who have made it their Country Home.
Recent structural improvements include the provision of a magnificent new Ballroom, while the installation of running Hot and Cold Water and telephone in each of the 150 Bedrooms will add to the many amenities which those who have visited Oatlands look for and appreciate.
Write for profusely illustrated Brochure.
Telephone Weybridge 1190 (6 lines). Telegrams: "Oatlands, Weybridge."

HENDON HALL,
HENDON, N.W.4.
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.
70 Bedrooms. Hot and Cold water. Gas Fires and Telephones in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Spacious Lounge and Billiards room. 3 Hard Tennis Courts. 9-hole Mashie Course. Lock-up Garages.
Bus No. 104, passes Hotel Entrance.
DANCE EVERY SATURDAY.
Apply MANAGER. Phone: Hendon 1457/8/9. (Adjoins Hendon Golf Club.)

CHALFONT PARK HOTEL, (R.A.C.) GERRARDS CROSS. (A.A.)
A Baronial Hall with Modern Comforts in a lovely 300-acre Park. Golf (9 and 18 holes). Professional: Len Holland. Fine Italian Garden. Spacious Public Rooms, Ballroom, Billiards, Covered Racquet Court, Central Heating, Gas Fires in all Bedrooms.
Inclusive terms from 4½ gns. per week.
Special Week-End Terms for Golfers:
Friday night (dinner) to Monday morning (breakfast), 3 gns.
Saturday (lunch) " " £2.7.6
Including two days' golf on 18-hole course.
30 minutes Paddington or Marylebone.
Telephone 660 (two lines). Telegrams: "Chalpark."

EASTBOURNE.
QUEEN'S HOTEL
Facing South and directly overlooking the sea.
200 Rooms, including many
BATHROOM-BEDROOMS and SUITES.
H. & C. water. 'phone & gas fire in every bedroom.
Fully licensed—excellent cooking, week-end dancing.
Weekly inclusive charge from 3 gns. upwards.

EASTBOURNE again heads the official list for SUNSHINE for all England, with 2,081.3 hours for 1929. Ventnor is 2nd, Torquay 13th, Bournemouth 17th.
(A.A.) ALBION HOTEL (R.A.C.)
EASTBOURNE.
Facing Sea. Fully licensed. Garage. Lift. Central heating. Electric Fires. Sun Porches.
Weekly inclusive charges from 3½ Gns.
Telephone: Eastbourne 1.

WILLOW HAYNE HOTEL,
ANGMERING-ON-SEA.
The hotel is temporarily closed during rebuilding after the recent fire.
ROPER SPYERS - - MANAGING DIRECTOR.

DUNMORE HOTEL,
SHALDON, SOUTH DEVON.
Torquay 6 miles. Teignmouth 1½ mile.
A REALLY FIRST-CLASS HOTEL WITH ALL MODERN COMFORTS.
Private Suites. Fully Licensed.
Phone: Shaldon 2. Tele.: Dunmore, Shaldon.

Visit DEVON now and stay at the
BEDFORD HOTEL, TAVISTOCK
The Motorists' centre. Excellent Golf. Hunting 4 packs).
Delightful scenery. Mild climate. Real Home Comforts. Best English catering, no chilled or foreign meat. Vegetables from own garden. Fully licensed. Moderate Tariff. Under personal supervision. W. I. LAKE. Proprietor.

HOTEL BRIMPTON GRANGE, Nr. Wheatley, Oxford.
The model Hotel with the unique bed-sitting rooms. Excellent wines and food. 44 miles from London. Tel.: Gt. Milton 6. Dinner dance every evening.

BOURNEMOUTH.
CANFORD CLIFFS HOTEL
Standing in six acres of lovely gardens; occupies the most superb position in the whole of Bournemouth Bay.
PARKSTONE GOLF COURSE ADJACENT. TENNIS HARD COURTS IN GROUNDS.
Perfect Cuisine and Service. Orchestral and Dance Music.
Commodious Garage for 35 Cars.
'Phone: 53 CANFORD CLIFFS. Telegrams: "SALUBRITAS," BOURNEMOUTH.

ENJOY REAL ENGLISH COUNTRY LIFE
at one of England's stately homes on the
SURREY HIGHLANDS
Between London and the Sea.
Converted into a luxurious Hotel. Central heating. Running water and 'phones in all rooms and suites. Golf and Hunting. Glorious Views. 20 miles radius.
Illustrated brochure mailed free.
Manageress: NUTFIELD PRIORY, REDHILL
('Phone: Redhill 582)

WHERE WINTER HURRIES BY!
There is one place where you can spend the Winter in comfort, and where the Spring will awaken very soon—
The
LILLEY BROOK HOTEL
(A.A. & R.A.C.)
Charlton Kings, CHELTENHAM SPA.
In this delightful spot at the foot of the Cotswolds, on the outskirts of Cheltenham, you can enjoy golf, on the adjoining 18-hole course (free to Hotel Guests), motor or hunt, or just spend a quiet, comfortable holiday amid exceptionally peaceful surroundings.
Running water in all bedrooms.
Central Heating throughout.
Every modern comfort and excellent cuisine.

BABBACOMBE CLIFF HOTEL,
TORQUAY.
BABBACOMBE'S MOST DELIGHTFUL HOTEL. Situated in its own grounds, with glorious views of the sea and rugged coast. Excellent cuisine. Luxuriously furnished. Hot and cold water in bedrooms.
Telegrams: Unique, Torquay. Telephone: Torquay 7128.
Resident Directors: Mesdames M. Woodman and A. Kennedy
WRITE FOR SPECIAL WINTER TERMS.

BLAZING LOG FIRES. Sheltered, due South. Terraces facing 250 acre park. Cosy warm Bed and Reception Rooms. Renowned Cuisine. FREQUENT DANCES. Cheerful company. GOLF at the door. Hard Tennis Court. Billiards. Full Licence. Lock-up Garages. Hotel Omnibus.
All these amenities exist at
SUNDRIDGE MANSION HOTEL,
BROMLEY, KENT (London ½ hour).
and may be had from 4 Gns. per week inclusive.
No need to go to the Riviera.
Write Manageress, or 'Phone Ravensbourne 3773.

WHY GO ABROAD When Sunshine and Every Comfort Awaits You at
PARK HALL HOTEL
TORQUAY. Tel.: 3434
H. & C. Water & Cent. Heating Radiators all Bedrooms. Facing Sea in Extensive Sub-tropical Grounds. Covered South Verandah 150 ft. 1 min. Med. Baths. Free Tennis (Hard Court). Garage.
For reduced inclusive Winter Terms write Mrs. I. BAGLEY.

TORQUAY
TOURAINE HOTEL
Ideal Winter Residence
Facing South. First-class Cuisine.
Central Heating and H. & C. Water in Bedrooms (40).
Apply for REDUCED WINTER TERMS — T. MILDON.

PAIGNTON PALACE HOTEL
'Phone 5391 'Grams: "Palazzo, Paignton."
TORQUAY THREE MILES
Fully licensed first-class Hotel, own grounds on sea front. Electric Radiators. H. & C. water every room. Central Heating. Lifts. Garage. Perfect Cuisine and Service.
Manager W. A. BRUSA (late Claridges Hotel, London).

WINTER SUNSHINE DEVON
IMPERIAL HOTEL
EXMOUTH
Facing South. 7 acres Gardens, unrivalled views of Sea, Coast and River Scenery. Spacious Lounge, handsome Dining Room. Balconies. Electric Lift. Central Heating, etc. Moderate Winter Inclusive Terms. Apply Manageress. Illustrated Tariff, etc. No. 16.

TOTNES, SOUTH DEVON.
SEYMOUR HOTEL.
Rest, Comfort, with Seasonal Enjoyment. First-class Family and Residential. Recently enlarged. Perfectly situated on the Banks of the Dart. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Moderate Tariff. Lock-up Motor Garages. Central Heating. Write for Illustrated Brochure and Terms. 'Phone, Totnes 14. Tel., Seymour Hotel, Totnes. J. H. Stanbury and Co., Proprietors. Also of the Royal Clarence Hotel, Exeter.

HOTELS CONTINUED ON PAGE 27
CLASSIFIED LIST ON PAGE 28

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 6% BONDS, 1932-1933

ISSUE OF £6,000,000

Interest payable Half-yearly on the 15th June and the 15th December.

A first payment at the rate of £1 15s. 9d. pe Cent. will be made on the 15th June, 1930.

PRICE OF ISSUE £99 PER CENT.

AS FIXED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

	Per Cent.
On Application - - - - - -	£5
On Thursday, 27th February, 1930	£94
	£99

The Bonds are an investment authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925" (subject to the provisions of Section 1 of that Act) and Trustees may invest therein unless expressly forbidden by the instrument (if any) creating the Trust.

THE GOVERNOR and COMPANY of the BANK of ENGLAND are authorised to receive applications for the above-named Bonds.

This Issue is made under the provisions of the East India Loans Act, 1925, and previous Acts. The proceeds of the Issue will be applied towards repayment of £6,000,000 India Bills.

The Bonds will be repayable at par on the 15th June, 1932; but the Secretary of State for India reserves to himself the right, on giving three calendar months notice prior to that date in the *London Gazette*, to extend the date of repayment to the 15th June, 1933, in which event the Bonds will be redeemed at £101 per Cent.

The Bonds will be issued in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000 and £5,000, and will be free of Stamp Duty.

Interest will be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England on the 15th June and the 15th December.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3. In case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as deposit will be refunded by cheque.

Applications may be for the whole or any part of the issue in multiples of £50. No allotments will be made for a less amount than £50.

Default in the payment by the 27th February, 1930, of the balance due that day will render the deposit liable to forfeiture and the allotment to cancellation.

Bond Certificates to Bearer with coupon attached for the interest due 15th June 1930, will be issued in exchange for fully-paid Allotment Letters. These Certificates may be exchanged in due course for Bonds to Bearer. Notice will be given in the Press when the Bonds are ready for issue.

A commission of 5s. per £100 will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on Allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Application forms may be obtained, together with copies of this Prospectus, at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard Street, E.C.3, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; of the Imperial Bank of India, 22, Old Broad Street, E.C.2; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co. 13, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.4; of Messrs. R. Nivison and Co. Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2.

The List will be closed on or before Tuesday, the 11th February, 1930.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
5th February, 1930.

This form of Application may be used,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 6% BONDS, 1932-1933.

Issue of

£6,000,000 AT £99 PER CENT.

To the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, E.C.2.

I/We request you to allot to me/us in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 5th February, 1930, £..... say..... pounds of the above-named Bonds, and I/we hereby engage to pay the sum due 27th February, 1930, on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £..... being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £5 for every £100 of Bonds applied for), is enclosed.

Signature .....

Name in full .....
(BLOCK LETTERS.)
(State Title, if any, or whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss.)

Address .....

Date ..... 1930.

N.B.—Applications must be for not less than £50, and for multiples of £50. Cheques should be made payable to "Bearer" and crossed thus:—

Bank of England, a/c India 6 per cent. Bonds.

LONDON POWER.

INCREASED OUTPUT.

REDUCTION IN OPERATING COSTS.

The annual general meeting of the London Powe Company, Limited, was held on Febru ary 7, 1930, at Ergon House, Horseferry Road Westminster

Mr. W. F. Fladgate, M.V.O., chairman of the company, presided, and in moving the adoption of the report said:—

I do not propose to detain you for any length of time in asking you to adopt the report and accounts for the year 1929.

Capital expenditure during the year has amounted to £1,586,000, the greater part of which has been expended upon the comple tion of the first section of the Deptford West Station, which is now in operation and has proved to be most economical in working. A considerable amount has also been expended on the Battersea Station and the completion of the 22,000-volt mains.

It has always to be remembered that the company is by its constitution precluded from making any profit, so the criterion of our success is diminution in cost, and this has been most satisfactory.

In every respect the progress of our work has been satisfactory. The output has in creased 23.46 per cent over 1928, and amounts to some 733,000,000 units, a total only ex ceeded in this country by the associated group of power companies operating on the North-East Coast of England.

Our operating cost per unit for 1928 averaged 0.278 of a penny. For 1929 this figure is re duced to 0.240 of a penny. The actual saving in money which this reduction represents to the companies is £675,000, taking the year 1924 as the datum.

The control room at Horseferry Road has been completed, enabling the staff at that centre to control the whole of the stations of the company, a most necessary safeguard in the company's operations.

Progress has been made with the founda tions and river work for the Battersea Station, but it will be necessary for the company in the present year to use every effort to expedite this work, and, under circumstances which have arisen recently I have made rearrange ments for dealing with this matter. It is no exaggeration to say that it is the aim of all concerned to make this station the last word in efficient power stations, as it will form one of the most important links in the chain of stations dealing with the generation of electricity in the southern district of Eng land. I am glad to say that I have been able to enlist the services of Sir Gilbert Scott, R.A., to advise on the designs already pre pared by our engineer-in-chief and the archi tects, and I feel satisfied that when the station is built it will form a notable addition to the buildings on the banks of the river, and will constitute a striking architectural feature in the Metropolis.

Before concluding I should like to express my appreciation of the work done by our general manager, our engineer-in-chief, and by the whole of our staff during the past year. It has been worthy of all commendation.

CITY CHATTER.

BANK RATE FILLIP—PUBLIC LOANS—RESILIENT RHODESIANS—BRIGHTER OILS—RUBBER FEATURES.

(R. J. BARRETT, Financial Editor.)

Investment securities generally derived a fresh stimulus from the reduction of the Bank rate, and to some extent the more cheerful sentiment was communicated to other markets. But while investment ubsiness has increased in volume, speculation remains at a low ebb, even the wide fluctuations in Rhodesians being very largely due to professional activity. All is now ready for the Hatry settlement, and when this is completed it is hoped that more initiative will be displayed.

The best feature of the past week was the substantial advance in British Funds. Conversion "B" stock proved more popular, and the margin between this and War Loan 5 per cent. is reduced. Australian stocks, to which attention was directed last week, experienced a substantial recovery, much of the support coming from the Commonwealth itself, the success of the Internal 6 per cent. Conversion Loan helping to re store confidence. On the other hand, India stocks gave way to a slight extent on the impending issue of the new 6 per cent. loan.

Home Railway Prior Charges responded to the improvement in other gilt-edged securities, but the Ordinary stocks, except the Southern and the London group, again had to contend with poor traffics. Dividend announcements of the Great Western, London Midland and Scottish, and Southern are due on Wednesday, and those of the Underground Electric system on Thursday. Of these, the London Midland and Scottish is most doubtful, but in each case it is probable that the declarations will compare favourably with last year's.

Argentine Traffics remain unsatisfactory, and, with the exchange still falling, there is little room for optimism in this market. Foreign Railways generally attract little attention, but Canadian Pacifics soared to 220 on the directors' decision to apply to Parliament for an amendment of the Charter permitting a change of the par value of the Ordinary shares from $100 to $25, with the exchange of one old for four new shares.

BANK RATES.

Within a few weeks Bank rates have fallen in London, Paris, Berlin, and New York. The movement seems to foreshadow a period of world-wide easy-money conditions. After the shocks to which it has been exposed, the business world at home and abroad will welcome what can hardly fail to be a stimulus to industrial expansion. A year ago the Bank of England's rate was advanced by 1 per cent. to 5½ per cent. owing to a loss of approximately £26,000,000 in its gold stocks within the previous five months. This year the position is quite different. Gold has been flowing into Threadneedle Street, and there is every indication that within the next month or two its supplies will be substantially reinforced, for, quite apart from further imports from Spain, arrangements have been made by the Commonwealth Bank of Australia to dispatch £7,000,000 of gold to London immediately. In such circumstances the Bank of England could hardly resist the temptation to give to the traders of this country the earliest possible measure of relief. If gold continues to flow into the vaults of Threadneedle Street, a further reduction in Bank rate is one of the probabilities of the early future. Many people expected the establishment of a 4 per cent. minimum in the summer. If all goes well the change may occur even sooner.

From the practical point of view a low Bank rate means, on the one hand, that undertakings in search of additional working capital can obtain it more cheaply, and, on the other hand, that people with money on deposit will be forced, unless they are content with the 2½ per cent. interest they will henceforward be receiving, to employ it in the highest-class securities offering a much more attractive return.

PUBLIC LOANS.

Now that there is a lull in industrial flotations various public bodies are likely to take advantage of easier money conditions and the growing demand among investors for "safety first" securities. A number of British municipalities will probably follow the example of Brighton, though the public response to that borough's appeal for £1,100,000 does not encourage the hope that such issues will prove very popular unless the price of emission is more favourable to investors. Through the price being fixed at a figure which the market regarded as excessive Brighton underwriters were left with some 48 per cent. of their com mitments. The result should be a warning to other corporations which are contemplating the issue of fresh loans.

By far the biggest operation of the kind is the issue by the Government of India at the price of 99 per cent. of a 6 per cent. loan of £6,000,000. The issue is being made to provide for the repayment of a like amount of sterling bills maturing at the end of the present month, and was not altogether unexpected. But two features took the market by surprise: first, the terms of issue—though it is difficult to see how, in view of the present valuation of India stocks, the Government could have hoped to have borrowed at a lower rate than 6 per cent.—and, secondly, the short duration of the loan, which is repayable at par two years hence or at 1 per cent. premium a year later. Evidently it is hoped that by that time political conditions will have improved sufficiently to permit of provision for its repayment on less onerous terms.

INDUSTRIAL POINTS.

Despite a renewal of forced selling at the start of the week Industrials as a whole displayed a better tendency.

Chief interest attaches to Courtaulds in view of the dividend declaration which may be made next Thursday or Friday. "Bearish" estimates have been published, but these are mere guesswork, Courtaulds' secrets always being well kept. Judging from the way in which the bears have been covering they are not too confident of the accuracy of their forecasts.

Cables and Wireless issues rallied after the "A" Ordinary had touched 60, and the "B" 28. Whatever view may be taken of these—and forecasts of the Ordinary dividend have lately been reduced—the 5½ per cent. Preference stock is considered a good investment at its present level.

Australian Bank shares experienced a notable revival, prices having been unduly affected by the dividend reductions recently announced.

H.P. Sauce reacted after the declaration of a free bonus of one share in three. Both these and Cerebos have a larger following in the Midlands than in London. Both companies have been conspicuously successful, and the shares were firmly held.

Allied Newspapers closed at 1 3-16, while Amalgamated Press rose further to 23s. Shipping shares were still depressed by the poor accounts of the freight market, though Cunards rallied after falling to 20s. Royal Mail Preference stocks gave way further on the fear that the dividends will be passed.

Home and Colonial Stores have been quietly bought in the hope of an increase in the distribution to 30 per cent. Moss Empires results were satisfactory, having regard to the difficulties of the past year.

COAL AND GAS.

Shareholders will note that the chairmen of both the big London gas companies view with some apprehension the proposals embodied in the Government's Coal Mines Bill. As Sir David Milne-Watson, the Gas-Light and Coke chairman, reminded his hearers at Friday's meeting, the gas industry is almost entirely dependent upon coal for the manufacture of gas. The question of supplies and prices is therefore of vital importance. The accusation that the industry has been buying at unfair prices Sir David declares, is without foundation. It has simply been buying in the open market, and if any one is to blame for low prices it is the collieries and not the consumer. He emphatically repudiates the suggestion that the gas industry is a trust, pointing out that it is strictly limited to the dividends it can pay. If the Bill goes through in its present form, the interests not only of shareholders but consumers will be seriously prejudiced.

INVESTMENT HINTS.

Although the warehouses which stock and supply Manchester goods are not uniformly prosperous, some of them having been hit rather badly by the fall in cotton, wool, and silk prices, their trade is of a substantial nature, and the function they fulfil is one that may be regarded as indispensable to the drapery trade. Among others, the Fore Street Warehouse had a set-back in profits and was obliged to reduce its dividend from 7½ per cent. to 5 per cent. This is reflected by the price of the £1 shares, which, at 13s. 6d., yield 7½ per cent. An examination of the balance-sheet shows that the present valuation of the shares is fully covered by assets.

At 16s. Hayes Candy and Company yield 10 per cent., the dividend being maintained at 8 per cent. for the eighth year in succession. Profits have increased from £18,157 to £21,440, and the balance-sheet shows a strong financial position, the investments in gilt edged stocks having risen from £59,818 to £84,600, while stocks have been kept low.

Another firm of warehousemen, Bradbury Greatorex and Co., also make a good showing with profits of £94,949, against £93,771. The dividend and bonus are maintained at 12 per cent. for the eleventh successive year, and the shares, at 32s. 6d., yield 7⅜ per cent.

Australian Government stocks, to which attention was directed last week, have re covered on the official assurances given by the Federal Premier and the Chairman of the Australian Loan Council. They still offer scope for a further advance, and attention may be directed to the relative cheapness of some of the State loans, allowing for redemption. Thus, New South Wales 5 per cent. 1932-42 at 89 ex dividend yields £5 12s. per cent., or, allowing for redemption, 6¼ per cent., while the 4½ per cent. 1935-45 at 85½ shows a "flat" return of £5 8s. per cent. and a total yield with redemption of £6 4s. per cent. Queensland 3⅜ per cent. 1940-60 at 67½ shows £5 13s. per cent., increased by redemption to £6 3s. per cent. When it is added that the part of the yield which represents redemption is free of income-tax it will be seen that these stocks offer a good return to the investor who is prepared to wait.

A line of Bristol Gas 5 per cent. Debenture stock is on offer at 95, free of stamp, yielding £5 5s. 3d. per cent. The 5 per cent. Maximum stock quoted at 83-6 is also a good security, but there is none on the market at the moment.

RESILIENT RHODESIANS.

The Mining markets have been saved from stagnation by a revival of interest in Rhodesian copper shares. At the beginning of the period, and following last week's buoyancy, a reactionary tendency was observable. But a fresh stimulus came to hand in the shape of further highly gratifying borehole results on the N'Changa West property of the Congo Borders Co. As a result widespread buying of the shares forced the price up to nearly £15—a new high level—comparing with the best of £11 10s. during last year's boom. N'Changas themselves naturally received attention, also Rhodesian Anglo-American and Minerals Separation, by reason of their interest in the two companies first named. The official information as to the results of drilling has been supplemented by unofficial calculations of the profit represented by the ore whose existence has been thus indicated. These calculations are impressive, but they overlook the important factor of the time which will be required to translate the copper into cash.

Kaffirs have been under the shadow of a renewed fall in Brakpan largely recovered on Friday. Diamonds show little change.

The question of the course of copper has been settled, for the time being at any rate, by a sharp rise in the price of standard, more especially for cash. In the case of Rio Tinto, the influence of this factor and the appreciation in Rhodesians have been largely offset by liquidation for Paris account.

Broken Hills have developed a steadier tendency, thanks to the reassuring advices from Australia. With the almost solitary exception of Kampar Malayas and Patino, tin shares have failed to benefit from the successful inauguration of the output curtailment scheme of the Tin Producers' Association. The Kampar Co. has declared an interim dividend of 9d. per 10s. share, absorbing only one-third the profits of the first five months of full operations.

OILS BRIGHTER.

Although dealings in Oil shares have con tinued on only a moderate scale, a feature of the business has been steady buying of the leading dividend-payers. The public is still taking very little interest in this section of the Stock Exchange, but shares on offer have generally been well absorbed by professional operators, the view being held that with the clearing-up of the Hatry settlement this market should make good headway. A point upon which stress is laid by dealers is that the oil industry is immune from the Budget uncertainties which are overhanging so many trades at the present time.

Prominent among the shares which have received particular attention have been Anglo-Persians and Burmahs. The dividend outlook for both these companies is regarded favourably, and the low prices recently reached as a result of the Indian unrest have attracted support. Not only has there been a strong local demand, but buying has been reported on American account. Keen demand has continued for both the £1 and 1s. shares of Phœnix Oil and Transport, it being understood in the market that current monthly profits are very much above the rate necessary for the payment of the 5 per cent. total dividend, hopes for which, it will be recalled, were held out by the directors when the interim dividend was recently declared.

RUBBER FEATURES.

Rubber shares failed to benefit by any increase of business on the opening of a New Account last Monday. Despite the fact that interest remained at a low ebb, the tone was firm with price changes upward. There was a little demand for the leaders towards the finish on the stronger tendency of commodity prices. Linggi Debentures were a good market and changed hands up to 2⅜ premium.

Speaking at the meeting of the United Serdang (Sumatra) Rubber Plantations on Tuesday, Mr. H. Eric Miller took the view that consumption and production should about balance during the current year. In these circumstances he thought that it should be possible for British and Dutch producers to raise the market price of rubber to a reasonably remunerative level by curtailing production to only a moderate extent.

Mr. Miller stated that he was on the joint committee of the Dutch and British Growers, and gave an assurance that the formation of a co-operative scheme was being tackled most earnestly. An important meeting with the delegates from Holland was held on Friday, and after this meeting an official statement was issued that "agreement was reached on certain recommendations, which will be sub mitted to their respective associations for aporoval."

Tea shares were a rather more cheerful market and a moderate recovery was shown in a fair number of instances.

THE OUTLOOK.

Evidently the reduction of Bank rate to 4½ per cent. is part of the Bank of England's policy of helping industry, and it is to be hoped that the desired effect will be produced. In view of the keen competition of France and Germany for gold it must be admitted that the Bank has taken a courageous step, and apparently has gone to the extreme limit of concession to the views of Lombard Street, where Continental competition had forced the discount rate to an extremely low figure. This, of course, enables the Government to borrow very cheaply, and emphasises the folly of the Conversion loan issue, committing the country to pay 5 per cent. up to a maximum of thirty-four years.

Cheaper money is stimulating investment, and the outlook for this class of business continues promising, but speculation waits on Thursday's Hatry settlement, and until this is well out of the way the Stock Exchange will not breathe freely. Most of the selling in advance of this settlement came from the provincial exchanges, which had no guarantee fund to make matters easier for debtors, and although this selling came to an end with the last account, it has left a certain amount of financial weakness which impels caution.

HARRODS' PROFITS.

HIGHEST IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY.

The net profit of Harrods for the year ended January 31, 1930, has reached the record total of £834,188, comparing with £775,156 for the preceding year. This year's profit includes the final dividend of £44,865 for 1928-29 upon D. H. Evans and Co.'s shares acquired in 1928.

Subject to final audit, the directors recommend a balance dividend of 15 per cent., again making 20 per cent. (less tax) on the £2,213,396 ordinary capital. £50,000 has been placed to the special reserve account, against £25,000 last year, and the balance to be carried forward is £149,699, against £116,033 brought in.

Dividend warrants will be posted on March 15 to shareholders registered February 15.

YEAST VITE RESULTS.

PROFITS INCREASED AND DIVIDEND DOUBLED.

The directors of Yeast-Vite announce that the net profit for 1929 amounted to £58,026, as compared with £55,495 in the previous year.

They propose a dividend of 11 per cent. on the Participating Preferred Ordinary shares (compared with 9½ per cent.) and 15 per cent. on the Deferred shares (against 7½ per cent.), placing £14,000 to reserve against preliminary expenses, and carrying forward £20,518, compared with £10,691.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

UNCERTAIN—Would make an exchange.

W. T. H. B.—Prefer to keep Bein a Junctions.

E. N.—Better keep Decca Records as a lock-up.

A. C. V.—Do not recommend any of these Trusts.

W. T. K.—Suggest you keep No. 1 and sell the others.

NEMO.—Do not care for No. 2. Nos. 1, 3 and 4 are worth keeping.

LEX.—Better obtain your solicitor's advice as it is a legal matter.

C. W. F.—Take up the new Commercial Bank of Australia shares.

WARY.—1, 2, 4, and 5. Hold for recovery. Keep 6 and 7 for dividends.

BM. (Mll 4 6).—They are a poor lot. Prefer to get rid of them and reinvest.

M. D.—Do not think there is any need for anxiety respecting your South Australia stock.

J. H. N.—Sell Nos. 1, 4, and 5. Hold Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 10 and 11 also 6 and 7 for better prices.

SCROOBA.—Hold Carreras for recovery. The fall seems to have been due mainly to liquidation.

J. T. S.—Scottish National Trust is a well managed company with a good dividend record.

REGULAR READER.—We fear that joining the reconstruction would be throwing good money after bad.

M. A. T.—(1) Would not take the present price for S. T. D. Preferred. (2) Better sell these.

BURNT.—Hold Carreras for some further recovery. The present price is equal to almost £12 cum bonus.

ROTHESAY.—There is a possibility of a larger dividend on Paquins and the shares are a good holding of their kind.

A. M.—The present position of this concern is obscure and repeated efforts to obtain information have been unsuccessful.

E. S. B.—1. Ohissons are worth keeping. 2. Courtaulds are quite likely to reach your price again if you exercise patience.

UNCERTAIN (W.14).—The firm are members of the Stock Exchange, but you have not spelt the first name quite correctly.

ALTO.—(1) Would take up the new Timothy Whites shares. (2) Bede Metal and Chemical are quite a hopeful purchase.

SAXON.—1. Hold Furness Withys. The company is now mainly an investment trust. 2. Burma Corporations should be retained.

W. T. G.—Amalgamated Anthracites have suffered from liquidation and state of coal trade. Would not advise selling at present price.

R. S. W.—1. Do not advise you to take the present price for Bradford Dyers. 2. There has been dissension. Hold for better markets.

W. E. (St. Ives).—The guarantee has run out, but the company may earn the 7 per cent dividend. Would keep them without buying more.

CEFIN BRYN.—1 2 and 3. Suggest you keep them without averaging. 4 and 5. Of the two would rather buy Amalgamated Anthracite Prefs.

GWENFRO.—South Australia 5 per cent. 1932-12 at 91 should suit you. Including redemption, the yield is 6½ per cent., of which about 1¼ is tax free.

C. C. R. (Swansea).—If the call is not paid the directors are entitled to cancel the shares and also take proceedings for the recovery of the amount due.

DIONYS.—(a) Company has a fair record, but can trace no dealings in the shares. (b) These should pay to retain. (c) Indifferent; but would not sell at present. (d and e) Both worth keeping.

COMPTON.—1. Chartered would best suit your purpose. The yield shown is slightly under 5 per cent. 2. Lake Views should go better in time if the promise of recent developments is borne out.

D. K.—Nos. 1 to 12 are satisfactory investments. Would keep Nos. 16, 19 to 23 and 25 and sell No. 13. Cannot trace any market in No. 26. Hold the Rubber and Tea issues for recovery.

N. K. H.—1. Exchange and other considerations are rather against an early advance in Brazilian Tractions. 2. For investment prefer New York Central. The other two are promising Industrials.

T. J. S.—United Havana Railway 4½ per cent. tax free Debentures, Cables and Wireless 5½ per cent. Preference, London and North Eastern 4 per cent. Prefs., Vickers 5 per cent. tax free Prefs. and Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds 5 per cent. Second tax free Preferences would give you the yield you require.

PAST WEEK'S MARKET FEATURES

	Jan. 31.		Feb. 6.		+ Rise or — Fall
GILT-EDGE.					
Conversion 5% 'B'	100½	...	101¼	...	+ ⅛
Do. 3½%	75⅞	...	75⅝	...	+ ⅛
War Loan 5%	100⅞	...	101⅜	...	+ ½
Funding 4%	86½	...	87⅛	...	+ ⅝
Consolidated 4%	92⅞	...	93¼	...	+ ⅜
India 4½% '58-'68	80	...	81	...	+ 1
Australia 5%	86	...	89	...	+ 3
FOREIGN.					
Austrian 4%	10214	...	10278	...	+ 58
Belgian 7%	10534	...	11014	...	+ ½
Chinese 1912	47¼	...	48½	...	+ 1¼
Japan 6%	99¼	...	99¾	...	+ ½
Peru 1 ref	52¾	...	52½	...	— ¼
Turkish Unified	19½	...	16⅝	...	— 2⅜
Chile 6%	94½	...	92¾	...	— 1½
HOME AND FOREIGN RAILS.					
L.M. and S.	56⅝	...	54½	...	— ¼
B.A. Gt. Southern	100	...	97½	...	— 2½
Cord. Cen. 1st Pf.	62½	...	53½	...	— 9
Do. 2nd Pf.	34½	...	28	...	— 6½
Can. Pacific	204	...	220	...	+16
INDUSTRIALS					
Allied Newspapers	1¼	...	1⅜	...	— ⅛
Amalgmtd. Press	21/6	...	23/-	...	+ 1/6
Intern. Nickel	78⅞	...	80⅝	...	+ 1½
Bradford Dyers	30/-	...	27/3	...	— 2/9
Imp. Chemical	27 3	...	26.10½	...	— ⅓
United Molasses	5½	...	5½	...	— ⅛
Swedish Match 'B'	17⅛	...	17¼	...	+ ⅛
Carreras	96	...	91⅝	...	— 4⅜
Cables & W. Ord.	47½	...	60	...	+ 3½
Bk of Australasia	10½	...	117⅛	...	+ 1⅝
Cunard	20/-	...	22/-	...	+ 2/
Benskin's Brewery	32/6	...	32/-	...	— /6
France Fenwick	15/-	...	17/-	...	+ 2/-
MINES.					
Brakpan	3⅛	...	2⅛x	...	+ ⅜
Bwana M'Kubwa	25/6	...	22.4½	...	— 1/1½
Congo Borders	12½	...	14⅞	...	+ 2⅜
N'Changa	2⅝	...	3¼	...	+ ⅝
De Beers Def.	10⅞	...	9½	...	— 1⅜
Rio Tinto (£5)	46⅝	...	46½	...	— 1⅜
Patino Tin	6¼	...	6⅝	...	+ ⅜
Kampar Malaya (10/-)	17/6	...	19/-	...	+ 1/6
Rhod. Minerals	13/3	...	11/6	...	— 1/9
Minerals Separation	7	...	7¼	...	+ ¼
North Broken Hill	4⅛	...	4¼	...	+ ⅛
OILS.					
Anglo-Persian	4⅜	...	4⅛	...	+ ⅜
Attock	1⅞	...	1⅝	...	+ ⅛
Burmah	3⅜	...	4⅛	...	+ ⅝
Phœnix	12/9	...	13/7½	...	+ /10½
Royal Dutch	33	...	33¼	...	— ¼
Shell	4⅜	...	4⅛	...	+ ⅛
RUBBERS.					
Killinghall	2⅛	...	2¼	...	+ ⅛
Rider	1⅞	...	1⅝	...	+ ⅛
Sembilan	1⅜	...	1½	...	+ ⅛
Hong Kong	2⅛	...	2⅜	...	+ ⅛
TEAS.					
Cons. Tea & Lands	21	...	21½	...	+ ½
Empire of India	1½	...	1⅝	...	+ ⅛
New Dimbula	5⅞	...	6	...	+ ⅛
Carolina	3⅛	...	2⅛	...	— ⅛

TOBACCO RESULTS.

IMPERIAL'S FRESH RECORD.

BIG EXPANSION IN NET PROFITS.

A new record in profits was established by the Imperial Tobacco Co. in the year to October 31, 1929, the net balance after providing for the pensions fund and £10,000 for directors' fees being £9,967,098, as against £9,599,706 for 1927-28. The latter was struck before £250,000 was transferred to the pensions fund.

The general reserve receives £487,925, as against £50,000 and £852,209 is again absorbed by the Preference dividends. The Ordinary dividend and bonus, totalling 23 per cent., tax free, requires £8,619,594, compared with £7,787,441 absorbed by the preceding payment of 26 per cent. on a smaller capital, a bonus issue of 25 per cent. having been declared early in 1929, and £1,176,469 is carried forward, against £1,169,098 brought in.

The bonus issue called for £7,487,925 from the reserve fund, which with this year's allocation now stands at £4,500,000.

The total issued capital is now £50,350,561 (against £42,809,638), of which £37,492,625 is in Ordinary shares.

TO-DAY'S ISSUE.

INDIA GOVERNMENT 6 PER CENTS.

Applications are now invited for the issue of £6,000,000 Government of India 6 per cent. Bonds, 1932-1933. The bonds are offered at 99 per cent. 5 per cent. of which is payable on application and the balance on February 27.

Proceeds of the issue will be applied towards repaying a similar amount of India Bills. The bonds will be repayable at par on June 15, 1932, the Government having the option to extend the date of redemption to June, 1933, in which event they will be repaid at 101 per cent.

Interest will be payable half-yearly, on June 15 and December 15, and a first payment at £1 5s. 9d per cent. will be distributed on June 15 next.

The bonds will be in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1,000, and £5,000, and will be issued free of stamp duty. The subscription list will be closed on or before Tuesday.

BOVRIL RESULTS.

TURNOVER REACHES RECORD FIGURE.

The report of Bovril for 1929 confirms the profit figure mentioned in the preliminary statement, the net balance being £390,718 compared with £366,898. Sales exceeded all previous records, the gross profit, less advertising, amounting to £677,137 against £637,057.

Debenture interest again absorbs £22,500, and interest on notes £38,398 against £26,873. After providing for the dividends on the £1,000,000 Preference capital and on the £1,000,000 7½ per cent. Ordinary the directors propose to maintain the distribution on the £1,000,000 Deferred capital at 13 per cent. The reserve again receives £60,000, and £75,955 is carried forward compared with £71,135 brought in.

WHITE STAR LINE.

P. & O. DENIAL OF PURCHASE REPORT.

With reference to the rumour that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. has in contemplation taking over the White Star group, the SUNDAY TIMES is informed, on the highest authority, that there is no foundation whatever for the report.

Various rumours have been in circulation, the most recent emanating from New York, where it was reported that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. was negotiating to sell control of the White Star Line to Furness Withy and Co.

Sir Frederick Lewis, chairman of the latter company, stated that there was no truth in the report.

RUBBER IMPROVES.

Prices of rubber in the Mincing Lane market improved yesterday following the announcement of the Rubber Growers' Association that at a meeting in London of the British and Dutch Rubber Liason Committee on Friday "agreement was reached on certain recommendations which will be submitted to their respective associations for approval."

At the close spot and February were quoted at 7 13-16d., a rise of ⅛d. per lb., while similar gains were shown by March at 7 15-16d., April-June at 8⅛d., and July-September at 8⅜d., October-December put on 1-16d. to 8⅜d.

REPORTS & NOTICES

H. E. RANDALL.—Profit, £35,365. Dividend 15 per cent. for the twelfth successive year.

TROWBRIDGE TYRE AND RUBBER (1929).—The company announces that it recently received a contract for the next twelve months from the United Dairies. During 1929 575 new accounts were opened.

J. AND N. PHILIPS.—Net profit for 1929 was £133,161 (against £149,281). Reserve receives £100,000 (against £200,000). Ordinary dividend 4 per cent. (against 5 per cent.); forward £30,638, against £30,977.

WHITWORTH AND MITCHELL.—Company reports satisfactory trading for the half-year ended December 31, and has declared interim dividend of 7½ per cent. actual, tax free (same as last year), payable February 21 to holders registered February 10.

WILLIAM C. GRAY AND SONS.—Profit for 1929 was £73,683 (against £90,416). Depreciation absorbs £8,263 (against £8,556). Dividend on Ordinary shares at 10 per cent. (the same), employees' benefit fund £2,000 (against £5,000). Forward subject to adjustment of income-tax payable, less retained £48,000, against £29,247 net brought in.

YORKSHIRE ELECTRIC POWER.—Net profits after all charges worked out at £341,084, compared with £310,070 for 1928. Ordinary dividend maintained at 8 per cent. on the enlarged capital, requires £160,000 (against £128,275). General reserve is raised to £575,000 with another allocation of £100,000, and £81,413 is carried forward, compared with £78,233.

FREEMAN, PARDY AND WILLIS.—Profit for 1929, £270,864, against £240,624. Dividend on 6 per cent. Preference again absorbs £45,000 and the 20 per cent. on the Preferred Ordinary requires £95,000 (same). Dividend of 11s. per share on Deferred, free of tax, is proposed, compared with 4s., distribution being £130,625, as against £47,500, leaving £ 02,896 to go forward, compared with £102,457 brought in.

LEWIS'S.—Profit for year ended February 1 was £773,991; increase of £66,667. Directors recommend dividend of 8¾ per cent., less tax, on 12½ per cent. Participating Preferred, making 15 per cent., placing £10,000 to pensions as last year and £175,620 to other reserve, an increase of £50,620. After paying the 12½ per cent., less tax, on Deferred shares required by articles, directors recommend that £17,179 be carried forward, as against £57,259 brought in. Balance of £308,437, less tax, is to be paid to Lewis's Investment Trust as sole holder of Deferred shares.

THIRD CANADIAN GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST.—Interim report states that earnings are more than sufficient to pay fourth-yearly dividend of approximately $2,000,000 due in January, but, owing to very severe reaction in security values in United States, Canada and elsewhere there has been capital impairment based upon market valuation of company's securities at December 31. In consequence of this directors find themselves unable to recommend distribution of dividend by reason of Canadian Companies Act which states: "No dividend shall be declared which shall impair the capital of the company." In order to pay a dividend in accordance with the practice which in similar circumstances would obtain in Canada, and in order to reconcile difference between Canadian law and law in Great Britain, it would have been necessary to decide upon rearrangement of capital by changing par value shares either in whole or in part into no par value shares. In view of definite signs of gradual improvement in market value of securities held directors are of opinion that before recommending any such step question should be deferred for consideration at early date and that in meantime it may be possible to resume dividend payment in compliance with Canadian law and without in any way interfering with capital structure.

PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, Saturday.

Although a certain amount of resistance was offered markets continued good. On the Parquet Rentes ruled firm. Bank shares were steady. Among Internationals Suez Canal shares show a fall of 75 francs to 20.325. Turkish Unified remained unchanged at 81.50.

On the Coulisse, diamond shares steady, gold mining shares were generally quiet. Brakpans continued firm at 12 francs advance. Rubber also Oil shares were steady. Russian Industrials quiet.—*Reuter.*

COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY

RECORD SALES OF GAS.

HIGH EFFICIENCY OF COMPANY'S PLANT.

THREAT OF COAL MINES BILL TO THE INDUSTRY.

SIR DAVID MILNE-WATSON'S PROTEST.

The 223rd ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of the Gas-Light and Coke Company was held at the chief office of the company, Horseferry Road, Westminster, on February 7. Sir David Milne-Watson, LL.D., D.L. (the Governor of the company), presided. The Secretary, Mr. W. L. Galbraith, read the notice convening the meeting. The report and accounts were taken as read.

The Chairman said: The year under review has been a record one in the company's experience, a greater quantity of gas having been sold than in any previous year. This was largely due to the prolonged spell of cold weather which we had at the beginning of 1929.

A RECORD OUTPUT OF GAS.

There was an actual increase in sales of gas over the previous year of 4½ per cent., representing a quantity of over 2,000 million cubic feet, and we had a record day's output on February 15 of over 240 million cubic feet. I am glad to say that, notwithstanding the abnormal demand, we were able to give a satisfactory supply of gas during the whole period.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON DEVELOPMENTS.

Coming to the details of the accounts, I will take the capital account first. You will see that we have spent £53,000 on land, mostly in connection with the sites required for showrooms; £215,000 on buildings and machinery, representing new gasholders, ships, and showroom premises; £230,000 on mains and service pipes; £77,000 on meters; £182,000 on stoves; in all an expenditure of £757,000, against which we have written off £102,000, so that there has been a net addition to our capital expended of £655,000. This is a large sum, but it is fully justified by the rapid growth of the company's business, which has made it not only necessary that new plant should be provided, but that our mains should be extended and new meters and stoves supplied.

On the other side of the account, you will notice that we have cancelled £42,000 Ordinary stock under the redemption scheme contained in the Act of 1903, and £181,000 6 per Cent. Brentford

COMPANY MEETINGS.

one occasion called attention to the vices inherent in Part I. of this Bill, but it is a matter of such grave importance to our industry and to the country that I have no hesitation in referring again to this measure at some length. The gas industry is largely—indeed, almost entirely—dependent upon coal for the manufacture of gas. It is true that oil in considerable quantities is purchased for carburetting water-gas, but in the year 1928, to take the latest figures that are available, carburetted water-gas only amounted to, say, 15 per cent. of the total gas manufactured in this country. You will see, therefore, how vitally important is the question of coal supplies and coal prices to the industry.

The accusation is levelled against us that we, as an industry, are paying an unfair price for our coal, but it needs no lengthy argument to show that this accusation is without foundation. Gas-coal, like any other coal, is bought in the open market, and the prices paid are the market prices. If anybody is to blame it is not the buyers, but the sellers for selling coal at an unremunerative price. It is quite impossible for the buyer to be both buyer and seller. How can a buyer of coal, having come to agreement upon price with a colliery, go to his board and say, "I have bought coal at —, but I find that this is not a remunerative price for the colliery, and I therefore propose to pay more." I repeat, if anybody is to blame for low prices it is the collieries and not the consumer.

CREATING A MONOPOLISTIC TRUST.

It is not, however, as we all know, the selling price of coal that has induced the Government to introduce the Coal Mines Bill. It is their decision to shorten the miners' hours of work which has forced them, as wages are not to be reduced, to placate the coalowners by enabling the latter to obtain higher prices for their coal. To achieve this result the Government are, in effect, forcing the coal industry to convert itself into a monopolistic trust, and have so framed the measure that no effective control over the owners, nor any real safeguard for the consumer, can be devised. When I spoke the other day protesting against this Bill, I was attacked by a colliery owner who said that I ought to have known better. I ought not, he stated, to have attacked the Bill because the gas industry, which I represent, was itself really a Trust. Such a statement is entirely misleading. There is no comparison between the statutory position of the gas industry and that proposed under the Government Bill for the mining industry. The gas industry is strictly limited as to the dividends it can distribute. As you know, under the sliding scale, if we increase the price of gas we must decrease the dividend. This altogether prevents the exploitation of the public by gas undertakings.

THE BUYER DEFENCELESS.

Such check, however, is wholly lacking in the Coal Trust proposals, and the public is, to all intents and purposes, left defenceless. That is the crux of the whole matter; the gas industry is so controlled that it cannot abuse its powers; the coal industry is to be enabled to take advantage of the statutory monopoly to squeeze high prices from coal users, free from any restrictions as to the dividends it can pay and without any guarantee that the extra money it is taking from coal consumers will be applied in making the industry more efficient.

In the past, Governments have always looked with suspicion on trusts, and have endeavoured to put a check on their operations. Here we have the spectacle of a Government deliberately setting up a Trust and, at the same time, making no provisions—or at any rate no adequate provision—for ensuring that the Trust does not abuse its power.

DIFFERENTIAL INJUSTICE TO GAS.

This trustification will adversely affect all coal consumers in this country—domestic and industrial—but the gas industry most of all. The spokesmen both of the Government and of the coal industry have unequivocally stated that the gas industry must pay more for its coal. Part I. of the Bill enables the coalowners to levy taxation upon any section of the community not merely for the purpose of recouping the coal industry for the increased costs of production due to shortened hours, but also for subsidising the export of coal. But the matter does not end there, for the coalowners can weight the scales in favour of their own fuels (household coal and coke, oven coke) as against our fuels (gas and gasworks' coke).

Part I. of the Bill is both bad and unfair. It will increase the cost of living. It will prejudice the manufacture of British-made goods by supplying foreign rivals with cheaper coal. It permits the coalowners to impose indirect taxation upon such classes of the community as they think fit. The coal industry, the foreign manufacturer, and the oil companies alone will reap the benefit.

A BOUNDEN DUTY.

There are 36,000,000 people enjoying the benefit of gas in this country. There are some 113,000 persons directly employed by the gas industry, and immense numbers indirectly employed. These are heavy responsibilities; and I have no hesitation in saying that, faced as we are with this partisan measure, it is the bounden duty of one and all to leave no stone unturned to ensure the rejection *in toto* of Part I. of this Bill.

I cannot sit down without a word of praise to the staff and workmen generally for their excellent work during the past year. It was a trying one in many respects, and they rose splendidly to the occasion.

I should like also to note with pleasure the continued progress and success of co-partnership in the company. During the year the co-partners have added £96,000 to the amount of stock which they hold, the total sum now reaching as large a figure as £800,000.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted.

BANK RATE NOTICES.

BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED.

Head Office: 54, Lombard-street, E.C.3.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE OF INTEREST allowed at the Head Office and London Branches of this Bank on DEPOSITS repayable at seven days' notice is this day REDUCED to TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. per annum.

E. FISHER,
H. T. MITCHELL, } General Managers.

February 6th 1930.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE OF INTEREST allowed by the Bank at its Head Office, Bishopsgate, and London Branches is this day REDUCED to TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. for money placed on deposit at seven days' notice.

A. E. LEWIS,
Director and Chief General Manager.

A. McCLELLAND,
E. CORNWALL,
G. H. WHITEHURST,
F. WALLER,
A. S. TAWELL. } Joint General Managers.

15, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2,
6th February, 1930.

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

Until further notice, the RATES OF INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS at the Head Office and Metropolitan Branches will be as follows:—

TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT. on Deposits subject to seven days' notice, and TWO PER CENT on Deposits at call.

JOHN RAE,
Director and Chief General Manager.

41, Lothbury, E.C.2,
6th February, 1930.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the RATE OF INTEREST allowed by this Bank on DEPOSITS at seven days' notice at this Office and Metropolitan branches will be TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum from this date until further notice.

JOHN J. MEAGHER, Manager.

20, Birchin lane, E.C.3,
6th February, 1930.

WALL STREET STRONG.

RAILS ADVANCE.

TOBACCO AND AMUSEMENT ISSUES IN REQUEST.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Stocks opened irregular. Rails were early in good demand, but profit-taking and bear selling caused irregularity. The market later turned strong on a brisk demand for rails, utilities, amusement issues, and tobacco stocks, many of which were marked up 1 to 3 points, while early declines of 1 to 3 in many other issues were reduced or cancelled.

There was nothing in the day's news to explain the sudden reversal of the sentiment. Weekly trade reviews were rather cautious in tone, while there were intimations of a slowing up in some industries which had shown a sharp recovery since mid-January. Weekly market reviews, however, leaned to the opinion that the recent reduction in interest rates would stimulate business.

In the final dealings Rails were very prominent, several rising 2 to 10 points. Hocking Valley advanced 10, Chesapeake and Ohio, Boston and Maine, Stone and Webster, Union Pacific, and Delaware and Lackawanna gained 6 to 8 points.

American Can, Atchison Topeka, Canadian Pacific, Delaware and Hudson, Erie Railroad, Goodyear Tire, New York Central, Norfolk and Western, New York Newhaven and Hartford, Pacific Lighting, Pennsylvania Railroad, People's Gas, Warner Bros., Missouri Pacific, Louisville and Nashville, American Tobacco, and Southern Pacific rose 2 to 5 points.

The market closed strong. Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds firm. The day's sales totalled 1,654,000 shares. Money on call nominal. Sterling exchange steady. Silver ½c. up at 44.—*Reuter.*

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and 1c. to 3c. lower, and continued to recede. Covering in advance of the Farm Board meeting at Washington on Monday started a recovery, and the market closed steady and ¼c. up to unchanged. Closing Options: March, 116½; May, 120¾ to 120⅞; July, 121¾ to 121⅞; September, 124 to 124⅛.

Lard opened steady. Closing was dull with spot 5 points up and futures 2½ to 5 points higher. Prime Western Stea, spot, 10.95; March, 11.07½; May, 11.25; July, 11.47½; September, 11.67½.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Wheat spots: Steady, unchanged to ¼c. higher. No. 2 Northern Manitoba spot, 136⅛; No. 2 Hard Winter spot, 123; No. 2 Red Winter spot, 135.

Lard: Steady, 5 points higher. Prime Western Steam, 11.70; Middle West, 11.55 to 11.65.

Flour: Steady. Spring Clears 100 per went., 5.40 to 5.70; sales for export, nil.

Petroleum: Steady. Standard white, in cases, 17.65; in barrels, 14.25; Philadelphia, 14.25. Mid-Continent crude 33 to 33.9 Baume, 1.11; Pennsylvania crude, 2.70 to 3.

Coffee opened steady, 4 points down to 2 up. Rio contracts declined under liquidation, together with commission house and local selling, owing to easier Brazilian market advices, but later rallied partially on shorts covering. Market closed irregular, with Rio futures 2 points lower to 2 higher and Santos options registering advances of 4 to 7 points. Spots steady and unaltered. Rio No. 7, 10⅝; Santos No. 4, 14½; futures, basis Rio No. 7, March, 8.37; May, 7.84; July, 7.60; September, 7.46; December 7.30; January, 7.30. Futures, basis Santos No. 4, March, 12.82; May, 11.80; July, 11.28; September, 10.92; December, 10.68.

Cocoa: Spot, 9⅞. Futures closed steady at 3 to 2 points decline March, 9.31; May, 9.65; July, 9.86; September 10.11; October, 10.05; December, 9.82.

Sugar: Short covering and Cuban support influenced by the steadiness of spot and favourable advices from London, caused moderate advances, the market closing steady with futures 1 to 2 points higher. Spot finished steady and unchanged, 96 test centrifugal Cuban, 3.83. Closing Options: March, 1.51; May, 1.91; July, 2; September, 2.08; October, 2.10; December, 2.14; January, 2.15.—*Reuter.*

WINNIPEG, Saturday.

Wheat opened easy and ⅛c. to 1¼c. lower. Prices continued to decline under disappointing Liverpool advices and reports of increased Russian offerings to United Kingdom, together with pressure of Australian wheat afloat to United Kingdom, and advices that a demand is being made to the Canadian Government to take over the entire wheat surplus, owing to unsatisfactory pool operations. Later the market rallied on private estimates indicating that the moisture in the North-West is well below normal, and at the close was steady and 1¼c. down to ¼c. up. May, 126⅛; July, 128¼; October, 126⅝.—*Reuter.*

OIL SHARES HEAVY.

UTILITIES PROMINENT ON THE CURB.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

After early pressure, which, however, was readily assimilated, practically the entire list on the Curb market turned upward, and the closing was firm.

Utilities attracted most attention with Insull issues prominent, Commonwealth Edison rising 14, and Insull and Midwest 2 on good buying.

Investments reflected general improvement on the stock markets. Oils turned heavy, while Minings and Industrials were dull and irregular.

Eng. Equiv	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
329/10	Aluminium America	320	315
136	American Gas and Electric	132¼	135
2775/8	American Light and Traction	270	265
29⅛	Am. Super Pow. Pfd. "B"	29⅛	28⅝
47 7/16	Associated Gas and Electric A.	46⅛	46⅛
38⅜	Brazilian Traction Light & Power	37⅛	37⅜
29⅛	Celanese Corp. of Amer. Com.	28⅛	28
323/8	Cities Service	31¾	31⅞
1061/8	Cons. Gas L. & P. of Baltimore	103¼	103
6⅝	Creole Oil	6⅛	6⅛
198 7/16	Duke Power	193	185
98⅛	Electric Bond and Share	96	94⅞
24 7/16	Electric Shareholding Common	23¾	23⅝
46¼	Ford (Canada) New Voting 'B'	45	48
8⅛	Fox Theatre "A"	7⅞	7⅝
3⅝	General Baking Common	3⅛	3⅛
137⅛	General Realty & Utilities Company	13⅛	13⅛
853/8	Do. Prefd.	83	83¼
1375/8	Gulf Oil of Penna	134	136
863/8	Humble Oil	84	84
24 1/16	Imperial Oil of Canada (New Stock)	24⅛	24⅛
20⅝	International Petroleum	19⅝	19⅝
87 7/16	Lehmann Corporation	85½	85
38 7/16	Middle West Utilities (New)	33⅛	31
124 7/16	Newmont Mining	121	119
15 7/16	Niagara Hudson Power Corporation	15	14⅞
16⅛	Penn Road Corporation	16⅛	15¼
33 1/16	People's Light and Power "A"	32⅜	32⅞
22⅜	Petroleum Corporation of America	21⅝	22
25 1/16	Silica Gel Corporation	25¼	25
83⅝	South East Power	81	82⅛
54	Standard Oil of Indiana	52⅛	52¾
33½	Swift International	32⅝	32⅛
55⅛	Universal Insurance	54	54
95⅝	Vacuum Oil	93	94

FOREIGN SECURITIES.

8 1/4	Anglo-Persian Ord*	8	8
6⅜	Associated Electrical Industries	6⅜	6⅜
5⅝	Assoc. Port Cement Mfg. Ord. Regd.*	5⅛	5⅛
28⅜	Brit. Amer. Tobacco Ord. (Bearer)*	27⅝	27⅝
3⅛	British Celanese Ord.*	3⅜	3⅛
8⅜	British South Africa Co.*	8⅛	8⅛
3⅛	Burma Corporation	3⅜	3⅜
16 7/16	Burmah Oil Ord. Regd.*	16	16
5⅜	Bwana M'Kubwa	5¼	5¼
1⅜	Cables and Wireless "B"*§	1⅛	1⅛
44⅛	Carreras "A" Ord.*	43	43
4⅝	Do. "B" Ord.*	4⅛	4⅛
15 7/16	J. and P. Coats Ord. Regd *	15	15
128⅜	Courtaulds Ord.*	12¼	12¼
2⅜	Dunlop Rubber Ord.*	2⅛	2⅛
2⅜	Fairey Aviation	2⅛	2⅛
127⅜	Ford (of England) £1 shares (fy.p.)	12½	12⅝
11⅜	General Elect. Ord.*	11¼	11¼
21⅝	Gramophone Ord.*	21	21
43⅛	Hydro-Electric	42	41¾
6⅞	Imp. Chemical Indust. Ord.*	6⅛	6⅜
24 7/16	Imp. Tobacco Gt. Britain Ord.*	23¾	23⅝
6⅜	Johnson and Phillips Ord.*	6	6
7⅜	London Tin Synd. Ord. Regd.	7⅛	7⅜
6⅜	Malacca Rubber	6	6
3¾	Marconi Canada†	3⅝	3⅝
10 1/16	Marconi Marine Ord.*	10¼	10
14⅜	Margarine Union Ord.*	14	14
226⅜	Rio Tinto Ord.	220	2?0
30⅞	Roan Antelope‡	29½	30½
8 1/16	Rubber Trust	8	8
1⅜	Spanish & Gen. Corp. Ord. Reg. & Br.*	1⅛	1⅛
6 1/16	Triplex Glass Ord.*	6⅛	6⅜
27	United Molasses	26¼	26¾

* American Depository Receipt. † Warrants for Shares Sold. ‡ Warrants of Four Shares. § £1 units.

METAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The following quotations are supplied by Messrs. C. S. Trench and Co.:—Copper: Steady. Lake spot delivered consuming points in Middle West, 18.12½ asked; electrolytic spot delivered Connecticut Valley, 18 asked; f.a.s. New York prompt delivery, 17.87½ asked; f.a.s. New York 30-90 days, 17.87½ asked.

Straits Tin: Steady and unchanged. Spot and nearby New York, 39; future option, March, 39.15.—*Reuter.*

AMERICAN COTTON

SUBSTANTIAL RALLY FOLLOWS SELLING.

EXCLUSIVE CABLE TO THE "SUNDAY TIMES."

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The first large-scale buying and active support during the decline of nearly 2½ cents in the past two weeks appeared on the opening to-day, and prices rallied a dollar a bale.

The selling of a line of about 25,000 bales of May here and in New Orleans by a Southern "spot" house depressed that month at the start, but afterwards the whole market recovered briskly.

Two factors tended to produce a more two-sided trade. The first was the news that the Farm Board had appointed a committee of seven for the purpose of consultation in the cotton industry similar to that formed for grain, and the second was a statement by a firm holding Co-operative Association contracts in this market to the effect that these contracts were not taken for the purpose of liquidation.

It is estimated that fully 200,000 bales of "long" interest is concentrated in this one house, and from the statement made to-day the inference is plain that the present intention is for the financing of actual cotton represented as the various deliveries mature.

As the Central Marketing Corporation has wide powers, the report that the cotton represented by "long" contracts would be taken, rather than the liquidation of contracts in the open market, had a decided influence on sentiment, particularly following the wholesale liquidation in the past two weeks.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

Cotton opened irregular and 9 points down to 4 up. The market was again very active, but irregular in early trading, owing to overnight selling. Later a sharp rally occurred on covering by shorts, and spot house, trade and reactionary buying. Reports of a better spot demand and a belief that the technical position is stronger further helped the advance, the market closing steady and 23 points up to unchanged. Spot steady and 20 points up. At New Orleans futures opened 12 to 5 points down, but closed 7 to 12 points higher. Spot gained 7 points.

Highest and lowest cotton prices in the last twenty seconds of trading:—Southern States delivery contracts: February, 15.21-15.21; March, 15.29-15.29; April, 15.39-15.39; May, 15.51-15.50; June, 15.53-15.53; July, 15.76-15.74; August, 15.85-15.85; September, 15.90-15.90; October, 15.96-15.96; November, 16.13-16.13; December, 16.11-16.10; January, 16.07-16.07; middling spot, 15.40.

Highest and lowest cotton prices in the last minute of trading at New Orleans: March, 14.99-14.97; May, 15.25-15.23; middling spot, 14.82.—*Reuter.*

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.

American futures opened about 25 points lower in sympathy with New York, but later in the morning investment buying of distant months, together with trade-calling and week-end shorts covering, brought about some recovery. The market closed steady, but with values about 17 to 19 points down on the day.

Egyptians closed barely steady, with values about 15 to 20 points down for Sakellaridis and about 9 to 15 for Upper.

Closing:—American: February, 8.10; March, 8.14; April, 8.17; May, 8.24; June, 8.26; July, 8.33; August, 8.36; September, 8.40; October, 8.43; November, 8.45; December, 8.47; January, 8.48; February, 8.50. Egyptian (Sakellaridis): March, 13.12; May, 13.15; July, 13.19; November, 13.16; December, 13.19; January, 13.26. Upper: March, 9.90; May, 10.02; July, 10.12; November, 10.12; December, 10.17; January, 10.22.

Spot Market.—American and Brazilian quiet with quotations 23 points lower. Egyptians quiet. "Extra Fine" is 25 and other Sakellaridis 15 points lower. Upper and Pilion declined 20 points. East Indians quiet and values reduced 25 points.

Spot Quotations.—American Middling S.37. Brazilian, Pernam Maceio, etc., Fair 8.07. Egyptian, Sakellaridis, F.G.F. 13.60. East Indian, M.G. Broach Good, F.G. 9.5. Fine 6.20; Tinnevelly, F.G.F. 7.25, Good 7.55; M.G. Oomra, Good 5.20, F.G. 5.50 Fine 5.80; M.G. Bengal, Good 4.00, F.G. 4.25, Fine 4.50.—*Reuter.*

TIN RESTRICTION.

The Ipoh Tin Dredging, Sungei Kinta Tin Dredging, and Temoh Tin Dredging announce that owing to the present unsatisfactory price of tin, and having regard to the growing excess of stock of the metal, the directors of the companies have adopted the Tin Producers' Association scheme of curtailment of output. For the time being this will necessarily affect outputs and profits, but the directors feel confident that the ultimate result will be beneficial to these companies and to the whole industry.

THE EXTENSION OF ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C., the Head Office of the Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Ltd., was opened on Wednesday last by the Lord Mayor of London, supported by the Sheriffs.

It is the loftiest commercial building in the city. The Tower is 220 feet high, surmounted by a life-size figure of Mercury as the symbol of Progress. The name of the Royal London is a Household Word for fair dealing, and the Phenomenal growth of the business of this Society, which transacts Mutual Life Assurance and Fire, Accident and General Insurance, has necessitated the extended accommodation.

The Financial Times.

LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY FINANCIAL JOURNAL IN THE EMPIRE.

PRICE 2D. DAILY.

"SUNDAY TIMES" NEW YORK CLOSING PRICES.

RAILROADS.

Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.	Eng. equiv.	Stocks.	Closing bid. Sat.	Fri.
246⅛	Atchison	240⅛	237¾	132⅛	Illinois Central	129¼	129x	86⅝	Norfolk & W. Pf.	84	83⅛
106⅝	Do. Pref.	103¾	103¾	30⅞	Int. R. C. Am.	29½	29½	94⅞	Northern Pacific	91¾	91
170⅜	Atlantic C. L.	166	168	83	Kans. City S.	80¾	79¾	85⅜	Pennsylvania	83	80⅛
121⅝	Baltimore & O.	118⅜	117⅛xr	78⅛	Lehigh Valley	76	75	159¼	P. Marquette	155	160
80⅜	Do. Pref.	78	77xr	135⅝	Louisvl. & Nash.	132	133	140¾	Reading	137	136½
127⅞	Canadian Pac.	224¼	219¼	3⅛	Mex. Nat. 1st Pf.	3a	2½c	49⅝	Do. 1st Prf.	48	48
28⅜	Central N.J.	290	290		Do. 2nd Pref.	1b	1d	115⅝	S. Louis S. Fran.	112½	112½
241⅜	Ches. & Ohio	235	227½	55¾	Missri. K. & Tex.	54¼	53⅞	68⅞	St. Louis S.W.	67	66
15⅞	Chic. G. West.	15	14⅞	108½	Do. Pref.	106	105¾	12⅜	Sea. Air Line	11⅞	11½
40⅞	Do. Prfd.	39¾	38⅛	92½	Missouri Pacific	90	89	128⅞	Southern Pacific	124⅜	121½
27	Chic. Mil. St. P.	26¼	25⅜	139¾	Do. Pref.	136	135	136⅞	Southern Rly.	132⅜	131
46¼	Do. Pref.	45	44½	32⅞	Minn. St. Paul	32	34	101¼	Do. Pref.	98½	98½
92	Chicago N.W.	89½	88	58⅜	Do. Pref.	57	57	121¼	Texas & Pacific	118	118
125⅛	Chic. Rock Is.	120⅞	119¼	191⅜	N.Y. Central	186½	183½	239⅛	Union Pacific	232⅛	226⅞
185⅝	Delaware & H.	180¾	177⅜	142⅛	N.Y. Chic. St. L.	139	139	84⅜	Do. Pref.	82¼	82¼
156⅛	Delaware Lack.	152½	146¼	112½	Do. Pref.	109½	109½	61⅛	Wabash New	59½	58
64	Erie	62¼	60⅝	119⅜	N.Y. N. H. & Hrt.	116	114	85⅞	Do. Pref. A.	83	83
65⅞	Do. 1st Pf.	64⅛	63¾	147⅜	N.Y. Ont. & W.	141½	14				
101⅜	Gt. Nthn. Pf.	99	99	258	Norfolk & West	251	245	20 1/16d	Silver	44	43½

a Bid, 3½ asked. b Bid, 1⅛ asked. c Bid, 5 asked. d Bid, 1⅛ asked.

INDUSTRIALS.

27¼	Abitibi P. and P.	26½	26¼	127⅛	Cuba Co.	121½	123¼	59⅛	May Dpt. Strs.	57½	57¼
31⅞	Adams Express	31	30⅞	8½	Cub. Am. Sug.	8¼	8¼	46½	Montg. Ward	45¼	45⅛
126⅞	Air Reduction	123½	124	7⅞	Cub. Cane Sug.	7⅜	7⅜	54⅝	Nash Motors	53¼	53
32⅛	Alleghany Corp.	31¼	30¼	2½	Do. Pref.	2⅜	2⅜	213⅛	Natl. Biscuit	208	208
27½	Allied C. and Dye	270	275	34⅛	Davison Chem.	34	34	81⅛	Natl. Cash Reg.	79½	79¼
61⅞	Allis-Chalmers	59¾	59	25⅞	Debenh'm Secs.	24⅜	24¾	52⅞	Natl. Dairy	51	49¾
7⅞	Am. Agri. Chem.	7	7⅛	83¼	Drug Incorptd.	81	81½	87⅜	National Lead	182½	182
50⅛	Am. Bosch. Mg.	48¾	47⅝	33⅛	Dunhill Intntl.	33	34½	32	Nevada Cns. C.	31⅛	31
141⅛	Am. Can.	138⅛	134½	130½	Du Pont Nms.	127	125½	32⅜	Otis Elevator	313	315
43⅞	Am. Internat.	42⅛	41⅜	135¼	Eastman Kodak	130	130	16⅛	Packard Motors	16¼	16⅛
101¾	Am. Loco.	99	99	77⅞	Elec. Stor. Bat.	75⅞	73½	66⅞	P. Famous Lasky	64⅞	62½
36⅜	Am. Radiator & Stand. San. Co.	35⅜	34⅞	44⅛	Equit. Bdg. Cm	43	43	26⅞	Park & Tilford	25½	25½
				37⅛	Fox Film "A"	36⅛	37	36¼	Penick & Ford	35¼	34⅛
91⅞	Am. Rolling Mills	88¾	89	56⅛	Gen. Asphalt	54⅝	54	42⅛	Phelps Dodge	41	41⅛
73⅝	Am. Smelt. & R.	76½	76	77¾	Gen. Electric	75⅝	74⅞	85⅜	Pullman Co.	84	84
50⅞	Am. Steel Fs.	49½	48⅛	54⅜	Gen. Foods Cor.	53¾	51⅝	37⅛	Remington Tpe.	36⅛	36
67⅝	Am. Sugar Ref.	65½	65½	44⅛	Gen. Motors	43¾	43	—	Republic I. & S.		74
235⅜	Am. Tobacco "B"	229	225	76⅛	Gen. Refractors	74	74	56⅛	Reynold Tob. B.	55⅜	54
147⅛	Am. Woollen	141½	15	99⅞	Gillette Razor	96⅜	95⅝	56⅛	St. Joseph Ld.	55	54⅝
16⅞	Am. Zinc	16	16⅛	48⅜	Goodrich B. F.	46⅞	46½	97⅜	Sears-Robk.	95	94¾
80⅜	Anaconda	78⅛	78⅜	10⅜	Graham-Paige	10¼	10⅜	41⅛	Sloss-Shef. Stl.	40	40
81⅛	Armour Del. Pref.	79⅛	78	2⅜	Int. Ni. Ore Cts.	2⅜	2⅞	29⅜	Stan. Brands	28½	28⅛
34⅛	Assoc. Dry Goods	33¾	34⅛	30⅜	Gt. W. Sugar	29½	30	48⅜	Studebaker Cn.	46⅞	46⅝
76⅛	Atlantic Gulf	74	76¼	60⅜	Hudson Motors	58¾	59	65¼	Tex. Gf. Sul.	63½	63¾
34⅛	*Baldwin Loco.	33¾	33⅝	178⅛	Ingersoll Rand	174	174	51⅜	Tobacco Prods	5	4½
103⅜	Bethlem. Steel	100⅜	100	30⅛	Inspiration Cp.	30	30	92¾	Union Carbide	90¼	89
16⅛	Briggs Mfg.	16⅛	16⅛	6⅛	Int. Combustion	6⅝	6½	48¼	United Aircraft	47⅜	45¼
32⅜	Calumet and H.	31½	31	90⅛	Int. Harvester	88	87½	39⅞	United Corp.	38⅛	37⅞
65½	Cerro de Pasco	63¾	64	77⅜	Int. Match Pref.	75½	75½	103	United Fruit	100¼	100¼
61½	Chile Copper	60	60	26⅞	Int. M. Marine	25¾	25	122⅛	U.S. In. Alcohol	119½	118½
102¾	Christie Brown	101	100	40⅞	Intern. Nickel	39⅜	38¾	4	U.S. Leather	3⅜	3⅞
41	Chrysler Motor	39⅞	39⅞	28½	Intern. Paper 'A'	27¾	28⅛	27⅝	U.S. Pipe	27	27¼
49⅞	Color. Fuel and I.	48½	48⅛	47⅜	Kelly-Spring T. A.	45¾	45⅜	68⅞	U.S. Realty Im.	67	67
189⅛	Columbia Carb.	184	184	62⅛	Kennecott Cop.	61	61½	25⅛	U.S. Rubber	25¼	25¼
29⅜	Columbia Graph.	28¾	28⅞	8¼	Kresge D. St'res.	8⅛	8½	34⅛	U.S. Smelting	33¾	33⅝
54¾	Congress Cigar	53¼	52	33½	Kresge S.S.	32⅝	32⅝	187⅞	U.S. Steel	182½	182¼
54½	Consolid. Cigar	54	53½	30⅛	Kreuger & Toll	30	29¾	145⅛	Do. Pref.	142	141⅞
47	Cont. Baking. A.	45¾	45½	106⅜	Lambert Co.	103½	102¾	205⅜	Utah Copper	198⅞	199⅞
6⅛	Do. B.	5⅞	5⅞	110½	Liggett Myers	107¾	106½	65¼	Vanadium Cpn.	63½	63½
93½	Do. Pref.	91	90½	42⅜	Lima Loco	41¼	41	167¾	Westinghouse	163¼	164
61⅞	Cont. Can	59¾	58½	64¾	Loew's Incor.	63	62	10⅛	Willys Overld.	10½	10½
17⅞	Congoleum	17⅜	17⅛	62⅛	Loose-W. Bsct.	61	61⅞	68⅜	Woolworth	66¾	67
100⅜	Corn Prod. Rf.	97½	96⅝	84⅛	Mack Trucks	82½	83½	96⅜	Worthn. Pump.	84	82
91½	Crucible Steel	89	89		* New.			128⅞	Yungstn Sheet	125	124

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

97½	Am. & For. Power	94⅞	93⅞	63⅝	Elec. P. and L.	61⅞	60⅞	242⅞	Philadel. Com.	236	230
94⅛	Am. Pow. & Lht.	92	90½	51⅛	Engin'rs P. Serv.	49¾	49	92	Pub. Serv. N.J.	89½	88¾
235⅜	Am. Tel. and Tlg.	229¼	229¼	31⅝	Int. Rapid Trns.	30⅞	31½	41⅛	Radio Corpn.	40	38⅜
101⅜	Am. Water Wks.	99	97½	67⅛	Int. Tel. Teleg.	65½	65⅛	122¼	Standard Gas	119	118
91½	Columbia Gas	89	88	39⅛	Nat. Pow. & Light	38	38	39⅛	United Gas Imp.	38	37⅞
156⅞	Comwith. Power	152	152	105⅞	North Am. Co.	102⅜	102⅛	35⅞	Utilities P. & L.	34¼	34
177⅜	Comwith. Sthn.	173⅜	167⅝	60½	Pacific G. & El.	58¼	57½	216⅜	W. Union Tlg.	210½	211
114⅛	Con. Gas (N.Y.)	111⅛	111x	263⅛	Peoples Gas	256	248				

OILS.

34⅛	Associated	34	35	11⅛	Pacific	11⅛	11⅛	60⅝	Stnd. Calif. (new)	59⅛	59¼
39⅛	Atlantic Refin.	38	38	54⅝	Pan Amer. B	53⅛	53½	64⅛	Do. N.J.	62⅜	62⅝
22⅞	Barnsdall Crp.	22⅜	22½	33⅛	Phillips Pet.	33	33½	33⅜	Do. N.Y.	32⅛	32⅛
28⅝	California Pet.	28	28	23⅞	Pure Oil	23¼	23½	52⅜	Texas Corpn.	53¼	53⅜
22⅛	Cont. Oil of Del.	21½	21⅞	53⅞	Royal Dutch	52⅛	52	11⅛	Tidewater	11⅝	11⅝
22⅝	Lago	22	22	47	Shell	45¾

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.2.

Over 1,300 Offices. Agents Everywhere.

DIRECTORS.

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JOINT GENERAL MANAGERS:
A. McCLELLAND. E. CORNWALL.
G. H. WHITEHURST. F. WALLER. A. S. TAWELL.

DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

LIABILITIES:

Capital Paid up...	£9,479,416
Reserve Fund	9,479,416
Current, Deposit and other Accounts	272,561,592
Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements, Engagements, &c...	15,174,188

ASSETS:

Coin, Bank Notes and Balances with the Bank of England ...	31,626,945
Balances with, and Cheques in course of collection on other Banks in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and Cheques, Drafts, &c., in transit	10,257,759
Money at Call and Short Notice	19,413,496
Bills Discounted	28,190,610
Investments	39,276,379
Advances to Customers and other Accounts	156,678,357
Bank Premises	6,076,878
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, Endorsements, Engagements, &c.	15,174,188

Every description of BRITISH and OVERSEAS BANKING Business transacted.

AFFILIATED BANKS:
COUTTS & CO. GRINDLAY & CO., Ltd.

To HOLDERS of RECEIPTS evidencing the deposit of

Anglo-American Oil Company LIMITED.

Share Warrants to Bearer with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY of NEW YORK, 32, Lombard Street, London, England, under the Offer of Standard Oil Export Corporation dated 6th November, 1929.

The Offer of exchange made by Standard Oil Export Corporation, as outlined in the letter of said Company dated 6th November, 1929, has been declared operative as Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, shares in excess of the necessary two-thirds of each class, both Voting and Non-Voting, have been deposited under the terms of the said Offer.

To receive the five per cent. Guaranteed Non-Voting Preferred Stock of Standard Oil Export Corporation and/or cash to which holders of the above Receipts are entitled under the terms of said Offer, they should surrender such Receipts accompanied by the necessary form of deposit duly completed, on and after 7th February, 1930, at the office of

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
32, Lombard Street, London - - - - E.C.3.

The basis of exchange is as follows:—

For each
5-5/9 (five and five ninths) shares of Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, £1 par value as represented by your Receipts
There will be delivered
1 (one) share of Standard Oil Export Corporation, a Delaware Corporation, 5 per cent. Guaranteed Non-Voting Preferred Stock, $100 par value.

No fractional shares of the Export Corporation will be issued in connection with this exchange.

Any Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, shares as represented by your Receipts, offered in exchange which are not divisible by 5-5/9 will be paid for in cash (American dollars) at the rate of $18 per Anglo-American Oil Company, Limited, share. Dollar payments to be made for such fractions by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, London Office, may be converted into sterling at the current rate of exchange on the day the payment is so made.

Receipts surrendered for exchange **must be accompanied by the necessary Form of Deposit,** which can be obtained on application to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 32, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Depositary.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY.

Messrs. Aldred and Co., Ltd. (Inc. in Canada), 24/28, Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.—London Agents of the Company—are advised by cable that the following letter has been mailed to Shareholders under date Boston, 7th February, 1930:—

"It is called to our attention that during the past few days numerous rumours have been circulated, mainly in stock market circles, in regard to the Gillette Company. These rumours are so contrary to fact as to appear to be a deliberate attack upon the Company. It is no part of the duty of the Management of a Company to express opinions in regard to the market value of its shares. On the other hand, as these rumours are mainly directed at the new razor and blade which the Company is preparing to market, it seems proper that your officers should state the facts in regard to the situation to the end that shareholders may not be disturbed by any false statements.

"Production was entered into only after an exhaustive study convinced the management it would constitute a long step forward. The work is proceeding according to schedule, and nothing has occurred to change the opinion of your management that the production of the new razor and blade will mark a new and highly satisfactory era in the Company's history.

"The development involves certain patents along lines with which the Company and its attorneys are familiar.

"Based upon the advice of our attorneys we are pleased to assure you that the patent situation, as well as that of manufacturing and sales, is being developed in a usual and orderly manner, and that we anticipate no delay or difficulty in producing and distributing the new product."

J. E. ALDRED, Chairman,
GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY.

CORPORATION LOANS.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD
£5 PER CENT. TRUSTEE SECURITIES.

The Treasurer is prepared to ACCEPT LOANS of £100 and upwards (in multiples of £50) on security of the revenues of the Corporation, including the local rates, at £5 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice after the expiration of three or five years. These loans are Trustee Securities, interest is payable half-yearly on May 1 and November 1. The Mortgage Deeds are prepared free of cost to the investor. For further particulars apply to A. B. GRIFFITHS, F.S.A.A., City Treasurer, No. 14, Town Hall, Sheffield.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Ltd.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorised and Issued ...		£12,000,000
Paid Up Capital...	£4,000,000	together £8,850,000
Reserve Fund... ...	£4,850,000	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors...		£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.3.

Drafts are granted on the Bank's branches throughout the Australian State and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraphic remittances are also made. Bills are purchased and sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

PHILLIPS RUBBER SOLES, LIMITED.

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

The third ordinary general meeting of Phillips Rubber Soles, Ltd., was held on Friday at Winchester House, London, E.C.

Mr. Walter W. Phillips, who presided, moved the adoption of the report and accounts for the year ended November 30, 1929, and said that the net profit for the year was £115,107. That was about £8,000 below the profit for the previous year, but the directors believed that but for the exceptionally dry weather which prevailed from January onwards the net profit would have been at least equal to that of the previous year. The figure approximated very closely to the average net profit shown in the prospectus when the company was formed three years ago—namely, £116,850. This indicated a sound and steady business. After adding the amount brought forward from the previous year, and deducting income-tax, preference dividend for the year, and interim dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, there was a balance available of £80,425.

The Chairman then briefly dealt with the items in the balance-sheet, and explained that the directors had arranged to convert the £150,000 holding in 5 per cent. War Loan into an equal amount of 5 per cent. Conversion Loan, and, referring to the appropriation account, he stated that the directors recommended writing off the balance of preliminary expenses £8,610, writing £1,388 off 5 per Cent. War Loan Investment to reduce it to par value, and writing £10,425 off patents and designs, placing to general reserve a sum of £10,000, and paying a final dividend of 10 per cent. (making 15 per cent. for the year) on the Ordinary shares, which required £36,000. That would leave a balance to carry forward of £14,002, an increase of approximately £3,500 as compared with the previous year. The balance of net profit after providing for all dividend on Preference shares was equal to 27 per cent. on the Ordinary share capital.

A SATISFACTORY RECORD.

During the three years since the incorporation of the company the general position had been strengthened by allocation to reserves, etc., of over £100,000—without including the £16,000 raw materials reserve—which he felt would be regarded as a very satisfactory record for the three years.

The business was being maintained in first-

Continued at foot of next column.

MONEY MARKET.

THE BANK RATE REDUCTION.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Following the improvement which has taken place in the international financial situation and the very satisfactory outlook which is clearly indicated by the lowering of money rates in many countries since the beginning of the current year, a reduction in our own Bank rate from 5 to 4½ per cent. on Thursday created no surprise in Lombard Street, as it only fulfils expectations which have recently prevailed.

The reduction naturally necessitated an adjustment of the open market money rates, although this revision concerned deposit and loan rates more than discount quotations, the latter having for some time stood at a level which made ample allowance for a lower official minimum.

Three months' fine bank bills are now called 3⅞ per cent., with a Continental demand down to 3 13-16 per cent., while the latest Treasury Bills, which were allotted yesterday at an average discount rate of £3 17s. 7.10d. per cent., changed hands to-day at 3 13-16 per cent.

Gold movements at the Bank of England since Monday resulted in a net influx of £671,230. Arrangements have been made for the early shipment of a large quantity of gold from Australia to London, the total amount mentioned being £7,000,000.

Apart from the French exchange, which moved sharply in favour of sterling, rates have gone slightly against us. A feature has been a slump in the Argentine dollar.

—	Method of quoting.	Par of exch.	Quotations. Feb. 8	Feb. 1
Paris, cheques...	Fr. to £...	124.21	124.11-13	123.96-99
Berlin	Mks. to £	20.43	20.35¾-36⅛	20.36-.36½
Brussels, ch'ques	Belga to £	35.00	34.90½-.95	34.93¾-.94½
Amst'rd'm, chqs.	Fl. to £...	12.107	12.12-.12¼	12.12¼-.12
Italy, sight	Lire to £	92.46	92.90-.92 93	92.93-92.96
Greece	Drch. to £	375	374¾ 375¼	374¾ 375¼
Madrid, sight ...	Pes. to £	25.22½	26.98 27.02	26.95 27.00
Lisbon, sight ...	Escudo ...	4.50½	1081⅜-.5⅝	1081⅜-.5⅝
Switz'rl'nd, sight	Fr. to £...	25.22½	25.19-.19⅛	25.21⅛-.22
Oslo .....sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.21-.21⅛	18.20⅞-.21⅛
Stockholm, sight	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.13-.13¼	18.12¼-.3⅛
Copenhagen, s'gt	Kr. to £...	18.159	18.17⅛-.18	18.19-.19⅛
Helsingfors	Mks. to £	193.23	193⅜-.⅝	193⅜-.⅝
Vienna	Sh. to £...	34.53½	34.54-34.57	34.55-34.58
Alexandria, sight	Pstrs. to £	97⅛	97⅛-97⅜	97⅛-97⅜
Prague	Kr. to £...	24.02	164¼-½	164¼-½
Bucharest	Lei to £...	25.22½	817-819	817-819
Bombay, T.T. ...	Rupee.....	1s. 6d.	1s. 5⅞d.	1s. 5⅞d.
Calcutta, T.T...	Rupee.....	1s. 6d.	1s. 5⅞d.	1s. 5⅞d.
Hong Kong, T.T.	Dollar.....	—	1s. 6⅛d.	1s. 6⅝d.
Shanghai, T.T....	Tael.....	—	1s 11¼d.	2s. 0¼d.
Singapore, T.T..	Dollar.....	2s. 4d.	2s. 3⅞d.	2s. 3⅞d.
Kobe	Yen.....	24.58d.	2s. 0¼d.	2s. 0⅜d.
New York, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅝	4.86⅞-.⅛	4.86⅝-.⅛
Montreal, cable	Dol. to £	4.86⅛	4.90½-.⅝	4.91⅝-.¾
Rio de J., T.T....	Milreis ...	16d.	5⅞-5⅞	5⅞-5⅛
Buenos A's, T.T.	Dollar.....	47.16d.	42⅝-42⅞	44⅝-44½
Valp'raiso, 90d'ys	Pesos to £	40	39.80	39.80
Montevideo, T.T.	Dollar.....	51d.	43¼-43¾	44⅝-45⅛
Lima	£ to £P...	par	22⅝ prem.	22⅝ prem.

CANADIAN PACIFIC.

PROPOSAL TO SPLIT THE ORDINARY STOCK.

The directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway have decided to apply to Parliament for an amendment to the company's Charter, permitting it to change the par value of shares of its ordinary stock from 100.00 dol. to 25.00 dol. per share with the exchange of one share of the old stock for four shares of the new.

If Parliament grants the requisite authority, the necessary steps for the exchange will be taken. This action of the directors has been dictated by a desire to place the company's shares within the reach of investors of moderate means, and thus increase the number of its shareholders, particularly in Canada.

No change in dividend distribution is contemplated that on the new stock when issued being equivalent to the rate on the present stock.

INCOME-TAX QUERIES.

A SMALL MAN.—Yes, it was clerical error. Widower is entitled to allowance for housekeeper.

J. S. H.—Yes. Bachelor is entitled to £135 free of tax, and is taxable on next £225 of his income at 2s. in £.

L. J. W.—You must disclose commission. So far as life insurance is concerned you will receive an allowance on net amount of premium after deducting commission.

R. B. M.—As a resident in Canada you will become liable to State taxes and Dominion tax. You will find full details of these in Stationery Office publication (5s.), "Income Taxes in British Dominions." Matter is too long for answer here.

C. B.—You are assessable under Sch. A and Sch. B in respect of land which you occupy. Tax under Sch. A is in respect of rental value; tax under Sch. B is in respect of assumed profit which a tenant could make from occupation of land.

E. D. D.—You should include Building Society interest on return. It is not assessable again except in so far as you may be liable to surtax. Omission of this amount from your wife's return was obviously pure misunderstanding and nothing untoward could happen in regard to it.

X. Y.—Assessment for year 1928-9 should have been based upon interest of year 1927-8. Similarly assessment for 1929-30 will be on £11 10s. interest which arose in 1928-9, and this will hold good, in spite of fact that you may receive much larger amount of interest in 1929-30.

H. O.—You are entitled to allowance of £135 free of tax if you are single and to £225 free of tax if married. If it pays you, you can claim age allowance. This will mean that you would pay tax on exactly £500, and in addition you will hand over £5 being half of the amount by which your income exceeds £500.

GOWER.—You are entitled to personal allowance of £225 against your own and your wife's combined incomes. You are not entitled to any further separate allowance in respect of your wife's unearned income. If your three children are possessed of income in own right you as guardian can make a claim to refund of tax on basis of £135 exemption limit for each child.

SUFFERN.—There has been no change regarding building society interest. Super-tax rates for 1928-9 are:—Nil in respect of first £2,000, 9d in £ on next £500, 1s. on next £500, 1s. 6d or, next £1,000, 2s. 3d. on next £1,000, 3s. on next, 3s. 6d on next £2,000, 4s. on next £2,000, 4s. 6d. on next £5,000, 5s. on next £5,000, 5s. 6d on next £10,000 and 6s. in £ on all over £30,000.

CORNISH MAN.—A married man living with wife or if not entirely supporting wife is entitled to £225 free of tax. Next £225 of income is taxable at half standard rate. Interest on loans is payable less tax, and thus you recoup yourself. If interest is paid on bank overdraft tax is not deductible, but you can claim a refund of tax from Inland Revenue. You will find complete digest of all essential matter relating to making of income-tax returns and claims included with return form or claim form for which you should apply to Inspector of Taxes for your district.

W. E. H.—(a) An overseas visitor who comes here purely on visit will incur no income-tax liability if his stay does not exceed six months (b) Yes, if it can be shown that a stay of this length is entirely for temporary purpose. (c) No. This would probably be deemed continuous residence here, but it depends upon all circumstances (d) Yes. But whole question is one of fact, and a series of apparently short temporary sojourns might in effect constitute continuous residence if it could be shown that this country was headquarters and that absences therefrom were deliberate temporary breaks

Continued from preceding column.

class order, and he fully believed the company should be able to maintain and increase its trade against all competition. The company's product "Durata" had made substantial headway during the past year, and had won golden opinions for its excellence and reliability. Nevertheless, he was convinced that for health, comfort, and durability the ideal combination for the public to wear was leather-soled shoes with Phillips' rubber soles and heels attached.

Mr. Arthur Whittaker had retired from his position of managing director at the termination of his period of service, and Messrs. A. J. Drywood and J. Cunningham had been appointed joint managing directors in his place. He thanked Mr. Whittaker for his efforts to promote the success of the company, and stated that he had the fullest confidence that the company would also be well served by the gentlemen who had succeeded him.

As regarded the trade outlook, the sales to date had shown a slight increase over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Mr. John Cunningham, in seconding the resolution, referred to the "Phillips Employees' Benefit Trust," and stated that this had been established through the generosity of the chairman, Mr. W. W. Phillips, with out any cost whatever to the shareholders, and that it consisted of investments of a present market value of about £40,000, largely in shares in the company.

The report and accounts were unanimously adopted, and a final dividend of 10 per cent. was declared on the ordinary shares.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

Conducted by YARBOROUGH.

THE DIFFICULTY OF DENYING A SUIT.

One of the most difficult bidding situations is that where one partner has bid "One" of a suit and the other has got a singleton in it and an otherwise characterless hand. The latter must, usually, even at some risk, make another call as a warning. It may not be easy to produce a bid, but holding (say) the equivalent of one-and a-half Quick Tricks, a warning response of some kind should be made. The importance of this is evident when it is realised that the original bid may have been made on a four-card suit. There is, of course, the danger that a warning bid may be misinterpreted.

Both in Auction and Contract curious results can follow misinterpretation. I witnessed a very interesting example of this in recent play, where one partner, in his endeavour to deny a suit and to give a correct picture of his hand during the stage of informatory bidding (which could equally belong to Contract or Auction), finally caused his side to work up to a (game) bid of "Three No-trumps."

The method of bidding actually led them into the only game-going declaration on the hands, which were as follows:—

THE DISTRIBUTION AND THE BIDDING.

The hands were dealt by Y, and the bidding on this quite normal distribution proceeded as follows:—Y, "One Heart"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "One Spade"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "Two Spades" (Contract was being played); B, "No Bid"; Z, "Two No-trumps"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "Three No-trumps," and all passed.

The curious feature of the bidding was its negative (or denying) character as far as Z was concerned. Z was finding the greatest difficulty in trying to inform his partner that he had no useful Hearts, and later that he must not take his bid in Spades too seriously; meantime, failing to accurately interpret Z's bids, Y nobly supported them in turn.

When Z bid "One Spade" to warn Y against Hearts, he did not expect an eventual game bid; then later when Y supported Z in Spades by one raise (and one only), the latter grew rather anxious about this suit, and switched into "No-trumps" tentatively as a safer declaration. In switching into "No-trumps" Z was allaying his own misgivings on the strength of his Spade suit and at the same time giving his partner a more accurate picture of his 4-4-4-1 distribution. Y had now the option of returning to Spades if he had greater strength in that suit than his previous bid disclosed.

While Z's ambition on his sketchy hand went no further than to make the best of a difficult situation, Y had no idea that his partner's bidding was so largely due to difficulties of distribution, and increased the bid in "No-trumps" up to a game contract. He had a useful all-round hand and was justified in doing so.

The whole bidding situation is one of fairly frequent occurrence. Had Z held a genuinely strong suit of Spades he could have denied Y's Hearts by a jump bid to "Two Spades" and settled any doubt on the matter. On the hand he held he had the utmost difficulty in conveying information of its pattern to his partner without risk, while if he had kept quiet he would have wasted an opportunity. The success of similar bidding situations will always depend on the judgment of the individual in making the best deduction from the partner's bids. Much of the interest in Bridge lies in the uncertain reaction of the individual to a particular bidding situation.

The safe rule to follow in cases where a partner has shown another suit when he could have supported the original bid is not to return to the original suit unless it is strong enough to be bid a second time, and unless there is no alternative bid to make.

THE TEST OF GOOD TEAM BIDDING.

The bidding is specially instructive, as its keynote is mutual trust, which is the only foundation for sound team bidding. When Z bid "One Spade," Y did not mention Hearts again, but supported Spades. Z would later not have bid "No-trumps" after being supported in Spades if he could not trust his partner not to overbid his hand. Lastly, Y, holding only two Spades, trusted his partner's judgment in switching into "No-trumps" as a better declaration. The partners at no moment blindly persisted in their own bids—that tantalising characteristic of wooden-headed players—but made intelligent inferences from one another's bids while on their way to find the best declaration for the combined hands.

In Auction Z would probably have said "One No-trump" over Y's "One Heart," as his Spades were not sufficiently strong or solid. The bid of "One Spade" by Z was the nearest he could get to "showing tops" as well as giving a warning on a rather weak hand. It is better to try and show "tops" in a suit where at all possible than to obscure the whole bidding situation by a blind plunge into "No-trumps" on any provocation. It costs nothing to give information which may be valuable while the bidding is still in its early stages. Z's "tops" in Spades, it is true, should have been more solid to be shown, but then such information is often of great value when given at a stage where later correction is possible.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J. M.—The dealer holding six Spades to the Queen, 10, and nothing else of value must pass at any score.

E. W. H. P. inquires what is the correct bid for fourth hand to make on Spades x, x; Hearts A, 10; Diamonds A, K, Q, 10, x, x; Clubs x, x, x, after three passes. Answer.—"One Diamond."

METIORA inquires what should happen after a properly completed deal when later during play dummy is one card short. Answer.—The missing card should be found (probably in a quitted trick) and restored to the dummy and play proceeds without liability to penalty.

NICK inquires if the following bidding is in order: After some preliminary bidding Y said "Four Spades"; B, "No Bid"; Z, "No Bid"; A, "Five Diamonds"; Y, "No Bid" (before Z could say "not enough"); B, "No Bid"; Z "Four Spades," Answer.—Z's last bid is quite in order.

B. N. inquires if a bid of "One No-trump" by Y as third hand after two passes is correct at a score YZ 14, AB 12 in the first game. Y held Spades, K, J, 9; Hearts, Q, J, x, x; Diamonds, K, 10; Clubs, Q, x, x, x. Answer.—This hand is too poor in high-card strength for an opening bid at any score, especially when third or fourth hand.

F. E. P. inquires what B should say in Contract Bridge at the score love all in the first game after the following bidding: Z (dealer), "One Club"; A, "Three Diamonds"; Y, "No Bid." B held Spades, Q, J, x, x; Hearts, A, x, x, x; Diamonds, 10, x; Clubs, x, x, x. Answer.—"No Bid." B's support is not sufficient to encourage A to make a game bid.

G. M. inquires if Y holding K, J, 10, x, x in Hearts, was justified in bidding "Two Hearts" in the following circumstances: Z (dealer) bid "One No-trump"; A, "Two Diamonds"; Y, "Two Hearts." Y held nothing of value outside his Hearts. Answer.—Y's bid is misleading on a love score, though it is advocated by some writers. Y would be justified in the bid after having once passed.

KISMAT.—I should not take out my partner's bid of "One No-trump" at a love score on Spades, Q, J, 10, x, x; Hearts, x, x, x; Diamonds, Q, 10, x, x; Clubs, Q, but with a partial score in hand a bid of "Two Spades" is justifiable, because it is not so likely to mislead. I should not, however, personally advocate it. On Spades, x, x, x; Hearts, x, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, x, x, it is inviting disaster to bid "Two Hearts" over a partner's "One No-trump."

E. B. P. inquires what are the correct bids for Z (as dealer) and Y at the score love all on the following hands: Z held Spades, K, Q, 9, 5, 4; Hearts, Q, 10, 2; Clubs, K, Q, 9, 6, 2; and Y held Spades, A; Hearts, J, 4; Diamonds, A, Q, J, 10, 9, 7, 6; Clubs, A, 5, 5. Answer.—Z should bid "One Spade" and Y should show his Diamonds as he has not "normal expectancy" (A, x, etc.) in Spades; Y should not say "No-trumps" as he has no guard in Hearts. Z could now bid "No-trumps." He has no Ace, and game is too unlikely in his second suit to bid it in preference to "No-trumps."

H. M. asks for comment on the following bids: Z (dealer), "No Bid"; A, "No Bid"; Y, "One No-trump"; B, "No Bid"; Z "Two Diamonds"; A, "Two Hearts"; Y, "Two No-trumps"; B, "Double," and all pass. The hands are as follows:—Z held Hearts, Q, x, x; Diamonds, A, 10, x, x, x; Clubs, K, J, x, x; A held Hearts, K, x, x, x, x, x; Diamonds, x, x, x; Clubs, Q, x, x, x; Y held Spades, 10, x, x, x; Hearts, A, J; Diamonds, A, K, Q, x; Clubs, A, x, x; B, held Spades, A, K, Q, J, x, x, x, x, x; Hearts, x, x; Clubs, x, x. The score was YZ 10, AB nil in the rubber game. Answer.—Z's bid of "Two Diamonds" is justified at the score, and Y should have taken out the double of "Two No-trumps" into "Three Diamonds"; in fact, he should not have bid "Two No-trumps" but supported his partner. B was right in not showing his Spades as he had four probable losing cards on the calling, and would not be left in a call of "Three Spades." He should not, however, have doubled.

Acrostics will be found on page 6, column 4.

IRISH FREE STATE

DOMINION RELATIONS.

SOME MOOT POINTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

It has been said that while a Frenchman thinks with his head and his head alone, an Englishman thinks with everything but his head, and that he is generally right. It is out of our gift for improvisation and dislike for pedantic symmetry that the unique organisation of the British Empire has grown. It is a structure full of anachronism and a puzzle to more logically-minded foreigners. It was only to be expected that when the doctrine of co-equality of status between the Empire States became an accepted reality, as it did by the Balfour Report of 1926, that the legal minds would busy themselves to discover and remove all traces of inequality, however nugatory and fictitious they might be in actual operation and effect. The result of their deliberation has now appeared in the report of the Conference on Dominion and Merchant Shipping Legislation, which will in due course be considered by the Plenary Conference. Some of the recommendations merely confirm accepted practice. It is now agreed by all members of the British Commonwealth that no Act passed by any Dominion can be disallowed, and that any Dominion so empowered and desirous—and the Irish Free State is both—may amend their constitutions to secure this end. Similarly, with regard to reservation, it is agreed that the King will alone act on the advice of the Ministers of the Dominion concerned, and that those Dominions who so wish may abolish altogether the powers of reservation. The Conference also agreed to recommend that any Dominion may in future make laws with extra territorial operation. In so doing it has wisely placed on such Dominion the responsibility for handling a subject full of legal conflict and obscurity.

The most important matters that affect this country are those that deal with the Royal Style, Titles and the Succession, and the Colonial Stocks Act. In respect of the first, inasmuch as the Crown is the only formal link of free association, so each dominion will, in future, be asked to consent to any alteration of law affecting Succession to the Throne or the Royal Titles. The logician is tempted to ask what might happen if such occasion arose and the Republican Party were in power? The reply is, that this is only one of the many directions in which malcontents, if so desirous, can make trouble. It does, however, suggest that undue rigidity or legal dependence in inter-Dominion relations is a danger, and that it is desirable to insure that the non-co-operation of any one member may not jeopardise the operation or harmony of the whole. It is very doubtful if a majority in the Free State will ever want a Republic, but there might at any time be a majority that would be only too pleased to fish in troubled waters.

COLONIAL STOCKS ACT.

The recommendation with regard to the Colonial Stocks Act is to leave the position unchanged. Here, alone, a power of disallowance is retained over legislation which may affect the original contract or the security for a trustee stock. Before obtaining trustee status any borrowing state is asked to agree to this contingent disallowance as well as certain Treasury regulations. In the case of one Dominion—doubtless the Irish Free State—these conditions cannot be accepted. Unless some compromise is reached before the Imperial Conference this may affect the next issue of our loan.

Viewed from the new basis of co-equality, the position implied by the Act is perfectly consistent. The time may conceivably come when the present position might be reversed. Even to-day some are saying that the financial position of the Free State is better than that of the United Kingdom. If taxation increases and trade languishes in the latter country a day might arise when we have our own Trustee Act, of which British and foreign investors might desire to take advantage. In such an event it would be equally necessary to preserve the security of investors in the borrowing States to whom trustee status in Ireland was allowed. The political centre of gravity may always remain at Whitehall, but the financial centre will be less affected by sentiment and tradition, and more by realities. It might conceivably pass in the course of years to the capital of some other Dominion, which might be driven to impose provisions similar in effect to those which the Colonial Stock Act now contains. This would be but the logical consequence of the doctrine of autonomous co-equality. The conference might further explore the matter in this light.

RUGBY—IRELAND v. ENGLAND.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to secure the orderly marshalling of the crowd at the International Rugby match to-day and prevent the confusion that took place last year when many ticket-holders never reached their seats and only saw the ball in the air. The advice of the director of the Royal Dublin Society, our showman genius, has been sought, special turnstiles have been erected and modern experience has been applied. Rugby football is growing fast in popularity among all sections in spite of the ban, even on those who watch the game, which is imposed by the Gaelic League. A settlement has happily been reached on the question of Sunday play. Provincial organisations are now empowered to allow matches between clubs under proper supervision. It still remains to be seen what attitude the Hierarchy may take in the matter because many of the objections that apply to racing apply equally to all contests where large crowds assemble. If prohibition is imposed it will mean a serious loss to carrying companies and local traders.

A DEMENTI.

I am anxious to correct a statement made last week to the effect that the Farmers' Party is rent by internal dissension. It is the Farmers' Union, the parent and primary body, that has so suffered. The present Farmers' Party, which is the political arm of the Union, though small in numbers, is solid and united. I am sorry for any wrong impression my remarks may have caused.

OUR PARIS LETTER

M. TARDIEU'S HEAVY TASK.

FIGHTING THE INTRIGUERS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

The most difficult task that lies before most French Premiers is not to legislate but to fight and circumvent intriguers. For M. Tardieu the first three days of the present week have been probably the busiest of his Parliamentary career. When he returned from London content with his work at the Naval Conference, and with the satisfaction that Frenchmen in the mass approved his attitude, he made the discovery that the intriguers had been busy in his absence. Not that this discovery was an unusual one. They are always busy, these politicians greedy of power.

M. Tardieu had two preoccupations. He was anxious about his majority, which, though consistent, has never been very large. Then he desired to speed-up the work of the Chamber—to get the Budget voted and to have other measures passed. He took the natural course of calling the groups on whom he relies for his majority together and having a heart-to-heart talk with them. M. Daniélou, a particular friend of M. Briand and the president of the Radical Left, defaulted on the ground that there were members of his group who voted against the Government. In dealing with this incident the Premier gave evidence of that decision and energy which have characterised his conduct as head of the Government. After he had talked to the groups and left the sitting with flying colours, he took the unusual course of drawing up the report of the reunion for the Press, in which he indicated that the recalcitrancy of the president of the Radical Left had led his followers to protest.

Has M. Tardieu coalesced his majority by his vigorous action? The presidents of the groups have not only promised to support his policy but to exercise discipline. But that is not to say that an end has been put to the intrigues against him. He is a bonny fighter, and he will have to fight. And it can be said that the whole country, if we exclude the Radical Socialists and Socialists in it (for it is in their ranks that the intriguers abound), is following his premiership with admiration. It knows that it has found a realist Premier with a programme that corresponds to its needs.

DEARER LIVING.

The cost of living is rising so rapidly in France that the Government has again found it necessary to make an attempt to control the profiteers. Since the legal stabilisation of the franc, food prices have risen steadily. It is amazing how faithfully the principle of the coefficient has been applied. It has been a case of multiplying prices five times irrespective of the necessity of resorting to this arithmetical exercise. But wages and salaries have not gone up in proportion. And this explains why Frenchmen, especially those whose appetites are controlled in accordance with their means, are not eating as much as they did—in the restaurants, at any rate.

The profiteers saw in the unpopular Insurance Bill another opportunity for raising prices. They have raised them to such an extent that the Government has become alarmed. M. Tardieu has said that this shall not be, and he has formed a strong committee of Ministers and police officials, who have to go into the matter and report to him the measures that should be taken to regularise food prices. These measures will include the prosecution of the food profiteers.

One may well wonder whether the announcement of this firm policy will have the desired result, whether it will serve to remind the food-sellers that if wholesale prices have come down retail prices should be lowered in consequence. At present the contrary is the case. The aim of the food-sellers is to get rich quick and then clear out. Fortunes made in shops are increased when the businesses are sold. The number of recent *nouveaux riches* in France is considerable.

TROUBLE AT THE COMEDIE.

The theatrical world, and the actors and actresses at the Comédie Française in particular, are awaiting with some trepidation the result of an action now before the Appeal Court. Now this State theatre is governed by a decree, called the "Decree of Moscow," which forbids an actor or actress to quit it for another stage under penalty of prosecution and the forfeiture of his or her share of the profits.

M. Fresnay, a very successful actor, defied this decree. The Comédie Française took action against him and obtained 200,000 francs damages. The actor is appealing against the judgment. He wants the famous decree changed. If he wins his appeal he will have secured a big triumph and provoked the greatest revolution that the theatre has known. If he loses, another action can be taken against him. This is the most momentous case that the Comédie troupe has known.

RUSSIA'S SECRET AGENTS.

The patient and laborious search for the kidnapped General Koutepoff has served to confirm the statements made months ago concerning the activities of the Cheka, or Russian secret police, in France. Exactly how many agents of the Soviets are operating in this country will, perhaps, never be known, but it is a fact that large sums of money are spent on their upkeep. It has not to be assumed that the agents are all of Russian nationality, or that their operations are confined to watching the "Whites," as the Russian anti-Bolsheviks are called.

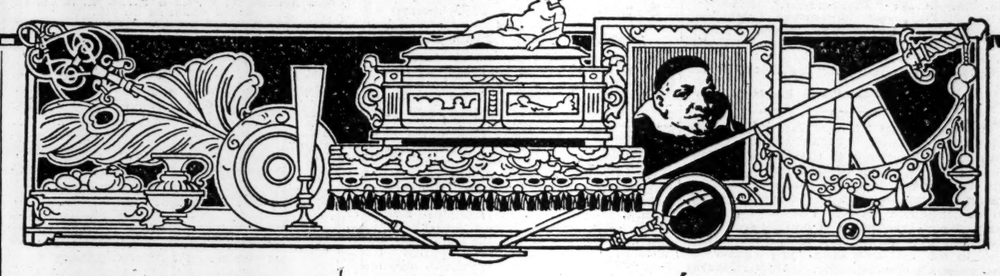
The network of Russian espionage in France is formidable. The military and police authorities know a great deal about it, and are kept busy watching these men of mystery, who work independently of the Soviet Embassy, though they have their own quarters in this mysterious building in the Rue de Grenelle and are lodged in equally mysterious villas in the suburbs of Paris. Some of these villas have been visited during the week, for it was thought that General Koutepoff might be concealed in one of them and subjected to torture until he had given up the secrets of the counter-espionage organisation of which he was supposed to be at the head.

CHESS.

By L. VAN VLIET.

Solution of Problem No. 2,278: 1. R—Q6! any move; 2. Q. or Kt mates accordingly. 1. K—K7, is defeated by R—KB6; 2. Kt x R (ch), B x Kt. 1. Q x B (ch) (?), fails against K—B6; 2. Q—

THINGS ARTISTIC & ANTIQUE



Antique Jewellery.

Once Worn for Health.

Customs and Gems.

By MRS. ROBERT NOBLE.

TO-DAY all jewellery may be classified as useful or purely decorative, although many ornaments, beautiful in themselves, serve also a practical purpose. It is interesting to try to trace the motive that inspired prehistoric man to arrange necklaces from the perforated teeth of animals killed in the chase, or to wear fossil shells. Probably when the savage found something unfamiliar, such as a fossil or a precious stone, he was puzzled, and the very strangeness of his discovery made him attribute to it magical properties; thus it is not surprising that he wore these ornaments as amulets to induce love and hatred, to ward off dangers and disease, and to bring about the happy consummation of his ambitions.

Magic Stones.

A little later in the history of mankind we find the medicinal value of precious stones recognised by the alchemists. Precious stones were reduced to powder and administered as potions, and others were prescribed to be worn as phylacteries and amulets. Thus Pliny refers to the magical properties of gems, such as the thirst-quenching power of the agate if held in the mouth, but he is evidently himself a sceptic! He refers to the early Briton's zest for magic, and the fact that the Anglo-Saxon believed in the magical potentialities of jewels is shown by the presence of amulets in Anglo-Saxon graves. For example, a horse's tooth pierced so that it could hang on a chain and be worn and a beaver's tooth set with metal were found in an Anglo-Saxon grave, and were evidently used as amulets and considered to have magical power.

Beowulf describes:—

> The crest of the helm,
> The defence of the head,
> It held an amulet
> Fastened about by wires,
> That the sword . . .
> Might not injure him,

and wounds inflicted by the sword "Skófnung could only be healed by the stone set in its hilt."

Mediæval documents bear witness to the use of rings not only as ornaments, but having inscriptions to denote a magical use. In the 1313 inventory of Piers Gaveston there is such a reference, and in the romantic tales of the Middle Ages frequent references are made not only to rings, but precious stones used as talismans bringing love or victory or possessing some special medicinal virtue. Thus in Chaucer is a reference to—

> a stoon ful precious
> That was so fyn and vertuous
> That hool a man it coude make
> Of Palasye and of tooth-ake.

The ancients had some curious theories as to the origin of some precious stones. In the Middle Ages beads of paste or glass were strung to form amulets, and were called "serpents' eggs." They were thought to emanate from the breath from the hissing jaws of serpents. Pearls were reputed to be rounded and polished by being pecked by doves.

The various precious gems were endowed in bygone days with different properties. The diamond was said to make the wearer unhappy, and by its brilliance to irritate the soul, but its hardness imparted a quality of intrepidity to its wearer. The emerald was said to increase its wearer's riches, and the sapphire to cure diseases of the skin. The topaz was thought to cure madness and impart wisdom. The garnet was believed to cure melancholy, and the amethyst to render its wearer immune from drunkenness and from ill-fortune.

Detecting Poison.

Another power often attributed to certain precious stones in the Middle Ages was that of detecting poisons. Holinshed, the historian, in describing the death of King John, tells us "the King suspected (the pears) to be poisoned indeed by reason that such precious stones as he had about him cast forth a certain sweat, as it were betraeing the poison." An inventory of the Royal jewels in the reign of Edward III. mentions "langues de serpentz." These were probably fossils or prehistoric arrowheads set in gold and silver and worn as pendants.

Later on, these were not worn, but were placed as part of a salt at table ready for use, and in the inventories of the jewels possessed by French nobles mention is made of precious stones attached to pieces of table plate and used to detect poison in food.

An interesting example is seen in one of the fifteenth century mazers belonging to All Souls College, Oxford—at the bottom of the bowl there is a claw setting which undoubtedly once held a magical gem.

Religious Ornaments.

Sometimes, instead of being set with a precious stone, the article of jewellery was endowed with magical powers by reason of some mystic words engraved upon it. Very often religious subjects and phrases were used, and devices, such as an anchor for hope, a palm branch for peace, and so forth. Religious jewels and reliquaries then made their appearance decorated with representations of saints or a crucifix.

There is a good deal of interest attaching to the idea that certain Royal rings were endowed with supernatural powers of bestowing health and even of curing disease. The origin of the idea is obscure, but tradition ascribes their healing powers to the ring that belonged to King Edward the Confessor, and was believed to possess miraculous properties. In the time of Edward II. the offerings of money made by the King were melted down and made into rings. These rings were worn by the King whilst at prayer, so that the virtue of the holy oil used at his coronation might impregnate them, too. Of Cardinal Wolsey it was said, "My Lord Cardinal had such a ringe that whatsomever he askyd of the Kynge's grace that he haddt yt."

At the time of the Renaissance ornamental jewels were definitely religious in character, and crosses and medallions decorated with religious subjects were general.

Medals and Crowns.

The modern processes for striking medals was perfected by Benvenuto Cellini and by the celebrated goldsmith Caradosso, who worked for Pope Julius II. For that Pope Caradosso made a wonderful golden tiara set with gems and pearls, and Cellini made a gem-set morse of gold for Clement VII. in which he "had fashioned such wonderful designes"' at the age of 29. Some old coloured drawings of it are in the British Museum.

A study of the jewellery of different nations is interesting in the clues it gives one to national customs and ceremonies. For instance, the characteristic bridal crowns of Sweden and Norway were made the opportunity for the goldsmiths in those countries. These crowns were made with large pierced foliated ornaments on a broad band, designed to carry the bridal veil high. The picturesque old Dutch headdresses kept the silversmiths of Holland busy making the silver bands that held the headdress to the brow of the wearer.

Impetus to Craftsmen.

These ornaments owe their origin as an integral part of the costume. Modern women appear to attach less importance to the intrinsic value of the gems, due to the fact that the colour and design harmonise with a particular costume or to the excellence of the workmanship. This has given an impetus to craftsmanship, and some of the modern enamel work and so-called artistic jewellery, although of no great intrinsic value, has a distinct importance because of its careful workmanship. Some of the semi-precious stones and even tinted glass are used for modern jewellery with good effect. It is also interesting to notice how old-fashioned pieces are deflected by the exigencies of modern taste into quite different channels than those for which they were originally designed. Thus one ornate earring may to-day hang on a slender platinum or silver chain, and serve as an effective pendant. An old-fashioned brooch set, perhaps, in filigree serves as a waist buckle or hat ornament, and the two sections of a clasp may be divided to form a pair of fashionable shoe buckles. It is well worth while to keep an alert eye for such treasures of the past, and turn them to account in obedience to the decrees of modern fashion.

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THE DRAMATIC WORLD.

A GENTLE PLAY.

By JAMES AGATE.

Everyman. Tuesday, February 4.

"CHARLES AND MARY."

A Play. By Joan Temple.

This endearing little play begins or almost begins—for there is a prologue—at the time when the Lambs were living in Little Queen Street. We are shown Mr. Lamb, played by Mr. Harold Scott, a maundering, not unattractive dotard, with a passion for cribbage, which he plays in a manner to stagger the text-books; Mrs. Lamb, adumbrated by Miss Gertrude Sterroll, and hardly more than a shell of a personage, an invalid querulous in the matter of meals and drops; handsome, egotistical John Lamb, plausibly presented by Mr. Douglas Burbidge; Mary Lamb, finely given by Miss Joan Temple, and presented as a great beauty, or at least one possessing beauty's first constituent and attribute—sensitiveness. Last, Charles, played by Mr. Peter Ridgeway. It is often said that such and such a performance is a miracle of casting. But this particular miracle of the stage only begins when the miracle-worker, or producer, has finished; no trick of face or figure can imbue the actor with the spirit of the character to be portrayed. The moment Mr. Ridgeway appears you know that Charles looked something like that. Perhaps, if you have the Hazlitt portrait fixed firmly in your mind, not very like that, but near enough. It is when Mr. Ridgeway smiles his queer, distorted smile and begins to take up his gentle arms against the sea of family troubles that we realise that here, as near as one man may present another, is Charles Lamb. At the beginning it is Mary who is overwhelmed, and the nervous crisis which precipitates the tragedy is occasioned by nothing more than the poor girl's inability to finish her sewing and lay the cloth for dinner at the same time. The scene culminates in Mary's sudden loss of responsibility and the fatal attack upon her mother. The second scene in this act shows Charles administering the family affairs and devoting sixty of his seventy pounds a year to keeping Mary out of Bedlam, and in what in those days was bluntly called a "private madhouse." Only Mr. Lamb has become childish, and brother John is determined to break away from the family and see something of fashionable life in London. Charles's heroic, unpretentious battle against unheroic disabilities has begun.

With the Poets.

The second act takes place at Professor Godwin's house in Somers Town four years later. Godwin is a shadowy creature—perhaps he was so in real life—and it is not Mr. Philip Hatfield's fault that he is unable to do very much with him. The Godwins are giving a party, to which come Mary who has recovered, Charles, and the celebrities of the time. Here Miss Joan Temple has shown admirable tact in keeping to the main of her simple story and not overweighting it with embroideries. It must have been a great temptation to ransack Coleridge's Table Talk to present it in tabloid form, to show Wordsworth so far forgetting his manners as to utter sublimities at a party. Miss Temple has successfully avoided both pitfalls, and we are grateful. But gratitude must be extended to the actors concerned who, with almost no straw, show us two characters compact, solid, and believable as two bricks. As the self-denying Samuel Taylor, Mr. Deering Wells gives a really lovely performance; though he says little, we know that beneath that dome cerebration is marking time, and that though its owner sits about the Professor's parlour as idle as one of his own "silly buckets," in ten minutes, and in the surroundings of the familiar lodgings, the dome will rain metaphysical cats and dogs.

As the Lake Poet Mr. Albert Raynor is hardly less good. Though Wordsworth has little more to do than agree with the nincompoop Charles Dudley (Mr. Wilfred Babbage) that Napoleon is a great man, we feel that before next morning's breakfast a sonnet to that effect will be well on its way. Two voices were there in that great man, as the late J. K. Stephen sufficiently pointed out; and Wordsworth in this play, unallowed by Miss Temple to decide between echoing the "storm-cloud's thunderous melody" or protesting "that grass is green, lakes damp, and mountains steep," shuts his mouth and chooses to say nothing. But all that can be done with a long nose and sandy, melancholy hair Mr. Raynor faithfully and amusingly does. After all, in 1800 Wordsworth was only 30 and Coleridge 28, and to impose upon fledglings the ripeness of Great Manhood would have been a mistake. Miss Temple has done very much better to invent, or largely invent, a character for George Dyer, of whom Mr. Andrew Leigh makes a delightful wander-wit. The party ends with Mary's distress at the singing of her brother's "The Old Familiar Faces," and Charles's frenzy at hearing a point-blank reference to the tragedy which he is giving his life to cloak.

In the Spirit of Elia.

The third act is one of the most tender pieces of writing which have been seen on the stage for many a long day. First we have Mary's voluntary return to the asylum, the coming storm having been brought about by the landlady's notice to quit; for she, poor woman, has children, and has only just heard of Mary's disability. Miss Temple's acting, which had been extremely fine throughout, had an agonising quality here. To be mad is one thing, but to be capable of hurting a child is another. This scene is followed by one in which Charles renounces his little Quakeress and knows that he will write that most touching of all reveries, "Dream Children." It is curious to reflect that in this essay of integral and faultless pathos Lamb forestalled Maeterlinck and every other purveyor of sentimental drama concerning the Unborn, the Might Have Beens, and all that twilit world in which false notes are as imminent as blackberries in July. The play ends with Lamb conning by candle-light his and Mary's Tales, doubtless with the help of those "midnight darlings," his Folios.

This little play is composed entirely of felicities, and its accents are most happily distributed. The weakness which overtook Lamb is alluded to for truth's sake, but not insisted upon. "The Confessions of a Drunkard" is the last but one of Elia's Essays, and the last thing in the general consciousness about that heroic spirit is its failings. Lamb stuttered, but Mr. Ridgeway, while remembering this, is careful not to make it a bore. I take it that exquisite is not too strong a word to apply to this actor's performance throughout, while Miss Temple's presentation of Mary is, as has been indicated, a delicate and lovely thing. There was a scene of great enthusiasm at the finish.

St. Martin's. Friday, February 7.

"HONOURS EASY."

A Play. By Roland Pertwee.

Plot A.—The murky past. Many years ago Sir Henry Markham, Baronet (Mr. Allan Aynesworth) was a South African diamond merchant of the name of Markheim. Among his employees was William Barton (Mr. Norman McKinnel), who put Markheim's name to a cheque. Markheim said nothing for five years, at the end of which time he refused Barton a reference. So Barton shipped to England as a stoker and set up a picture gallery in Bond Street. Plot B.—The murky present. Barton's chief salesman is Harry Markham (Mr. Robert Holmes), the son of the Baronet. Markham *père* knows who Barton is, but Barton does not know that Sir Henry is his old employer under the new name. Plot C.—Young Markham is in love with a Galsworthy-ish flapper (Miss Ann Todd), though at the moment he is making up to Mrs. Barton (Miss Diana Wynyard). Plot D.—Barton's fabulously underpaid secretary (Miss Jane Millican) is in love with a professional thief (Mr. Harold Huth), by whom she is about to have a baby. The thief gives her some wax in which she is to model the key of the safe wherein Barton keeps odd ropes of pearls and petty cash running into thousands. If the wax is discovered the girl is to say that yesterday was a wet day at Sandy Lodge and that she used it for her golf clubs. Mr. Pertwee's faith in the spare time of secretaries and the amount of golf to be played on fifty shillings a week is deeply touching.

The reader has now, as the Germans say when they ask you to dinner, his entertainment before him; and it is hardly necessary to put our plots together. Briefly then, Barton sees his secretary taking an impression of the key, and, removing the pearls, allows the sum of £650 to remain in the safe, knowing that the girl or her accomplice will steal it, and knowing also that she will be only too glad when suspicion is thrown upon young Markham. How shall Barton wreak his vengeance most effectively? In the theatre nothing is easier! It merely occurs to the Baronet to ask Barton, whom he has ignored for thirty years, to shoot and dine. Barton does not accuse young Markham; he merely dismisses him, leaving gossip to connect him with the theft. But the wily old Baronet will not stand for this, and ferrets about until he has discovered his son's alibi, which rabbit he then triumphantly produces out of Mr. Aynesworth's celebrated hat. This completely bowls over Barton, for the rabbit is, of course, Mrs Barton, who spent the hours in question with young Markham at a country inn. Or shall I say that the rabbit is young Markham, since he comes to the inn merely to tell Mrs. Barton, who is in bed, that she really must behave herself because his flapper prefers it. That Barton, ex-miner, ex-stoker, and dealer in modern works of art could believe such renunciatory tosh I again find deeply touching.

This good, old-fashioned, man-to-man-and-no-nonsense play was capitally acted by Mr. McKinnel, who wolfs vengeance as if it were treacle-tart, and Mr. Allan Aynesworth, who acts old Markheim without a trace of racial differentiation and as though that character were all the English bishops since Odo rolled into one. Mrs. Barton was played by Miss Diana Wynyard, who has achieved prominence lately and must justify it by attending at once to her enunciation. The hazy blur of charm is all very well in tiny theatres, but in large playhouses the only part of the theatre worth playing to is the gallery. Let the gallery hear, and the stalls will hear for themselves. Modern tricks of mumbling up the fireplace and confiding in the man rolling the lawn at the back spell ruination. In addition, Miss Wynyard must cultivate harder outline and sharper attack.

Stage Society. Monday Afternoon, Feb. 3.

"FORTY-SEVEN."

A Play. By Sydney Loch.

One would have thought that recollection of Mr. Sean O'Casey's "The Shadow of a Gunman" would have kept lesser craftsmen out of the Black and Tan field. Not so. Mr. Sydney Loch rushes fearlessly in with a drama in which an obvious English spy is mistaken by the Irish living at Bejabers Castle for one of themselves. To heap probability on probability this spy falls in love with the "dahter" of the house who, mooning about in white satin, occasionally peeps through the drawing-room curtains to watch her brother's moonlighting operations in the front-garden. Ultimately a lot of people are killed, and Kathleen O'Donoghue, for such is the "dahter's" name, is left peering hard into the gloaming with her white satin still gleaming.

A gloomy little play which, however, served to show that Mr. Colin Clive is equally at home in drawing-room or dug-out, though in the distressful country at this period they would appear to have seen the same thing. The part of Kathleen consisted almost entirely in walking to the drawing-room to fetch or bring something or somebody. Miss Mary Grew conducted these perambulations with composure, and wore her white satin in strict accordance, doubtless, with the Stage Society's notions of the costume proper to conspiratory ladies who have brothers in hiding in the rhododendrons. In more emotional moments Miss Grew confirmed the impression of her capabilities already recorded in these columns. One liked Mr. Robin Irvine in a small part.

Garrick. Tuesday, February 4.

"ALMOST A HONEYMOON."

A Farce. By Walter Ellis.

Most of this piece is very funny; a little of it is funny; while for the probably unescapable residue some other adjective must do duty. I suggest "morbid." For there is surely morbidity in the notion that two people should sleep in twin beds and be unaware of each other's presence. One had thought our Bright Young Things to be brighter than that. It is this morbid item which gives the play its title.

Personally I found Mr. Walter Ellis, the author, more amusing when he was dealing with verbal rather than connubial dilemmas. I liked the young man who was so overwhelmed with writs that when bearer bonds of untold, or rather strictly told, value were thrust into his hands he mistook them for the stigmata of impatience and consigned them to the same drawer. I liked the refreshing way in which, having come into a baronetcy, he fell to calling his butler Sir Charles. I liked still more the way in which, having also come into a quarter of a million, he asked the lawyer if he could "spring a tenner." Mr. Ellis didn't use the word "spring," but I make him a present of it. Perhaps I liked most the demeanour of the butler who, on hearing the glad news, instantly became goggle-eyed and walked as one having consumed magnums. And I certainly liked least the story of the improving hyacinth which had grown "higher sinth" yesterday. Not even Lamb punned as badly as all that.

The best piece of acting was that of Mr. Hylton Allen as the butler, though it was very closely followed by the performance of Mr. Lamont Dickson, who, as a recalcitrant bridegroom suffering from a stiff neck, has it brown-papered and ironed by the butler before the ceremony. Mr. Dickson submitting to this operation, with his Shakespearean forehead and the slightly sheepish air of the Droeshout portrait, was worth going a long way to see. Mr. Gerald Pring did with grace all those things which were incumbent upon a hero going to bed in his top-hat. Mesdames Grace Lane and Renee Kelly bickered agreeably and to the manner born.

Arts. Wednesday, February 5.

"THE COMMAND TO LOVE."

A Comedy. By Rudolf Lothar and Fritz Gottwald. Revised for the English Stage by Bernard Merivale.

Miss Mitford, writing of "Clarissa Harlowe" to her friend, Sir William Elford, alluded to "the abominable folly, or worse than folly, of supposing chastity anything extraordinary." M. Abel Hermant, the distinguished French novelist, wrote many books on the same theme, except that for the words "anything extraordinary" he substituted "at all possible." The multiplicity of authors responsible for the play at the Arts Theatre appears to hold the middle view—that at least so far as diplomatic circles are concerned chastity is an idiosyncrasy to be discouraged. The virtue of Gaston, military attaché to the Embassy of Nullepart, is held by the Court of Tierra di Buena Esperanza to be something, as Gautier points out, *qui ferait rougir des capitaines de dragons.* I missed a little part of this play trying to reconstruct the exact words of Gautier's next sentence: "La virginité du capitaine de dragons est, après la découverte de l'Amérique, la plus belle découverte que l'on ait faite depuis long temps." Resuming attention, one discovered that it had become necessary for Gaston to save some international situation by paying court to the wife of the War Minister. Gaston wouldn't, because he was engaged in captivating the wife of his own Ambassador, who had her views upon international relations.

This cynical piece depended upon one joke, and if you deemed it a good joke you probably thought it a good play. It was very well acted, chief honours going to Mr. Frederick Culley as the Ambassador, to that first-class and too much overlooked actor, Mr. H. R. Hignett, as the War Minister, and to Mr. Herbert Ross as a mutton-raising millionaire. Mr. Arthur Pusey was the semi-maculate young man. The ladies competing for his favours were portrayed by Misses Stella Arbenina and Barbara Hoffe, who wore some wonderful long frocks.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

A SHAKESPEAREAN WEEK.

To-night.—Apollo: "Singing Gaolbirds."
Feb. 10.—Little: "Frankenstein."
Old Vic: "As You Like It."
Q: "John Clutterbuck."
Feb. 11.—New Theatre, Oxford: "Macbeth."
Feb. 12.—Court: "Hamlet."
Feb. 13.—Savoy: "The Sorcerer."
Playhouse: "Devonshire Cream."
Feb. 14.—Dominion: "Silver Wings."
Feb. 15.—A.D.C. Theatre, Cambridge: "Henry IV., Part II."
Feb. 16.—Arts (matinée): "The Bolt from the Blue."
Strand: "Camille in Roaring Camp."

This week brings a Shakespeare play to four theatres. "Hamlet" comes to the Court, with Mr. Esme Percy as the Prince of Denmark and Mr. Peter Godfrey as producer. Mr. Godfrey has devised a permanent setting, which, by manipulation of stage lighting, serves continuous action. The scenery is not changed and the curtain is not dropped until the end. This should lead to a closer adherence to the text and even the manner of Shakespeare's original. Mr. Macdona returns from twenty years' retirement from the stage to undertake Polonius; Ophelia will be played by Miss Gabrielle Casartelli, the Queen by Miss Miriam Lewes, the King by John Laurie, and Horatio by Mr. Neil Porter.

An innovation in "Macbeth," which the O.U.D.S. are performing at the New Theatre, Oxford, on Tuesday, will be that the scene with the witches will be interpreted as taking place in the mind of Macbeth, and will be played behind a veil, through which the players may be dimly seen. It is new, too, to have the part of Lady Macbeth played by a woman who is not tall, as Miss Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies. Mr. Brewster Morgan is producer, and others taking part are Mr. Valentine Dyall as Macbeth, Mr. Wyndham Godden as Banquo, Mr. Giles Playfair as Malcolm, and Mr. E. E. Sabben-Clare as Macduff. "Henry IV.," Part II., will be staged by the Marlowe Dramatic Society at the A.D.C. Theatre, Cambridge, on Saturday evening. The fourth Shakespeare play is at the Old Vic. A fortnight's revival of "As You Like It" will have in the cast Miss Martita Hunt as Rosalind, Miss Monica Brett as Celia, Mr John Gielgud as Orlando, Mr. Donald Wolfit as Touchstone, and Mr. Baliol Holloway as Jacques.

To-night sees the first venture of a new Sunday play-producing society, "the Masses Stage and Film Guild, on the council of which are several well-known members of the Labour Party. "Singing Gaolbirds," by Mr. Upton Sinclair, will be given at the Apollo by a cast that has Mr. Ben Weldon, Mr. Brember Wills, Mr. Bruce Winston, and Miss Elizabeth Arkell in it. All the scenes are laid in a prison. Later productions will be "Brain," by Mr. Lionel Briton; "Mother," a modern Russian film; and a play in which Miss Sybil Thorndike will be the chief character. Another new production society is the 1930 Players, who, on February 21, will put on at the Century a modern play by Elizabeth Baker, called "Penelope Forgives." Acting in the piece are Miss Margaret Swallow, Miss Clare Greet, Miss Victoria Addison, Miss Madeline Clayton, Mr. Reginald Beckwith, Mr. Richard Caldicott, and Mr. George Woodbridge. Still another new venture is the Half-Term Theatre, of which the aim is to entertain children on their half-term holiday. It will give, on February 24, at the Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, two performances of one-act plays and acted folk-songs.

Freshly decorated, the Little Theatre will open to-morrow with horror on the stage. "Frankenstein," based on Mary Shelley's book, will give the audience "an adventure in the macabre." Mr. Hamilton Deane, besides presenting the piece, will come on as the Monster. "Frankenstein" was published as a story in 1818, and has had previously at least two dramatisations—one, in 1823, called "Presumption; or the Fate of Frankenstein," put on at the Lyceum; a second, in 1826, "Frankenstein, the Man and the Monster," produced at the Coburg Theatre. Both had revivals at various times during last century. Burlesques of the story were also done from time to time.

Mr. Maurice Browne, who presented "Journey's End," has acquired for early production—possibly at the Globe—another play which again is devoid of women. It is "B.J.1," a naval drama by Commander Stephen King-Hall, part-author with Ian Hay of "The Middle Watch." The action centres round the Battle of Jutland, the scene being a light cruiser before and during the engagement. The last act returns to civil life. "B.J.1" is a naval signal, meaning "Station the hands at action stations constantly throughout the day and night."

A Gilbert and Sullivan opera that has not been revived for some years, "The Sorcerer," is to be revived at the Savoy on Thursday by Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte. Founded on a story that Gilbert wrote for the Christmas number of a weekly paper, it relates how a clergyman, himself married happily, and convinced that in marriage lies the secret of human happiness, gave a love potion to his entire parish.

Mr. J. T. Grein's Cosmopolitan Theatre will give, next Sunday afternoon at the Arts Theatre, "The Bolt from the Blue," a Viennese comedy, by Hans Chlumberg. It will be played in German by an English company.

"Silver Wings," which takes off at the Dominion Theatre on Friday, has a cast of over a hundred (besides two aeroplanes), including Mr. Harry Welchman, Mr. Lupino Lane, Miss Emma Haig, Miss Desiree Ellinger, Mr. John Kirby, and Mr. Donald Mather.

Dramatised from Judge Ruegg's book, "John Clutterbuck" will be presented at the Q Theatre on Monday. Mr. Jack Livesey and Miss Elizabeth Vaughan appear in it.

Mr. Cochran's 1930 Revue, of which the book and some of the music have been written by Mr. Beverley Nichols, is to come to London—after a trial at Manchester—on March 28. Some of the outstanding performers are to be Miss Ada May, Miss Maisie Gay, Nikitina, Miss Joan Clarkson, and Mr. Barry Fitzgerald, formerly of the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, and more recently in "The Silver Tassie." Scene designers include Mr. Rex Whistler, who did the mural paintings at the Tate Gallery, Oliver Messel, and Miss Doris Zinkeisen. There will be two ballets, with music by Lord Berners and Henri Sanguet.

Mr. Alec L. Rea, chairman of Reandco, has become literary representative and artistic adviser in London of the Theatre Guild of New York.

In "Devonshire Cream," by Eden Phillpotts, at the Playhouse on Thursday, Mr. Sam Livesey, Mr. Horace Hodges, Miss Mary Jerrold, Mr. H. O. Nicholson, and Miss Phyllis Shand will appear. "Devonshire Cream" comes from the same world as "The Farmer's Wife" and "Yellow Sands."

"A Symphony in Two Flats" will end its run on February 22.——The last performance of "The White Assegai" took place last night.——"Milestones" is to have three matinées a week. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.——Turgeniev's "A Month in the Country" will be done this week at the Cambridge Festival Theatre. B.

VARIETY THEATRES.

Miss Nellie Wallace was regrettably less typical of herself in the revue "All Fit" at the Victoria Palace last Monday, and lost her best merits in the (to her) unusual scenes among girl guides and in Russia. But when she had a brief chance, as a Cockney servant, to be herself she delighted the house.

The Palladium had several turns that pleased greatly, each in a different way. There were Mr. Fred Duprez, and, better serious than facetious, Miss Muriel George and Mr. Ernest Butcher. Later came Miss Pati Moore and Mr. Sammy Lewis, followed by the female impersonator, Mr. Herbert Clifton, and Mlle. Terpsichore. The Comical Jovers made of naïvety a theme for much laughter.

BROADCASTING.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES.

A violoncello recital will be given by Paul Hermann. In the evening there will be a broadcast of the Hastings Municipal Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Basil Cameron. From Daventry (5GB) the annual fishermen's service will be relayed from the Priory Church, Bridlington.

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DAVENTRY (5XX: 1,554.4 metres).

During alternative programme tests between 2.0 p.m. and 2.50 p.m., London programme will be broadcast on 261.3 metres.

10.30 a.m. (Daventry): Time and Weather. **2.0-2.50:** Special Programme. **3.0:** Church Cantata. No. 106 (Bach), "Gottes Zeit Ist Die Allerbeste Zeit" ("God's Time is the Best"), with Mary Hamlin (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Tom Purvis (tenor), Keith Falkner (bass), Wireless Chorus; Arthur Cleghorn and Charles Stainer (flutes), Edward Robinson (violoncello), Victor Watson (bass), Leslie Woodgate (organ), relayed from the Guildhall School of Music. **3.45:** Paul's Letters, 9—1 Corinthians, chs. i. and ii. **4.0:** For the Children. **4.30:** Wireless Military Band: Winifred Dan (mezzo-soprano), Eric Marshall (baritone). **5.45-6.15:** Violoncello Recital by Paul Hermann. **7.55:** Service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields; address by Rev. Pat McCormick. **8.45-8.50** (Daventry): Organ Voluntary from St. Martin-in-the-Fields. **8.45** (London): Appeal for the Central Council for District Nursing in London by Miss Sybil Thorndike. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.5:** Hastings Municipal Orchestra; Arthur Cox (tenor). **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0** (Daventry): Silent Fellowship, from Cardiff.

DAVENTRY (5GB EXPERIMENTAL: 479.2 metres).

3.0-4.0: Fishermen's Service: Lesson read by Rev. Canon Topham; Address by Bishop Heywood, relayed from Priory Church, Bridlington. **4.30:** Midland String Orchestra; Dale Smith (baritone), Frank Cantell (violin). **5.45-6.15:** "Religion in the Light of Psychology: 6—Reasoning, Feeling, and Acting: Intellect and Heart in Religion," by Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Appeal for the Dudley and District Hospital Sunday Fund by Mr. D. Tanfield. **8.50:** Weather and News. **9.0:** "The Childhood of Christ," a sacred trilogy, text and music by Berlioz. English version by Paul England, with Kate Winter (soprano), Eric Greene (tenor), Robert Maitland (baritone), Joseph Farrington (bass); Birmingham Studio Chorus and Augmented Orchestra. **10.30:** Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (2ZY: 376.4 metres).

3.0: London. **4.30-6.15:** Northern Wireless Orchestra; Gladys Sweeney (soprand), Edgar Bainton (pianoforte). **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Appeal for the Northern Deaf Association by Viscount Ridley. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** North Regional News. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

NEWCASTLE (5NO: 288.5 metres), LIVERPOOL (6LV: 288.5 metres), LEEDS-BRADFORD (2LS: 200 and 288.5 metres), SHEFFIELD (6FL: 288.5 metres), HULL (6ST: 288.5 metres).—3.0-6.15: London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Manchester: **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Manchester. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

CARDIFF (5WA: 309.9 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Appeal for the Abertillery and District Hospital, by Mr. G. R. Thompson. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** West Regional News. **9.5:** National Orchestra of Wales; Norman Allin (bass); Ronald Harding (violoncello). **10.0:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0:** Silent Fellowship.

SWANSEA (5SX: 288.5 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55-8.45:** London. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Cardiff. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue. **10.40-11.0:** Cardiff.

BOURNEMOUTH (6BM: 288.5 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Appeal for the Orphanage of the Sisters of Bethany, Bournemouth, by Rev. A. W. Stadock. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Local News. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

BELFAST (2BE: 242.3 metres), PLYMOUTH (5PY: 288.5 metres).

3.0-6.15: London. **7.55-8.45:** London. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Local News. **10.30:** Epilogue.

GLASGOW (5SC: 398.9 metres).

3.0: Aberdeen. **4.0-6.15:** London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Appeal for the St. Andrew's Ambulance Association by Colonel Donald J. Mackintosh. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Scottish News. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (2ED: 301.5 metres).

3.0: Gaelic Service, relayed from King's College Chapel, Aberdeen, conducted by Rev. Neil Ross; Choir of Aberdeen University Gaelic Society. **4.0-6.15:** London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Glasgow. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Glasgow. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

DUNDEE (2DE: 288.5 metres), EDINBURGH (2EH: 288.5 metres).

3.0-6.15. London. **7.55:** London. **8.45:** Glasgow. **8.50:** London. **9.0:** Glasgow. **9.5:** London. **10.30:** Epilogue.

FOREIGN FEATURES.

BARCELONA (Call, EAJ1) (349 metres, 8kw.).—8.2: Overture, "Preciosa" (Weber); Suite from "Le roi s'amuse" (Delibes).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418 metres, 4 kw.). —7.30: Selection from "La Fille de Madame Angot"—Operetta (Lecocq) and "Spring" (Lehár).

BUDAPEST (550 metres, 20 kc.).—7.0: Operetta Selections from "Die schöne Galathée" (Suppé), "The Betrothal by Lanternlight" (Offenbach), "Le Passant" (Palladihle).

COPENHAGEN (281 metres, 1 kw.) and KALUNDBORG (1,153 metres, 7 kw.)—12.40: Reading in English. **7.2:** Concert of English Music. **7.45:** "Man and Superman"—Comedy (G. Bernard Shaw).

DUBLIN (Call, 2RN) (413 metres, 1 kw.). —Relayed from Cork (225 metres, 1 kw.).—**8.32:** Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

HILVERSUM (1,875 metres, 6.5 kw.).—2.55: "The Successful Song"—Play (James Yolandi). **8.40:** Talk, "Bernard Shaw."

LANGENBERG (472 metres, 15 kw.) and COLOGNE (227 metres) 7.0: "The Czardas Princess"—Operetta (Kálmán). After the Operetta, Orchestral and Dance Music.

MADRID (Call, EAJ7) (424 metres, 3 kw.).—1.0: Overture, Paragraph 111 (Suppé); March of the Dwarfs (Grieg); March from "Prince Igor" (Borodine); Selection from "Werther" (Massenet); Recitations; Turkish March (Mozart); Dance, Orgia (Turina); Portuguese Songs (Filippi da Silva).

MUNICH (533 metres, 1.5 kw.).—6.0: Concert. The Waltzes of Great Masters. **7.0:** Songs to the Lute. **7.50:** "Die Räuber"—Romantic Play with Music (Schiller).

PARIS (Call, CFR) (1,725 metres, 12 kw.). —7.30: Radio-Paris Guignol. **10.0:** Concert arranged by Grosvenor House Hotel.

ROME (Call 1RO) (441 metres, 50 kw.). —8.2: "Iris" Opera (Mascagni).

TURIN (Call 1TO) (291 metres, 7 kw.).—7.30: "La Leggenda Dello Smeraldo," Operetta (Bona).

VIENNA (516.3 metres, 15 kw.).—6.30: Recital from Works of Dehmel. **7.10:** "Countess Maritza," Operetta (Kálmán).

ACROSTICS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,307.

(The Tenth of the Quarter.)

A tale, a town; together bind,
Shrewdness is wanted, you will find.

1. Feint drew the English from this hill,
   Or we might be more English still.
2. If tsar were here, the end to show,
   The town of massacre we'd know.
3. Port that to sailors seems to say,
   Now you must run away and play.
4. Strange it would be if you should fail
   To find a vessel within hail. OMPHALE.

Solutions, addressed to the Acrostic Editor, must reach the office of the SUNDAY TIMES, *186 Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than by first post on Friday next.*

DOUBLE ACROSTIC No. 1,306, AND ANSWER.

A plant, a piece of wood select,
And write on either side;
A curious sort of mount we see
That normal folks can't ride.

1. Her husband if you wish to trace,
   Before a fruit a letter place.
2. A vessel seek. The answer here
   Is partly wrong, it would appear.
3. This may be found in Northern Asia,
   Perhaps it may adorn a geisha.
4. An instance, would you have me cite?
   Then Joseph should suggest the light.
5. 'Tis sometimes head and sometimes hide,
   And entertainment may provide. IXION.

1.	B	A	U	C	I	S		
2.	R	E	T	O	R	T		
3.	O					I		
4.	O	N	E	I	R	O	C	R	I	T	I	C
5.	M			A			S	K

NOTES.—Light 1. Phi, lemon; Baucis and Philemon. 2. Tort. 5. Three meanings.
Acrostic No 1,305 (*Acrostic Solution*).—Answers were received from 218 solvers, of whom 107 scored full marks.

A few pleas have been received for other words for the last light of No. 1,304, but none of the suggested answers are comparable with "Leviticus."

TAN THA.—Your word has merits; no one sent it.

Auction Bridge and Chess will be found on page 4.

THEATRES.
Continued from page 14.

LITTLE. (Tem. 6501.) To-morrow at 8; Sats. 8.30. HAMILTON DEANE will present FRANKENSTEIN.
By PEGGY WEBLING.
Matinées, Wednesday and Saturday, 2.30.

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LYRIC. Licensee, A. C. Balsey. Gerr. 3686
Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
MURDER
ON THE
SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH. EVENINGS, 8.30.
(Riverside 3019.) Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30.
NIGEL PLAYFAIR and MARIE LOHR in
DANDY DICK.
By ARTHUR PINERO.
"ONE OF THE FUNNIEST PLAYS IN LONDON."—EVENING STANDARD.

NEW. (Tem. 3878.) 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
IVOR NOVELLO in
SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS.

PALACE. Evgs., at 8.15. Mats., Wed., Sat., 2.30. Gerrard 6834
HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present
DEAR LOVE.
A New Musical Comedy.
TOM BURKE.
Claude Hulbert. ANNIE CROFT. Vera Pearce.
Ena Grossmith. Robert Nainby. Kate Cutler.
SYDNEY HOWARD.

PLAYHOUSE. Thurs. next, 2.30. Ger. 5162.
By arrangement with Gladys Cooper.
BARRY JACKSON presents
DEVONSHIRE CREAM.
By Eden Phillpotts.
Sam Livesey, Mary Jerrold, Horace Hodges.
1st Mat., Sat. next, 2.30, subs. Thurs., Sat.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor Tonie Bruce. Lessee, Andre Charlot.
JOURNEY'S END.
Evgs., 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., at 2.30.

PRINCES. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
Nightly, 8.30. Mats., Thurs and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—STAR.
HEATHER THATCHER, W. H. BERRY,
CONNIE EDISS, AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S. (Gerr. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By
BERNARD SHAW
EDITH EVANS. CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller. (Ger. 3903.)
EVG., 8.30. WED., SAT., 2.30.
MICHAEL AND MARY.
A New Play by A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST, HERBERT MARSHALL,
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore,
J. Fisher White, Reginald Bach.
The play produced by CHARLES HOPKINS.

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Every Evg., at 8.30. Mats., Wed., Fri., 2.30.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNELL. ALLAN AYNESWORTH.
Diana Wynyard, Morton Selten, Robert Holmes.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop. J. Benson. (Smoking.)
8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
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VAUDEVILLE. (Tem. 4871.) Nightly, at 8.30.
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Evgs., 8.30 prompt. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
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ALFRED DRAYTON. GORDON HARKER.
GILLIAN LIND. NIGEL BRUCE.

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VARIETY HOUSES.

COLISEUM (Tem. Bar 3161). 3 Times Daily, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15. Phyllis Dare and Co., Powe's Dancing Elephants, Neil Kenyon, Barraceta Clowns, Hugh Ormond, Willy Lancet and Co., etc.

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PALLADIUM.—Gerr. 1004. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. George Robey, Mabel Russell, and Gerald Ames in "Squibs"; Rogers and Wynne, Bud and Jack Pearson, Browne and Lavelle, Rich Hayes, Matthews Sisters and Clewes, Fransky, Scamp and Scamp.

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BILLY BENNETT.

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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

THE SHEEP AND THE GOATS.

By ERNEST NEWMAN.

In America, just now, the best brains of the country are working overtime trying to find a satisfactory formula of compromise between those who want what is vaguely called modern music and those who don't. Apparently the angel who first descended to trouble the waters was Mr. Stokovski, the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Some bold spirits having hissed a Schönberg work at one of the New York concerts of the Orchestra, Mr. Stokovski told them, in effect, that if they did not like this and other modern works, all they had to do was to grace future concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra by their absence. I am afraid I must differ from Mr. Stokovski on this point. People are just as much entitled to show their disapproval of one work by hissing it as to show their liking for another by applauding it, provided only that the hissing be reserved till the work is finished, so that other people may listen to it undisturbed.

There followed, of course, the usual letters to the papers, and it was suggested that Mr. Stokovski was annoyed because not only had the work been already hissed a few days earlier in Philadelphia, but a number of people had "walked out on it," as I believe they say in America. I learn, however, from an article by Mr. S. L. Laciar, the able critic of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, that the exodus on that occasion was no more than is normal during the final item on a programme, even in Philadelphia, but that there was some hissing during "the blatant and thoroughly disagreeable second symphony of Prokovieff the previous week." Evidently, then, hissing is in the air, so to speak, in America; the men of Lindbergh's gallant race are not going to take what they deem to be musical insults lying down.

A LINE OF DEMARCATION?

The New York incident had the virtue of bringing into the open a good deal of feeling that everyone who attends concerts knows to have been latent for a long time; and Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch, who conducts at Detroit, threw out the suggestion that conductors should give up the attempt to please simultaneously both the people who want nothing but the classics and the people who want nothing but contemporary music. His idea is that there should be two series of concerts, one for each party. "Those who may desire," he says, "may of course attend both series: but anyone who is fundamentally opposed to new music would be able to avoid modern programmes," while "the ultra-modernist will not be coerced into hearing programmes consisting chiefly of Beethoven, Brahms, etc."

The fallacy of this proposal is that there is no such clear-cut line of cleavage between classicists and modernists as Mr. Gabrilowitsch would have us believe. It is true that in this country, in the dear old silly years that immediately followed the war, a few writers managed to persuade themselves that the battle was set between a few elect, such as themselves, who were palpitatingly alive to the new spirit that had come over music, and the "reactionaries" who were still feeble-minded enough to want their Beethoven, Brahms, and Wagner. These latter people were called by the former "old fogeys"; and I still remember my having made the amicable suggestion—which, I regret to say, was not received in the conciliatory spirit in which it was put forward—that the two camps should henceforth sit on opposite sides of the hall at concerts, the O.F.'s on one side and the B.F.'s (the Bright Fellows) on the other. I cannot believe that Mr Gabrilowitsch's proposal to segregate the American O.F.'s and B.F.'s will meet with any more success. The fact is that the sheep and the goats are not to be distinguished in this neat fashion. There are a few extremists in each herd, but they cancel each other out; the vast majority of people who are interested in music want to hear both sides.

"I AM THAT MAN."

The extremists in each camp make the mistake of looking at the matter as one of an old *art* against a new. The great mass of the people, with their natural commonsense, see that in reality it is a very simple matter of good *composers* and bad. The public is not greatly interested in abstract questions of æsthetic: it does not swear by movements, it follows men. Napoleon once terrified some general or other who had temporarily got a bit above himself by saying: "Do you think a throne is four pieces of wood nailed together and covered with velvet? No! a throne is a Man, and I am that Man." And it takes very little reflection to see that an imperial composer is not a bundle of theories nailed together and veneered with "the spirit of the age," but a Man. The trouble is that the "new music" has not yet produced a Man in the sense in which Napoleon used the term. Fifteen years or so ago it looked as if either Schönberg or Stravinsky might become the Man. But Schönberg, more and more lost in abstraction, has done nothing that captivates the great public whose decision is final; while with all his remarkable qualities, Stravinsky's mental range is far too restricted for the world to build its hopes for the future on him. We demand of our leader that he shall be bigger than ourselves, that he shall open out to us vistas of thought and feeling deeper and wider than, before his coming, we had thought possible. The world of music in general, while fully appreciative of the individuality of Stravinsky, sees now that his mentality is too limited to cover anything like the whole circle of the world's ideas and aspirations.

WHY WAGNER STIRRED THE WORLD.

It was because Wagner was a Man that he stirred the whole musical world to its depths. It is true there was in the air of his period something that was vaguely called 'New German"; but what people fought each other over was not the general tendency but the Man who was the recognised incarnation of it. Once more let me insist on the fact that has been so long and so strangely overlooked, that while Wagner had the bulk of the Press against him he had the people for him. The legend that Wagner could make no headway against the apathy and stupidity of the public will not bear examination. I will give a single instance that is typical of hundreds. In August, 1855, the Munich authorities, in spite of their prejudice against the political revolutionary against whom a police warrant was still running, were forced by public opinion to produce "Tannhauser." Read the Munich Press notices alone, and you will think that Wagner was crushed under the general opprobrium. But what are the facts? The production, at increased prices, was a stupendous public success. The critics thereupon lectured the public upon its bad taste; but the only result of their tirades was that the opera received a further nine performances before the end of the year, eight of them, as before, at raised prices, and all of them to crowded houses.

A VACANT THRONE.

There is nothing corresponding to that situation in the present day; we do not see traffic blocks in Langham Place night after night, caused by frenzied crowds insisting on hearing "Pierrot Lunaire" or the Stravinsky piano concerto again and again. And we shall continue to misunderstand the modern situation until we recognise that such conflict of opinion as there is is not over tendencies but over composers. The plain fact is that the "new spirit" has so far failed to produce the Man for whom the world is waiting. When he comes, he will soon have at least half the world at his feet. It is not only the modernists who are waiting for him. The classicists are in the same position; thoughtful people everywhere see that an epoch in music is closed and a new music is due. But they will not give their hearts to any work because it is representative of a theory; they will give their hearts only to works that, expressed in terms of music pure and simple, realise their own dim aspirations. We can do nothing but await the coming of the Man, and meanwhile give a fair trial to everything new. And this the general public is quite willing to do. No one is "fundamentally opposed," as Mr. Gabrilowitsch puts it, "to new music"; people are only "opposed" to *works* that give them no pleasure, be they old or new.

THE WEEK'S MUSIC.

By Wireless.

A week's confinement to the house has made me realise more than ever what a boon wireless must be to music lovers at a distance from the large towns. It is true that only on rare occasions can we persuade ourselves that we are getting the real thing where orchestral music is concerned; but, if I may revert to an old illustration of mine, it is better for the student of art to have the great pictures of the world before him in the form of good photographs than to go to the end of his days in complete ignorance of them.

Some works, of course, broadcast better than others. Cherubini used to say that there was nothing worse than a flute, unless it was two flutes. If he were alive to-day he would probably say that nothing broadcasts worse than the piano, unless it is four pianos. Stravinsky's "Les Noces," which was given under M. Ernest Ansermet at Monday's B.B.C. concert of contemporary music ("contemporary" apparently meaning anything from about the period of Vivaldi and Bach to the present day), has for "orchestra" only four pianos and percussion. I am told by Russian musicians that the effect is a highly skilled reproduction, in more sophisticated terms, of the sounds actually to be heard at village music-makings in Russia. The medium, however, is one upon which the microphone looks with a disapproving eye—a point to be remembered by those who may have been alienated by the seeming confusion of the instrumental part of Monday's performance. "Les Noces" has never made a great appeal to me, nor did a further hearing of it increase my respect for it. It has undoubted piquancy and pungency, but its mentality is too purely Russian to carry it far.

A long while ago some foreign critic or other annoyed the Griegites by saying that Grieg had "got stuck in the fjord"—which was hardly true, for Grieg's Scandinavianisms do not prevent his music from being to a large extent universal. But Stravinsky, in a work such as "Les Noces," really seems to have got stuck in the Volga. It is a *tour de force*, but a *tour de force* performed on a small stage, with limited material, and for the benefit of a few compatriotically-minded spectators. The work both benefits and suffers by being divorced from the ballet. Without the action the music is often left to its own resources, and bears up badly under the strain; at the same time, without that solemnly absurd choreography to provoke our laughter, we can give our undivided attention to the music in and by itself, and delight in the skilled craftsmanship of it. What goes against the work, and against so much more of Stravinsky's music, is the smallness of the mentality at the back of it. Less harm would have been done to Stravinsky had he been put forward, from the beginning, for what he is—a remarkably individual Little Master. The mistake was to try to make a world-leader of him.

His certainty of touch in "Les Noces" made the septet of Popoff look rather pretentiously amateurish. Popoff is another of the composers of the day who, I venture to prophesy, will either soon be forgotten or will settle down into good, honest, capable academics. All his swaggering defiance of convention cannot disguise the fact that, as was particularly evident in the Largo there is a strong bias in him towards self expression through the old clichés. In his eclectic moments he writes quite good music; when he is bent on being a daring revolutionary he merely fusses and flounders and gesticulates without saying anything that matters very much one way or the other. Counterpoint of the old kind may be largely a matter of mere mechanics nowadays but counterpoint of the new catch-as-catch-can order is even easier to write.

At the B.B.C. orchestral concert on Wednesday, under Mr. Leslie Heward we had, among other things, Sibelius's "Tapiola" and William Walton's Sinfonia Concertante. In the latter the piano part did not broadcast particularly well, but the orchestral portion came over with fine authority and once more it was apparent that in this work of Walton's we have one of the three or four best products of English music within recent years. Sibelius, as I have often remarked, is not everyone's composer, but I am glad to say he is mine. The astonishing thing about the man is the way in which he can make convincing to us experiences in the face of nature that none of us of another civilisation than his have ever experienced at first hand. E. N.

Last Harty Concert.

Friday brought us to the sixth of the Hamilton Harty Symphony Concerts at Queen's Hall, and the last until next winter. They will be missed: a packed audience acclaimed this Wagner programme with sober rapture. What is more, they listened with rapt sobriety. No less, indeed, would serve; for such extreme tenuity as came from the violas at the beginning of the Forest Murmurs from "Siegfried" actually did retreat beyond the border line of audibility, from my seat in the circle. With these exceptions, however, the moderation of the average of tone was as welcome as it was effective in furthering appreciation of the finer points of Wagner's scoring that are often befogged by exuberance.

All the excerpts were from "The Ring," and even those most often played in the concert hall, such as the Ride of the Valkyries, Siegfried's Journey to the Rhine, and the Death March, gained rather than lost in splendour under the adjudged magic of Sir Hamilton's touch. Probably his gift for tone-painting has never been more fruitfully exercised; and, apart from rare accidents of intonation, the response of the band was admirable to a degree. Never once were we overwhelmed by brass or percussion, yet they gave full measure of richness to the familiar pictures.

This, however, was not wholly a series of conventional selections. Act I., Scene 3 of "The Twilight of the Gods" was very welcome, the more so since it was enriched by the beautiful vocal quality imparted by Miss Muriel Brunskill into this appeal by Wal traute to Brünnhilde to cast away the Ring. In this scene, moreover, Miss Florence Austral seemed to be singing with less power and dramatic force than she had used earlier, with telling effect, in Brünnhilde's farewell episode with Wotan on the rock.

Wednesday Evening Concert.

Examples of chamber music for two comparatively uncommon combinations of strings began and ended the seventh of the Wednesday Evening Concerts at Wigmore Hall. Miss Isolde Menges (violin) and Messrs. Bernard Shore (viola) and Ivor James ('cello) handled the Beethoven Trio in C minor with appreciative articulation. The interest in this No. 3 of Op. 9 lies largely in identifying the tendencies of Beethoven's fine metal to burst one of the more restricted of the range of formal moulds of his apostolic inheritance. As in others of his early works, the matter might almost have originated with Haydn or with Mozart (c.f., the Adagio); but the mode of thought is more human. Schubert's Quintet in C major (Miss Orrea Pernel as second violin and Mr. Douglas Cameron as second 'cello collaborating) which came to the fore again during the recent Schubert commemorations, was given a reading in which sturdiness and sentiment were combined in sharp carving rather than surface grace.

Gustav Holst's settings of eleven poems by Humbert Wolfe were very exquisitely sung and played, for the first time in public, by Miss Dorothy Silk and Miss Kathleen Markwell. The lavish imagery of the verses, which would make them attractive subjects for the musician, is counterbalanced by some awkward lines:—

> And we will have, oh yes! the gardens
> Kensington, Richmond Hill, and Kew.

Once again Mr. Holst's music becomes the vehicle for an individuality owed to singular feats of cerebration: he throws back the thoughts of to-day into brain-cells, long since vacated, that evolved the folk-song and the modes. The final products seem remote and almost passionless, the voice, though its limitations are respected, being used "instrumentally." But they can carry atmosphere and not a few obvious beauties. One of the songs—"Betelgeuse"—is after the manner of "The Planets." A first impression suggested that the set would repay close study from the score; and without such study estimation is difficult. The composer was warmly "called" at the close.

Recital Notes.

On Monday, at Wigmore Hall, Miss Shula Doniach played Philipp's transcription for piano of the organ concerto in D minor that bears W. F. Bach's name, a Brahms Rhapsody and Intermezzi, in discriminating style Beethoven's Sonata in A flat, Op. 110, sets a problem in musical architecture that still awaits completely symmetrical exposition by this talented young artist. H. F.

Continued at foot of next column.

THE GALLERIES.

ART IN SICILY.

RELICS OF GREEK CULTURE.

By FRANK RUTTER.

SYRACUSE.

Sicily has produced but one great master of painting, Antonello da Messina (c. 1410-1493), and it is curious that the southernmost-born Italian artist should have been the one to travel further north and bring Jan van Eyett's method of oil painting from Flanders to Venice. His delightful "Virgine Annunziata" is one of the chief gems of painting in the museum at Palermo, and other examples of his art are to be seen in his native town, Messina; but notwithstanding these, and also the considerable achievements of the seventeenth-century Sicilian painter Pietro Novelli (1603-1647), it is not primarily to see paintings that one visits Sicily.

Here at Syracuse, as we stand on the high ground by the Greek Theatre overlooking the twin bays of the greater and lesser harbours, we can think of nothing but the tragedy of Athens. Sicily is indeed holy ground to all who have treasured from their youth an admiring recognition of all that the world owes to Greek culture.

For its precious relics of the Beauty that was Greece, Sicily is inevitably a place of pilgrimage for the classical scholar; but its attractions to the art lover do not end here. Three great periods of art are superbly illustrated in her museums and her architecture. The first is the classic period of Greek art in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C.; the second is the Byzantine-Norman art of the twelfth century; and the third is the Baroque movement of the seventeenth century. The last is richly illustrated at Palermo in architecture, sculpture, and painting; the second at Cefalu, Palermo, and Monreale in architecture and in mosaics second in importance only to those at Ravenna; the first in sculpture at the Palermo and other museums and in the architectural remains at Segesta, Selinunte, Taormina, and, above all, Girgenti.

GIRGENTI.

At Pæstum it seems incredible there should be another Doric temple more beautiful and wonderfully preserved than the orange-gold Temple of Neptune, flanked by the lavender grey (so-called) "Basilica." At Segesta we cannot imagine a temple more beautifully situated than the splendid shell which nestles in a fold between two green hills. But the Temple of Concord at Girgenti is even more complete than the Neptune at Pæstum and more impressively situated than the Temple of Segesta. Its *cella* is so well preserved that from it the least imaginative can visualise the interior of a Greek temple; and the original staircase still exists and can be climbed with safety to obtain a bird's-eye view from the top.

In the vicinity are the remains of four other temples. That of Juno Laconia has twenty-five columns standing, and twelve of these still support the entablature of one side. In 1923 only one column of the Temple of Hercules stood erect, but since then the present Italian Government—always active and solicitous about the preservation of ancient monuments—has had eight of the fallen columns re-erected. The mighty Temple of Jupiter Olympus—113 metres long by 56 wide—shows only its ground plan, but one of the colossal caryatids has been put together on the ground, and gives an idea of the colossal proportions of this building, whose broken columns were originally 17 metres in height.

Finally, there is the exquisite fragment of the Temple of Castor and Pollux, whose four Doric columns support a portion of the architrave still preserving its original white stucco surface. Beautiful and fascinating as each one of these is in itself, added together they illustrate almost every detail of the structure and equipment of the typical Doric temple.

METOPES OF SELINUS.

Just as Girgenti affords unsurpassed material illustrating the complete Greek temple, so the metopes from Selinus in the Palermo Museum give a brilliant epitome of the development of Hellenic sculpture from the sixth to the fifth century B.C. Though these reliefs are only seven in number, they are examples of the highest interest and importance. Three date from about 600 B.C.—or even earlier—and of these the centre panel, portraying "Perseus beheading the Medusa," suggests Egyptian influence in its conventional combination of a frontal torso with legs seen in profile. In the first panel, to the left of this, the horses of the "Quadriga" are more naturalistic, but purposely simplified to give a monumental effect.

Four metopes on the next wall come from a fifth-century temple at Selinuntum, but it is difficult to believe that all these reliefs are of quite the same date. The first, showing "Heracles slaying Hippolyta," is still a little archaic, though exquisitely sensitive and delicate in modelling, the drooping figure of the Amazon Queen being particularly lovely and sensitive. On the other hand, the fourth sculptured panel, in rather higher relief, showing "Actæon and Diana," is amazingly realistic, especially in the life-like treatment of the dogs, which are leaping on Actæon to pull him to the ground. This fourth metope certainly appears to be a generation or two later than the "Heracles and Hippolyta."

Between these two sets of reliefs is a glass case containing fragments of sculpture not yet properly arranged and classified. The marble head of a woman, on the upper shelf of the centre compartment, must be fifth century B.C. work also, and is so beautiful that it deserves to be mounted properly and shown separately. The same is true of many other fragments, and the disorder of most rooms is appalling to any visitor who recognises the richness of the material here untidily heaped together. An attempt is now being made to bring order into this National Museum at Palermo, but much money and time will have to be spent before it takes rank with other well-arranged museums. This is not the fault of the present Director, who is doing his best, with an inadequate staff, to grapple with the enormous difficulties of classifying and rearranging the contents of the museum, but is due to past years of neglect in the case of a collection which in its Greek and Etruscan antiquities should eventually be second in interest only to the great museum at Naples.

BYZANTINE MOSAICS.

Just as the Metopes of Selinus illustrate the transition from archaic convention to the naturalism of the fifth century B.C., so the mosaics at Cefalu, Monreale, and in the Capella Palatina in Palermo indicate a parallel transition from Roman naturalism to Byzantine convention. Those at Cefalu are the most ancient and, generally speaking, the best preserved, but as a whole the Capella Palatina is, perhaps, the most beautiful. To enter it is like standing inside a gilt casket adorned with jewel-incrusted pictures, and outside Ravenna no lovelier mosaics are to be seen in Italy.

Though there is an abundance of gilt, the old gold has toned down with time, and since the other colours, puce, blues, soft reds, greens, and silver, are subdued, the whole interior has a mellow though infinitely varied richness of colour. "The Entry of Christ into Jerusalem" is the supreme masterpiece in mosaic at the Capella Palatina, but here, as also in La Martorana, at Monreale and at Cefalu, there are many other scenes and single figures of surpassing beauty and masterly technique.

FILM NOTES.

GOOD INTENTIONS.

By SYDNEY W. CARROLL.

If British films could be judged solely on their intentions, there would be high praise due to "Elstree Calling," described as the first British Cinema-Radio Revue, and now to be seen at the Alhambra.

* * *

Alas! the indifferent lighting, the inconsequent and intermittent character of the production, the banal dialogue, and the undistinguished and often vulgar buffoonery indulged in outweighed all the talent of a host of popular stars employed without any regard to their cost in this staggeringly ambitious affair.

* * *

I thought "Comets," recently shown at the Piccadilly, poor enough, but really this emanation from Elstree seems to me considerably weaker. Not all the brains of André Charlot, Paul Murray, Jack Hulbert, and Adrian Brunel, as clever a quartette as one could wish for, saved the picture from artistic failure overwhelming and complete.

* * *

We had a long array of stage and music-hall personalities, who, translated into this foreign field, became for the occasion just nonentities or feeble shadows prancing to an ineffective doom. The three or four people who stood out were the experienced film hands, such as Donald Calthrop, Jameson Thomas, and Gordon Harker. I could make nothing of Will Fyffe or Lily Morris, and even Cicely Courtneidge failed to meet my expectations. Why, it is hard to say. The cimmerian gloom of the settings, I believe, killed them.

* * *

The item that appealed to me most was a little thriller arranged by Mr. Hitchcock.

* * *

Norma Shearer may be seen at the Empire. "Their Own Desire" is an all-talking vehicle for her talent of the highly sophisticated and cynical brand. Lewis Stone and Robert Montgomery help her to exploit the latest aspect of America, in which divorce and the futility of marriage seem the chief topics.

* * *

Handsome "Jack" Barrymore swaggers to some purpose in "General Crack," at the New Gallery. It is not one of his best efforts, and the story is impossibly romantic.

THE AMATEURS.

A STRIKING GROWTH.

At the Scala Theatre last week Miss Ethel Donaldson, daughter of Lady Donaldson, presented "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney" in aid of the Oxford and Bermondsey Club. This Club was started some thirty years ago with a few medicine bottles and an old set of boxing gloves, and to-day it maintains five large clubs and a holiday home near Sevenoaks. Excellent performances were given by Miss Ethel Donaldson as Mrs. Cheyney, Mr. C. W. Hawkes as the pompous Lord Elton and Mr. Robert Airey as Lord Dilling, but one should mention them all to do justice to the cast.

Last week at the Cripplegate Theatre the London Operatic and Dramatic Society gave a series of performances of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Emerald Isle." The cast showed ability, but one might choose for special mention Mr. A. J. Denniss as Blind Murphy, Mr. Cecil Whiley and Miss Winifred Ashton, the hero and heroine, and Miss Molly Cook, who sang attractively as Mollie O'Grady. The whole performance went with a smoothness which showed how thorough had been the work of the producer, Mr. J. Stanley-Verde.

At the Century Theatre on Friday evening the Queensborough Players presented "The Man from Toronto." G. P.

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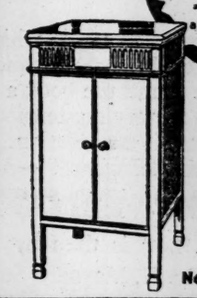

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS.

MEDIÆVAL GHOST LORE.

"Of Ghostes and Spirites Walking by Nyght." Lewis Lavater. (Oxford Press. 16s.)

By DESMOND MacCARTHY.

The above reprint of the English translation of Lavater's "De Spectris" has been set up from the rotograph of the copy in the Bodleian Library. It has been checked by Miss Yardley and Mr. Dover Wilson, Miss Yardley having also collated it with the copy at the British Museum. The punctuation and spelling of the original have been followed. The full title of the translation runs as follows: "Of Ghostes and Spirites Walking by Nyght, And of Strange Noyses, Crackes and Sundry Forewarnynges, whiche commonly happen before the Deathe of Menne, Greate Slaughters, and Alterations of Kingdomes."

The book is interesting from three points of view: the first, a frivolous discursive one, is that of the reader who seeks for old grisly stories (I confess this, to start with, was my own approach to it); secondly, it is interesting from the point of view of the student of Elizabethan conceptions of the spirit-world, and of the degree to which Shakespeare shared those conceptions; and lastly, it is interesting to those who study the history of controversy on such matters. Mr. Dover Wilson, of course, is chiefly interested in it from the point of view of Shakespearean criticism, and he has written an introduction which shows how completely Hamlet's ghost was born of the theories debated in Lavater's book. Miss Yardley, in a valuable appendix which she calls "The Catholic Position in the Ghost Controversy," meets more than adequately the demands of an enquirer into the controversies which followed the upheaval of the Reformation. She condenses the argument of the Catholic writer, Le Loyer, whose book on Spectres (1586) was a rejoinder to Lavater's work.

Unchanging Human Nature.

Human nature has not changed much. Le Loyer, at the beginning of the second edition of his book, says:—

> Of all the common and familiar subjects of conversation that are entered upon in company, of things remote from nature and cut off from the senses, there is none so ready to hand, none so usual as that of visions of spirits, and whether what is said of them is true. It is the topic that people most readily discuss and on which they linger the longest because of the abundance of examples, the subject being fine and pleasing and the discussion the least tedious that can be found.

The same might be said of conversation to-day, only perhaps all would not agree that such conversations are "the least tedious." If not tedious, they are at any rate sometimes embarrassing; one is left with such startling statements on one's hands. Next to the spiritualistic wonders retold every day, nothing is more inexplicable than the way people take them. One dines out; one sits next a lady whose aunt has seen a table levitate to the ceiling and a medium walk out of one top-storey window and in at another. The lady herself has been to a necromancer in Bond Street, who has told her things about herself which he could not possibly have known by natural means, and others about her future which she is convinced will come true.

This starts off a man at the other side of the table telling, with impressive reserve, a story about a friend to whom a little grey woman appeared one night, warning him that he must never leave the country—he thought nothing of it, but he went down on the Titanic. One then asks the lady if she has sat with her aunt's medium, and discovers not only that she has not done so, but does not even know his name. Fancy having had within grasp the chance of seeing a man walk on air and not seizing it! What is flabbergasting is the casual way in which people take experiences which ought to shatter the whole framework of reason to which we trust whenever we turn to the right to go out of a door on our right. If one evening a necromancer drew the moon out of the sky for me, and it turned out to be a flat silver platter about the size of an offertory plate—this would not be a wit more disconcerting than seeing a man walking upon air—I should be beside myself until I had assimilated the occurrence to my general conceptions of the world. What makes me suspect that people really do exaggerate a little when they report marvels (it is so hard to astonish!) is not the apparent frequency of such events, but the comparative scarcity of gibbering sceptics.

Witchcraft and Spectres.

In the sixteenth century the question of ghosts was perhaps even a more burning topic than it is to-day, though controversy about ghosts was overshadowed by disputes about witchcraft and possession. Every man was as ready to give an opinion as he is to-day, only in the sixteenth century few were aware of the implications of their beliefs, and they could therefore hold with less difficulty an illogical assortment of convictions. Between the attitude of Catholics and Protestants towards witchcraft there was little difference; both churches were fighting against the rationalistic attitude towards witchcraft which was soon to triumph. There is no more striking illustration of the truth that the vitality of beliefs depends not on argument but on psychological "climate." Masses of evidence in favour of witchcraft were still there, but, somehow, that evidence no longer produced conviction in the educated: the mental climate had changed, and such beliefs withered in the mind. It was not many years after James I. had published his treatise on demonology that the last witch was burned in England. Sir Thomas Browne was the last man of any eminence to express his belief in witchcraft at a trial of witches (1664).

It is true the question of ghosts was intimately connected with demonology in general. But while Protestants agreed with Catholics in believing in possession and in communication between an evil, supernatural world and the normal one, and while they also agreed in believing, on the authority of the Scriptures, that angels might interpose among the affairs of men, there was a violent disagreement between them as to the nature of those apparitions which tradition and common folk believed to be spirits of the dead.

Purgatory and Ghosts.

To the Catholic believing in purgatory, the idea that the dead might be permitted to appear again on earth presented no difficulties. Miss Yardley quotes a delightful passage from Le Loyer which shows how easy it was for believers in an intermediate state to account for "ghosts."

> As the Pilgrim leaving the hostelry where he has lodged with the deliberation never to return there more, if he forgets his purse, his clothes, or some papers of consequence or if he has failed to tell his host some part of affairs that concern as much the one as the other, makes it no difficulty to retrace his steps or to turn his face to go to find that which he has left or even to speak to his host or to warn him; So the Soul, I mean a soul not yet purged, having left its first dwelling-place, if it has forgotten to do something while it was alive, returns again; not in its body, for the Souls do not take their bodies again except in the general resurrection, but in an aerial body in order to request its near relatives and friends to render it aid to furnish the payment of that which it is indebted to the Justice of God.

This is the conception in the mind of Hamlet, as he exclaims: "My father's spirit in arms! all is not well."

When we turn to Lavater we find him occupied first in refuting the arguments of the rationalists that there is nothing beyond Nature, and in enumerating instances in which the senses of men have clearly been deceived when they supposed experiences were due to supernatural causes which were really due to delusions. Being a Protestant, the frauds of priests and friars and fraudulent persons figure in these anecdotes. Among these are some of the more amusing instances recorded in his book. But he is driven back on the hypothesis that apparitions when real are the work of Evil Spirits. His Protestant creed will not allow him to admit the possibility of the return of the dead to earth.

The Ghost in Hamlet.

With regard to the importance of this book in relation to Elizabethan drama, Mr. Dover Wilson shows that the ghost in "Hamlet" is a distinctly realistic advance on the stock ghosts of the Elizabethan theatre. The stock ghost was "a classical puppet, borrowed from Seneca—a kind of Jack-in-the-box, popping up from Tartarus at appropriate moments 'lapt in some foul sheet or a leather pilch' and howling 'Vindicta, Revenge!' to the procrastinating hero." Here Mr. Dover Wilson is evidently referring to an anonymous play, "A Warning for Fair Women," 1599, where the following lines occur:—

> Then, too, a filthy whining ghost,
> Lapt in some foul sheet or a leather pilch,
> Comes screaming like a pig half sticked,
> And cries, "Vindicta! Revenge, Revenge!"
> With that a little rosin flashes forth,
> Like smoke out of a tobacco pipe or a boy's squib.

The ghost in "Hamlet," he goes on to say, comes not from a mythical Tartarus, but from a place of departed spirits in which post-mediæval England, despite a veneer of Protestantism, still believed in the sixteenth century. He shows that in the attitudes of Marcellus, Horatio, and Hamlet towards the apparition the conflicting thoughts of contemporaries regarding supernatural are revealed:—

> Horatio is contemptuous of the whole spook-business, and though the spectre very rapidly converts him, it leaves his ghost philosophy a ruin, and his utterances for the rest of the scene display a mind tossing between the mediæval and Protestant point of view, with here and there, as in "Stay illusion!" a gleam of his old scepticism. Like Marcellus, however, in the encounter on the following night, he has come down definitely on the side of Lavater. Hamlet also halts between two opinions, but his problem is different from that of Horatio.

The Terrible Subterranei.

Hamlet has no doubts about the reality of the ghost. What he does doubt is whether it is the ghost of his father or not. Does the spirit come from Heaven or Hell, is it a devil or an angel? This is what at first perplexes him. He then concludes that it is the spirit of the dead King, his father, and that it has "come from the cleansing fires of Purgatory." Mr. Dover Wilson adds that the ghost is "the only Catholic in the whole of 'Hamlet,'" and that "for the purposes of dramatic art Shakespeare is on the side of the 'old religion.'" He contributes an original and illuminating comment upon that scene in which the ghost growls underground, and upon the levity of Hamlet at that moment. Lavater's book illuminates this incident. According to Mr Dover Wilson, Hamlet, when he addresses the spirit of his father as "true penny" and "old mole," is not venting the hysteria of a mind on the borders of insanity as other commentators have supposed, but appealing to a popular superstition shared by his companions.

> He addresses the ghost in the cellary as if it *were* a devil, a familiar with whom he has just been holding converse. . . . And he makes Horatio and Marcellus swear with the devil, as they believe it to be, beneath their feet. Perhaps the most remarkable thing—the most terrifying, if we adopt the Elizabethan standpoint,—about the whole scene is that the idea is first of all suggested to Hamlet by the ghost himself; for it is not until the ghost says "Swear" that Hamlet begins his amazing performance. In a word, father and son are playing into each other's hands in order to hoodwink the others. That this is the true meaning of this strange scene no candid reader of Lavater will, I think, deny. The noises and rumblings that spirits and devils were supposed to make in the bowels of the earth is a point to which both Lavater and Scott return again and again. . . . Hamlet's words:
>
> Well said old mole, cans't work i' th' earth so fast?
> A worthy pioneer,
>
> were uttered with the intention of identifying the mutterings of the ghost with the rumbling of one of the terrible Subterranei?

WEST AND SOUTH.

"The Coloured Countries." By Alec Waugh. (Chapman and Hall. 18s.)

The coloured countries of Mr. Waugh's narrative, where the hue of the inhabitants varies from ebony to the palest shade of brown, are the West Indies and the islands of the South Pacific. Among them Mr Waugh wandered for many months as the fancy took him, and his record is as informal as his wanderings. He asks us to take it, in fact, as the sort of reminiscent talk that flows naturally from the lips of a traveller who has reached home once more. Naturally, therefore, the discomforts and little mishaps of travel crop up, as well as the more vivid and unusual experiences. Perhaps nowhere was the author more at peace and in clover than at Martinique, where he and his companion, Mr. Curwen, managed to rent a delightful little house within sight of the sea. The seclusion was favourable to the literary work upon which he was engaged, and the friends, we gather, might be there still had not a sense of monotony gradually stolen upon them.

If the epithet "unchanging," so long associated with the East, was ever applicable to Oceania, there, too, it has to be reconsidered—and discarded. For good or ill, the white man has established himself in all the islands where commerce is practicable. If this leads to the dying-out of harmless native customs, it is also unfavourable to cannibalism and other horrors. What sort of civilisation will eventually emerge from a gradual admixture of races only time can show. Mr Waugh, despite regret at the passing of primitive characteristics, appears to think well of the future of the South Seas. His happiest memories are of Tahiti, the most important of the Society Islands, a flowery spot where life passes easily and gaily with a minimum of labour. In order to convey its atmosphere he diverges into the imagined story of an Englishman's entanglement and of his inevitable disillusion.

With the planters and merchants, however, it is not always afternoon. In the New Hebrides Mr. Waugh found his countrymen engaged in a losing struggle, owing to economic difficulties, with their French neighbours and competitors. It looks as if the British element in the Anglo Gallic condominium which controls that group was fading into nothingness. The author's remarks on the situation are both timely and informative.

THE GROWTH OF CIVILISATION.

"The Seventeenth Century." By G. N. Clark. (Clarendon Press. 15s.)

Reviewed by PHILIP MORRELL.

The author of this book knows his subject so well that he could lecture on it, one feels sure, in his sleep. Not that his pages exhibit any signs of somnolence. On the contrary, he has grouped the rich harvest of his notebooks into twenty very lively chapters or lectures, with headings of the most various kind. There is one, for instance, on Population and another on Comparative Constitutional History; Armies, Navies, Frontiers, and Colonies have each a lecture to themselves, and so have International Law and the Relations with Asia by Land; while at the end of the book—thrown in, as it were, by an afterthought—you have such comparatively commonplace topics as Religion, Literature, Painting and Architecture. Or is it not, perhaps, that the author's treatment of them is rather common place? But this—as old Sir Thomas Browne in his stately seventeenth-century style has said—were a query too sad to insist on. There are also seven maps and an appendix and a very interesting introduction, in which the author describes his intentions, which are indeed excellent. The seventeenth century, he tells us, "like all periods in which anything happened," was a time of transition. A description of Europe during this period "will not be static but dynamic." (But surely a dynamic description is rather an alarming thought.) It will be like a picture from a continuous cinematograph reel. The author is concerned, he says, not with rest but with change.

A Restless Age.

It is, indeed, a shifting, struggling world—in spite of the extraordinary beauty of its literature and architecture, to which full justice, perhaps, is hardly done that we find described in these 360 pages. In the whole course of the seventeenth century there were only seven complete years—perhaps only four—without the waging of war between some or other of the European States, and the thought of the time was almost as restless as its armies. It is a relief to hear how a bronze statue of Louis XIV., while in transition from Auxerre to Dijon, stuck in the mud, and could not be moved for twenty-one years, so bad were the roads. There at least was some stability; but how much better, you feel, had it stuck there for ever! For the figure of Louis XIV not the bronze statue, but the living monarch, with his vast wig and scarlet heels and monstrous ambitions—seems to dominate the period. All the world flattered and feared him. All the kings and princes of Europe sought to imitate him. Even the Elector of Brandenburg did his little best:—

> The Elector Frederick III. of Brandenburg, a prince of distinguished conjugal fidelity, wishing to do his business exactly as Louis did, is said to have added to his establishment a lady who had the title and the Court functions, but not the pleasures, of being his mistress.

It is interesting, however, to know that Louis's later enterprises, both in love and in war, were carried out "against a background of deepening insolvency"—an insolvency by which chiefly we were saved from the ever threatening danger of French domination. It is also significant that our good Queen Bess though she only just comes at the end of her life, when she was a miserable broken old woman, within this century—was "the one solvent Sovereign of her time."

Improvements and Inventions.

Fortunately, however, it is not only, or even chiefly, of kings and queens and princes and warriors that Mr. Clark writes; of them already we get more than enough in the usual books of history. His object is "to give a summary description of the civilisation of the period," and in order to do this he must tell us of the ordinary life of ordinary people. How postal services began to be established, how the letters between France and England in the year 1693 rose to the number of 110 a day, or an average of 40,000 a year, which, to us, does not seem very formidable in comparison with the 30,000,000 letters a year that now pass between the two countries, but seemed at that time a prodigious number; how journalism was born and grew to maturity; how clocks, with the newly perfected pendulum, became common possessions; how the invention of the balance-spring made pocket-watches possible; and how the world of business began to move faster and joint-stock companies to be formed. He also tells us of a remarkable improvement in the building of four-wheeled vehicles, but at this point our author's style, which as a rule is admirably lucid, becomes curiously obscure:—

> A number of minor improvements (he says) were made in the building of wagons and coaches, but there is only one which deserves special mention. It appears to have been about this time that the front wheels of four-wheeled vehicles were first made to turn to the right and left independently.

What extraordinary wheels! One feels that they might almost have been used in the hunting of the snark. And what happened to the front wheels of wagons and coaches before this time? Did they always go perfectly straight ahead, turning neither to the right nor the left, like a virtuous person? We are left wondering.

The Progress of Science.

Perhaps the most interesting lectures in the book are those which deal with Mathematics and Science and with Philosophy. "The subject of Mathematics," so the author asserts, "is to many people distasteful, if not alarming," but he contrives to make it interesting, and we read without excessive disgust of the introduction of the decimal system, and the discovery of logarithms and the calculus. It was the age of Leibniz and Sir Isaac Newton, of Descartes and Pascal, and of that strange figure Galileo Galilei who was threatened with torture by the Inquisition for asserting that the earth goes round the sun, and after his submission was condemned to be imprisoned during the pleasure of the Holy Office, and to recite once a week for three years the seven penitential psalms. It was also the age of Harvey—a pupil of Galileo—who discovered the circulation of the blood; and, for the honour of the aristocracy who until the advent of Mr. Bertrand Russell had done but little for the advancement of science, one is glad to observe that the Honourable Robert Boyle, the fourteenth child of an Irish peer wrote an important book on chemistry. But, in spite of the growth of knowledge, the horrid practice of persecution still continued. The century opened with the burning of Giordano Bruno in Rome, and one is grieved to know that in 1604, when two poor women in Suffolk were convicted and hanged as witches, one of the witnesses for the prosecution was the author of the treatise on Vulgar Errors, the eminent Sir Thomas Browne.

Altogether a valuable and well-written book—the sort of book in which—though intended, no doubt, principally for students—the general reader also, if he knows how to pick and choose his way, will find much to interest and amuse him.

AN OLD ASTRONOMICAL FANTASY.

"Plurality of Worlds." Translated from the French of Fontenelle by John Glanvill. (The Nonesuch Press. 25s.)

Probably Bernard de Fontenelle, who died more than a hundred and seventy years ago, would be rather astonished and perhaps even more than a little amazed, to find that that unconsidered trifle, his "Entretiens sur la Pluralité des Mondes" had withstood the injury of time better than any other of his multifarious works, many of which have lapsed into complete oblivion. Mr David Garnett would appear to think so, from some expressions he puts into the mouth of the old sage and savant in his introductory chapter, which describes an imaginary conversation with his ghost. Indeed as Fontenelle himself says in this apocryphal conversation, the ideas expressed in his lively astronomical talks with the charming Countess had grown antiquated before his spirit quitted its fleshly envelope—Fontenelle lived to be a hundred years old. But wit and grace of style are marvellous antiseptics, and Fontenelle possessed them to an extent rare even among writers who base their only claim to consideration on them, and have no such foundation of solid knowledge as belonged to him.

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"The Autobiography of a Wanderer." By Major A. Radclyffe Dugmore. (Hurst and Blackett. 18s.)

"The Secrets of a Showman." By Charles B. Cochran. (Heinemann. 5s.)

Reviewed by J. M. BULLOCH.

In the course of his "Postscript to Adventure," Mr. Ashley Gibson suggests that journalism "partakes of the nature of musical chairs." The careers of all the men dealt with in this week's group of life stories also remind you of musical chairs, for many different activities have occupied them from time to time.

To English people with centuries of established government the entire system of French politics is exactly like musical chairs, but Clemenceau played the game even more bewilderingly than most Frenchmen. Beginning as a doctor, he became politician and journalist, and for years seemed bent on tigerish destruction. His latest biographer, Mr. Adam, who has an intimate knowledge of France, helps us to understand his infinite varieties, when, defining consistency as "the least thing to worry a great mind," he calls him "impulsive, reflective; savage and tender; cynic and seer; he was all these, but he was never a wholly reasoning man." The consequence was obvious :—

> Few men made so many enemies as Clemenceau did in the course of public life. He was accused of nearly every crime in the calendar. He was howled at as a traitor, spurned as a bribe taker, accused of having sacrificed his country for the satisfaction of his greedy, arrogant ambition, of personal disloyalty, of cruelty.

Yet it was the Tiger who made France fight as she had never fought before. But the old doubts surged up in the Peace, for many of his countrymen felt convinced that he had given his country away at Versailles. That is highly ironical in view of the British attitude that he was the villain of the piece. Mr. Adam's new study clears the air.

Colonel Brookfield.

The career of Colonel Brookfield, a very different type of man from the Tiger, has also been very varied. We are familiar from his mother's cultivated book, "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle," with the atmosphere into which he was born seventy-seven years ago. Since that time he has touched many other circles—soldiering at home and abroad; politics, with a special interest in hops; and, after a loss of fortune, consulship in Dantzig and Georgia. In speaking of his experiences in Dantzig, he says he "did not affect at all a Spartan attitude towards the elaborate methods of enjoyment at the table"; and that phrase explains his attitude to life, which he takes as it comes. The result is a most cheery book, full of good stories—such as his witty mother's remark about evolution : "I should let Judas Iscariot begin again as a beetle."

The Journalist at Large.

Mr. Ashley Gibson, who applies the phrase "musical chairs" to journalism, has something of the touch of the game which he began in Fleet Street. He recalls many men about whom little has been written, notably Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson's brilliant brother, Eric, who acts as "John Kelt." There are glimpses of Edward Thomas, William de Morgan, Mostyn Piggott, Douglas Goldring, Randal Charlton, with his "Regency note," Arthur Machen, poor Crosland, Lord Alfred Douglas, Morley Roberts, and a great deal about the brilliant Spencer Gore. The war formed a grim interlude, though Mr. Gibson "liked" his first six months in the trenches. Another of his musical chairs has been travel, notably in Ceylon and Malaya, so that his present editorship of the Outward Bound Library is appropriate. He writes entertainingly.

Orchid Hunting.

Mr. Burdett has also had many activities in his time, "hunting most things that really matter"—big game, pearls, gold and orchids, all over the world, and he brings to each quest the same delightful enthusiasm that his brother, Sir Henry, did in the case of hospitals. His "Odyssey" is the easy-going book of a man whose keen eye misses nothing, and who looks benignly on all created things. Even when he came on the gorgeous valley of orchids known as the Phalænopsis or La Mariposa, the butterfly, as the Philippinos call them, it almost broke his heart to desecrate the "loveliest garden God ever made," though in the end he sent off 47,000 plants, a record consignment, to Manila. He has many interesting things to say about the headhunters in the Philippines a subject that is also dealt with in a new Harrap book, "Savage Gentlemen," by Mrs. Cole.

Shooting with a Camera.

Major Radclyffe Dugmore is also a wanderer with a heart, for he has invaded the wilds not with a rifle, but with a camera, which has made all stay-at-homes his deep debtor. He has had many diverse experiences, including, like Mr. Gibson, a spell of war—he was the son of a soldier—in which he joined via the O.T.C., though six years over age. But he still longs for more adventure, with the rather sad epilogue-reflection that most of us begin to learn things only when we are too old to make use of our hardly won knowledge.

The Perfect Showman.

Mr. C. B. Cochran's "Secrets of a Showman," like Lord George Sanger's autobiography, is already one of the classics of showmanship, and its reappearance in Heinemann's Crown Library brings it within the reach of everybody.

NEW FICTION.

HISTORY AND THE OTHER THING.

"The Rocklitz." By George Preedy. (Lane. 7s. 6d.)

"Regency Windows." By David Emerson. (Sampson, Low. 7s. 6d.)

"The Cavalry Went Through." By Bernard Newman. (Gollancz. 7s. 6d.)

"The Red Napoleon." By Floyd Gibbons. (Brentano. 7s. 6d.)

"Doctor Serocold." By Helen Ashton. (Benn. 7s. 6d.)

Reviewed by RALPH STRAUS.

It would be interesting to know what the limitations of an "historical novel" may be. Mr. Preedy's thrilling romance of an Elector of Saxony and his beautiful mistress in the sixteen-nineties can obviously be described in no other way. The same may be said, I suppose, of Mr. Emerson's picture of fashionable London a hundred years or more ago, although here there is some distortion, and only the Prince Regent is permitted to retain his own name. But what of Mr. Newman's most excellent treatise, which consigns the goddess of history—if she exists—to Hades, and will have it that we won the war, well and truly, in 1917? And what of Mr. Gibbons, the well-known war correspondent, who gives us the despatches which he is (presumably) going to write during the world war of 1934-36?

Mr. Preedy's ideas about punctuation are not mine. Some of his sentences assume Thucydidean proportions. Soon enough, however, his idiosyncrasies in this matter are forgotten, for he has a really first-rate story to tell—lifelike, vigorous, and genuinely exciting. It is not the first time that the comet-like career of a sovereign's favourite, suitably embroidered, has been used by novelists, but few can have made such good use of their opportunities as does the author of "General Crack." The beautiful Madelon is a picturesque figure before, during, and after her days of glory, and it says much for the writer's ingenuity that, although so much may be anticipated, almost every chapter has its own unexpected thrill.

It occurs to me that Madelon's soldier-lover achieves the highest military rank at a speed which is almost fantastic even for those days, though no doubt Mr. Preedy could produce authorities in his support. Otherwise, his picture of the times seems to be wholly authentic. Many people found "General Crack" very good : I fancy that most of them will find its successor even more to their taste.

* * * *

Mr. Emerson's book is unquestionably good to read, but it is not without its irritating mistakes; it makes occasional and wholly misplaced use of modern slang, and I am not convinced that the author was wise to resort to slight disguises. Obviously he has Lord Melbourne's earlier career in mind, and all the fashionable folk who naturally belong to such a canvas play their parts in his story. But Lord Faulconbridge is almost a caricature of Byron, and Lady Katherine Langley is curiously unlike the Lady Caroline Lamb on whom she is modelled. Many of the others, too, are lacking in that old-world grace which, no matter how oddly they might behave, remained one of their most notable characteristics.

On the other hand, the changing political situation is suggested very deftly, and the hero is a likeable figure. If Mr. Emerson chooses to write a sequel he will certainly have an abundance of excellent material. Meanwhile he is the author of a first novel which, at the least, merits careful attention.

* * * *

A "stunt" about the war! It sounds ill-advised, not to say dangerous. And yet Mr. Newman has brought it off. Nobody could take the slightest offence at this wholly delicious and most exciting affair. You will remember that old dream of ours : if only some superhuman genius were to rise up with a miraculous plan! If only all the millions of Germans could be somehow enclosed in those wonderful "pincers"! Well, in this truly audacious yarn the genius does appear at the right moment, and after a second, and this time successful, attempt to storm Gallipoli, and when Lieut.-Col. Duncan has become Field Marshal and finally Generalissimo, things happen very much according to plan. It sounds preposterous—until you read it, and it is so joyously done that you almost come to believe it. Mr. Newman deserves our congratulations.

Mr. Floyd Gibbons does not spare us. He kills off quite a number of the world's most distinguished men while the leader of the Reds, Karakhan of Kazan, is conquering all Europe and most of the other continents as well. America, however, is a more difficult customer, and when the new Napoleon, like most of his kind, begins to think of marrying into Royalty, the end is not far off. Mr. Gibbons himself manages to secure one or two super-scoops, and in general has a most adventurous time. His book, if not altogether flattering to ourselves, has much to recommend it.

* * * *

So much for history and the other thing. I come to Miss Ashton's most charming account of a day in a country doctor's life. Dr. Serocold is a man of 65, worried about his own health, short-tempered on occasion, fond of a little gossip, hard-working, and—in reality—one of the dearest of men. His day begins with the death of his partner; it ends with the birth of a child, and in the hours between, while he is on his rounds, you have a complete little panorama of the town. Miss Ashton has a most delicate touch, a keen sense of humour, and a detailed knowledge of her subject. Her book is a delight to read.

CATULLUS.

"The Complete Poetry of Caius Catullus." Translated by Jack Lindsay. With wood engravings by Lionel Ellis. (Fanfrolico Press £6 6s. Edition limited to 325 copies.)

Reviewed by H. E. DALE, C.B.

With perhaps one exception, Catullus is the greatest and most famous among poets of a well-known type, recurrent under certain conditions—the young rake of genius, belonging to or accepted by an old, rich and powerful nobility, free, therefore, from many of the restraints of low, public opinion, and poverty, which confine the words and deeds of most men in all ages. His obvious analogue is Byron, and it would be a fascinating task to trace out fully their resemblances and differences, both in nature and environment. What was said of Byron as a poet may be said also of Catullus : so soon as he starts to think, he is a child, and yet he has the excellence of sincerity and strength.

But Catullus was far more highly tried than the English poet. As the Roman aristocracy in the last years of the republic was the most rich and powerful whom the world has ever seen, so it was probably the most turbulent and corrupt—very unlike the English nobility of a hundred years ago, whose chief was the Duke of Wellington. Among that aristocracy Catullus lived : if his work is small in bulk, if much of it (to speak candidly) is not first-rate in quality, the miracle still remains that with such an origin he holds one of the highest places among Roman poets and a high place among the poets of the world. Wit, freedom, and elegance might be expected from a young and clever sensualist in that society; but not genuine passion, or lofty and tender imagination.

Unequal Renderings.

Mr. Lindsay's renderings are unequal. His style is usually good, sound English, and his metres are fluent and easy; but there is not often much more. He is naturally at his best in dealing with the more pedestrian verses : it is scarcely given to mortal man to translate Catullus adequately when he rises to his highest level of passionate simplicity. The following is a good example of Mr. Lindsay's merits : it keeps the point of Catullus's joke with much ingenuity :—

> Furius, the wind that makes me sore
> And plagues my little villa, comes forth
> Not from East, West, South, or North—
> The horrid thing that sends me daft
> Is quite another kind of draught :
> One for some fifteen thousand, and more.

But when he comes to such famous and beautiful lyrics as—

> Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus

he is not successful. His elaborations and adornments do not improve Catullus. Why should the simple words, 'My Lesbia, let us live and love"—as simple in the Latin as in the English—be weakened and polluted by a totally alien and rather displeasing metaphor?—

> My Lesbia, let us live and strain
> Our love through all Time's pores, I pray—

or, again, in the same poem, why does he turn the direct words—

> Soles occidere et redire possunt :
> Nobis cum semel occidit brevis lux,
> Nox est perpetua una dormienda.

(Suns may set and come again; for us, when our brief light has set but once, there remains one unending night of sleep)—into such forcible-feeble lines as these?—

> Suns drop to earth yet lift again—
> For us, when the quick circle of light
> Gutters away, the sky above
> Shuts with a thick unbroken night.

This is nothing like Catullus in English. Or take the lines :—

> Montium domina ut fores
> Silvarumque virentium
> Saltumque reconditorum
> Amniumque sonantum

which he translates :—

> That you might be the lady
> Of mountains and woods waving
> With green and lovely glens
> And water that's always raving.

The translation conveys nothing of the rolling magnificence of the Latin : and Mr. Lindsay himself would probably acknowledge that "water that's always raving" is not one of his happiest efforts. Sometimes he either misses altogether the delicacy of Catullus, or deliberately makes no attempt to render it. He translates the most beautiful verse of the beautiful marriage-song :—

> I long myself to see
> A small Torquatus raise
> His baby hands to me,
> Rock'd on his mother's knee
> And watching all the while
> His father with a smile.

which is quite good, but entirely omits the charming touch, "semihiante labello"—the grotesque little gape of a baby's smile.

A Real Triumph.

If these comments are rather severe, one reason is that Mr. Lindsay can do very well when he takes enough trouble. He has achieved a real triumph in one most difficult task. Both in metre and language his version of the "Attis" is admirable : it does convey much of the wild emotion which hurries quivering through that extraordinary poem. If his translations were all on the same level, he would have done for Catullus and for Catullus's English readers what neither Robinson Ellis nor anyone else has yet succeeded in doing.

It is necessary to make one other remark. A translation of the whole of Catullus can hardly be suitable reading for everyone. Much of his verse was indecent, even according to Roman standards. But Mr. Lindsay's translations of some passages (and, it must be added, parts of his long essay on Catullus, Clodia, and their circle) seem to be inspired largely by the determination to show that he is not squeamish. They do nothing for his own reputation as a translator, or for the pleasure of the reader.

The book is beautifully bound and printed.

"Tubby" Clayton SPEAKS OUT

"We must indeed teach peace, but we must teach it fairly

"It must give pause to the great publishers to realise the responsibility which now rests upon them in this matter," says the **Founder-Padre of Toc H** in a striking article in Friday's *Daily Telegraph*, entitled 'War Books without Honour.' "By all means let the valuable chronicles, the work of true interpreters like Edmund Blunden, real diaries like 'War Letters to a Wife,' by Rowland Feilding, great plays like 'Journey's End,' stern novels like 'Rough Justice,' and **'Medal without Bar,'** teach their exalted lessons.

Let me record my deep appreciation of a book like 'Medal without Bar'

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Rev. P. B. Clayton, M.C.

Medal without Bar By Richard Blaker

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THE ORIGINS OF MODERN ENGLAND.

"England in the Nineteenth Century, 1801-1805." By A. F. Fremantle. (Allen and Unwin. 16s.)

Reviewed by SIR JOHN MARRIOTT.

This is an interesting book; in some respects a very interesting book. Nevertheless, I can well understand a hasty critic (if any such there be) dismissing it impatiently as a "disappointing" book. I very nearly did so myself. At a first glance it has obvious defects. The title, to start with, is a misnomer, and unless Mr. Fremantle is prepared to follow this volume up with nineteen more volumes, it must remain so; for the book deals with less than 5 per cent. of the history of England in the nineteenth century. Moreover, the book is discursive, ill-proportioned, and amateurish in arrangement.

Nevertheless, it is, I repeat, in many ways a good book, and I sincerely hope that its reception may be such as to encourage the author to publish, and without delay, those further chapters which, as he tells us in a note, are already prepared, though I am curious to learn what he has to say about Australia between 1801 and 1810.

The seven chapters contained in the present volume deal with the economic and social conditions of England at the close of the eighteenth century; the system of government; the Irish Union; the general history of England from the fall of Pitt's first Ministry until the close of his second. The chapter on the Legislative Union with Ireland is particularly well done. Within its limits I do not know, indeed, where I should look for a better or more impartial account of that much misrepresented episode. Not often have historians done justice both to Pitt and his master, but Mr. Fremantle has, it seems to me, accomplished this difficult task. The Roman Catholic case for the Union is also admirably put.

Some critics may take the view that naval operations are described in disproportionate detail. But I think Mr. Fremantle is right, for surely of all forms of history military and naval history is the dullest *unless* it is treated in detail. It may then become, as Napier proved, the most fascinating. Certainly Mr. Fremantle's treatment of the history of the Egyptian expedition, of Nelson's expedition to Copenhagen, and of the finally decisive campaign culminating at Trafalgar, in 1805, is among the best things in the book. The only fault I have to find with it is that he assumes too much technical knowledge in the laymen who will, for the most part, be his readers.

Fair Judgment.

In his judgments of men Mr. Fremantle is eminently fair. His analysis of the characters of Nelson, of Pitt, and of many other less outstanding actors in the drama is excellent; he does justice to the great abilities of Castlereagh, and there are pleasing glimpses of men—such as the first Sir Robert Peel—of whom we do not hear much in ordinary textbooks. But this is as far as possible from being a "textbook." It would not be a good one if it were, for it is, as I have hinted, not systematic in arrangement, nor, I regret to say, is it impeccable in minute accuracy. Mr. Fremantle, I am sure, knows better than to suppose that an Emperor of *Austria* could have joined in issuing the Declaration of Pilnitz in 1792 (p. 129); but worse still is his apparent belief that the King is, or ever was, an "Estate" of the realm (cf. pp. 13 and 192).

The Prime Minister.

In treating of the Prime Minister he is, I admit, in a more disputable region. The less reason, therefore, for the confident assertion: "The head of the Cabinet invariably held the post of First Lord of the Treasury" (p. 125). Does Mr. Fremantle, then, deny that the elder Pitt was ever Prime Minister? If so, he must settle accounts with Lord Mersey and with the London County Council (*vide* the lozenge in St. James's Square;—not with me. For I have had doubts on the subject myself, expressed in a review of Lord Mersey's admirable book in these columns (September 28, 1924). That review, however, evoked an exceedingly interesting correspondence, both private and public, and I feel bound to confess that my doubts were dispelled, partly by the weight of evidence accumulated by Lord Mersey and most courteously communicated to me, and partly by the great authority, the late Lord Rosebery, who was interested in the controversy, and finally expressed himself (privately) as convinced that Chatham must be accounted the Prime Minister and head of the Cabinet which he formed in July, 1766, though the Duke of Grafton was First Lord of the Treasury, and Pitt's office that of Lord Privy Seal.

St. Valentine's Day, which falls next Friday, seems to be having a slight "come-back," as theatre managers say. More people send cards on the occasion, and—touch of modernity!—women send cards to men as well as men to women. A wide selection of such cards published by Raphael Tuck shows that declarations of love are more often modified nowadays into an invitation to go for a car ride or to give a ring on the telephone.

A TRANSCENDENTAL STUDY OF AMERICA.

"America Set Free." By Count Hermann Keyserling. (Cape. 18s.)

That this volume contains many evidences of a fine general culture, that it is eloquently written, and that it contains some remarks and reflections regarding its alleged theme, nobody who has read any former work from the pen of Count Hermann Keyserling will need to be assured. But whether, regarded merely as a study of America as she stands to-day and a forecast of her future condition, the book will be of much value to the general reader is somewhat doubtful. Count Keyserling has his own method of studying the life of a foreign people, and that method is certainly open to the charge of peculiarity. There are people who will think it violently eccentric. There may even be people who will go so far as to call it insane. During his stay in the United States, Count Keyserling "guarded himself, with almost old-maidish precaution, against information." He went out little; he read hardly any papers; he looked at none of the obvious sights that he could avoid; he met no outstanding personalities. In only one respect did he fail in realising his curious ideal of how to study a strange people. He stayed in the United States too long a time—fully four months, and he confesses a fear that that circumstance may make his study of America less valuable than his chapter on Spain in his previous volume, "Europe," whose material was collected in a week. "I used exclusively," he says, "the faculty of intuition—the one faculty which establishes an immediate contact with the wholeness of life." The individual result of this method as embodied in "America Set Free" is hardly to be summarised or judged in a notice so brief as the present. Count Keyserling's final verdict on the prospects of the United States may be expressed in one brief quotation: "American Democracy may yet become one of the great expressions of human perfection."

A KING OF SCOUNDRELS.

"Giacomo Casanova: His Life and Memoirs." Translated by Arthur Machen. (Routledge. 2 vols. 25s.)

"Never," said Carlyle, writing of Philippe "Egalité" d'Orléans, "never were such lies told of any man—such lies, or such truths." Never, we may say, were such lies and such truths told of any man, about himself, as are contained in the autobiography of Giovanni Jacopo Casanova de Seingalt. He disputes with Apollonius of Tyana, Alexander of Abonitichus, and his contemporary "Count" Alessandro di Cagliostro the glory of being the champion liar of all time. Where, in these wonderful memoirs of his—one of the most interesting, and, philosophically considered, one of the most valuable of quasi-historical documents—fiction ends and truth begins is a question over which much ink has been spilt, and about which no final decision has been reached, or is reachable. There are moments when one is tempted to believe that the fellow is a kind of Mrs. Harris, and never had any concrete existence at all; and, were it not abundantly proved by independent witnesses that he did actually pervade the European continent for a good part of the eighteenth century, he might to-day be regarded as being as purely mythical as Baron Munchausen. Was it by superior adroitness in the arts of scoundrelism or by sheer good luck that, while Cagliostro died in prison after narrowly shaving the gallows, Casanova died peacefully in bed? Certainly, Cagliostro never soared higher into the purest ether of quackery than Casanova when he extracted considerable sums of money from old Madame d'Urfé by undertaking to metamorphose her into a young man.

Mr. George Dunning Gribble, who has undertaken the condensation of Casanova's twelve volumes into this more negotiable edition, and provides the "connective tissue" which binds it together, has executed his task with excellent judgment.

THE SOUL OF SCOTLAND.

"A Short History of Scotland." By George Malcolm Thomson. (Kegan Paul. 10s. 6d.)

Everybody who has read that very powerful if somewhat too bitter and over-pessimistic little volume, "Caledonia; or the Future of the Scots," will anticipate that Mr. George Malcolm Thomson, in writing a history of Scotland from the remotest times down practically to the outbreak of the Great War, will have something to say intrinsically worth the trouble of saying, and will say that something in a fashion of his own. Mr. Thomson as an historian belongs to the school of Buckle. He does not trouble at all about dynasties, and not very much about prominent personalities, but concentrates his attention on the great evolutionary current perceptible to the philosophic eye in the history of every community of men. And it is no flattery to say that he has produced a book which Buckle would have read with keen delight, a real history of the mind, heart, and soul of a people, infinitely preferable, to any intelligent reader, to the gossip and cackle of so much that passes by the name of history. An altogether admirable book, which no student of British history can afford to miss.

BOOKS & WRITERS.

SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY.

ENGLAND.
By Wilhelm Dibelius. (Cape. 15s.)

FILIBUSTERS AND BUCCANEERS.
By Dr. A. Sternbeck. (Methuen. 12s. 6d.)

THE WORLD OF THE BLIND.
By Pierre Villey. (Duckworth. 7s. 6d.)

DANDELION DAYS.
By Henry Williamson. (Faber and Faber. 7s. 6d.)

Do people now read Pope? I asked myself that the other day when I had occasion to consult the pantechnicon edition which Elwin and Courthope between them took eighteen years to publish. Perhaps more people will tackle him when they read the study of Pope which Miss Edith Sitwell has written for Faber and Faber. This will be her first full-length prose work.

* * * *

Political autobiography will be represented by a volume of personal recollections by Sir Arthur Hopkinson, which Martin Hopkinson will issue, while Mr. Ben Turner will give us, through Humphrey Toulmin, a book "About Myself." General "Jack" Seely gives the simple title "Adventure" to his autobiography which Heinemann issues to-morrow.

* * * *

Although the method is anything but new, I have little doubt that it is M. Maurois's "Ariel" that has given a fillip to writing novels and plays round authors. We have recently had a play about Byron, and last week gave us one on Lamb in "Charles and Mary," although I do not know what the Elians will say about it when they meet on his birthday to-morrow night to hear Mr Edmund Blunden. To-morrow we are getting from Mr. Harrap "The Immortal Lover," a story about Burns, by Mr. J. A. Steuart, who dealt with Stevenson in "The Cap of Youth," while Mrs. Buckrose has written for Nash and Grayson a novel about Goldsmith under the charming title of "Æsop Dancing."

* * * *

Emil Ludwig's book on Lincoln, which is to be published by Putnam this month, has filled the author's imagination off and on for twenty years. He sees Lincoln, like one of Shakespeare's characters, "absolutely original, comparable to none, immemorably unique."

* * * *

The care that is now being taken with format is illustrated by the announcement that Mr. MacDonald Gill, who was responsible for the dust jacket and cloth covers of "All Quiet on the Western Front," is now designing the letters and the covers of Italo Svevo's "Confessions of Zeno," which Putnam will issue towards the end of this month. His brilliant brother, Mr. Eric Gill, has just designed the title of a volume of verse, covering the years 1892-1929, which Mr. Maurice Baring has just privately printed on a limited scale Mr. Baring told me the other day that he has written fifty books. Many of them are greatly prized by collectors, while people of literary taste hold him in the highest esteem.

* * * *

English to the core, Mr. H. A. Vachell will be found to be completely at home in his new book, "The Best of England," which Faber and Faber will publish next week. Mainly he is writing about sports and games, but he also touches such subjects as sight-seeing, food and wine, society, the countryside, and collecting.

* * * *

One of the smartest feats in publishing I have heard of for a long time is the Criterion Miscellany on "The Naval Conference and After." It left the hands of the author, Commander Carlyon Bellairs, yesterday week, and it was issued by Faber and Faber on Thursday morning.

* * * *

The Fascists, I hear, are very angry about Francesco Nitti's book, "Escape," which tells of his dramatic escape from the Island of Lipari, and some of them have threatened Putnam, who will publish it in this country, with bombs. Meanwhile, the true gospel of Fascism will be set forth in a translation of Signor Turati's well-known book, "A Revolution and Its Leader," to be published by Alexander-Ouseley, to which Mussolini himself has written an introduction.

* * * *

Musical people are in luck, for this week they will get from Cassell "The Truth About Wagner," by Philip Dutton Hurn and Waverley Lewis Root, from which long extracts have been made in the SUNDAY TIMES. Last week gave them a new edition of Albert Lavignac's encyclopædic book, "Music and Musicians," which Putnam has issued, a book on De Falla, and "Studies in the Music of the Middle Ages," by H. G. Farmer.

* * * *

They have certainly a curious way of doing things in America. Thus, Mr. Herbert Adams, whose eleventh story, "Oddways," was issued by Methuen on Thursday, tells me that he received a request for a review copy when it was published in America, from a "literary journalist," who wrote from a New York penitentiary.

J. M. B.

Geoffrey Bles

Did you see the fine review of NETTA SYRETT'S great novel, **"PORTRAIT OF A REBEL,"** in last week's *Tatler*? This is what Mr RICHARD KING wrote about it:—"It is undoubtedly one of the very best novels I have read this year. . . . It is not only a vivid, well-written, lifelike story, but also a picture of social history (of Victorian times). . . . Indeed Netta Syrett has written a very human, a very interesting and a very lovable story. *A novel which it would be a misfortune to miss.*"

"PORTRAIT OF A REBEL," since its publication in the Autumn, has sold better and better each week—and that is the way with the *real* "Best-sellers."

"An amazing story of murder, corrupt politics and smuggling on a gigantic scale is told in this extraordinary book," says the *Daily Mail* reviewer of **"LOOK AT CHICAGO!"** (10s. 6d. net), by EDWARD SULLIVAN, who describes the desperate feuds which have sprung up between rival gangs of "Boot-leggers." A typical hero of this warfare was Dion O'Banion, who made the fatal mistake of selling to his *confrère*, Al Capone, a brewery which a few days later was raided by the police . . . Dion's subsequent funeral, which was attended by *le haut monde* of his profession, was conspicuous for its extreme simplicity. There were not more than 26 truckloads of wreaths, and no single wreath cost more than $5,000.

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Last June I published W. F. MORRIS' **"BRETHERTON,"** which Mr. J. C. SQUIRE, in *The London Mercury*, calls "undoubtedly the best of the English war-books." Next month I am publishing **"THE PATRIOT'S PROGRESS,"** by HENRY WILLIAMSON, the author of "Tarka the Otter," with pictures by WILLIAM KERMODE. This is a book which will take a place of its own in the literature of the War. Further particulars will be announced later; but those who are interested in such things as Limited Editions and First Editions are advised to consult their booksellers without delay.

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SAMPSON LOW

REGIMENTAL TRADITIONS.

RED HACKLE OF THE BLACK WATCH.

From SIR BRUCE SETON, Bart.

Sir,—In reference to the Black Watch, none of your correspondents has mentioned the possibility of the red hackle having an older origin than any of the commonly accepted ones. During the 1745-46 campaign the men of "Loudoun's Highlanders," or "the Highland Regiment," used to wear "a red cross over their bonnets" to distinguish them from the kilted followers of the Prince. This badge is occasionally mentioned in contemporary Jacobite literature—for example, see "The Lyon in Mourning" (Scottish Hist. Soc.), vol. i. 88 and vol. ii. 251.

Is it possible that there is a connection between that old red badge and the hackle?
Edinburgh. BRUCE SETON.

Sir,—The winning of the red hackle by the Black Watch is an historical fact, and has nothing whatever to do with folklore, as is suggested by your correspondent Captain Phillipe Durand. The actual words used by General Sir David Dundas are on record, while the incident itself has been described by quite a few besides the late Archibald Forbes. Particularly interesting are the accounts given by Andrew Downie and by Private Cameron, as both actually took part in the action. After this action the Black Watch returned to England, and were stationed at Royston, where, on the occasion of the King's Birthday, on June 5, they were presented with their red hackles.

Attempts have been made at various times by other regiments to adopt the red hackle, but without success. In 1822 a circular was issued to every commanding officer in the service, clearly laying down the fact that the red hackle was solely and exclusively a badge of honour for the use of the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment.

CHAS. A. HEPBURN, Capt., R.A.
Glasgow, W.

DISTINGUISHING TARTANS.

Sir,—In the very interesting correspondence appearing in your columns regarding "Regiments and Traditions," "Gordonian" writes that he knows of no book of reference that even states the tartans worn by different regiments, apart from the number and kind of pleats in the kilt. There is a small book by the well-known Bisley shot and deer-stalker, Major John Ross, of Glasgow, which gives these other details. Five thousand copies have been sold, and the book is now out of print, but a new and enlarged edition will shortly appear. Here are the regiments and tartans from that book, with the number and kind of pleats, which will be of interest to many of your readers:—

Royal Highlanders (42nd) or Black Watch: 42nd tartan, 7-inch set; 29 piped pleats.
Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders: Sutherland tartan, 7-inch set; 28 side pleats.
Seaforth Highlanders, Ross-shire Buffs: Duke of Albany's Mackenzie tartan. 6-inch set; 32 box and 2 plain pleats.
Gordon Highlanders: Gordon tartan, 7-inch set; 30 knife pleats
Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders: Erracht Cameron Highlanders: Erracht Cameron tartan. 9-inch set; 22 box pleats.
Other Kilted Battalions are: 5th Seaforths (Sutherland and Caithness), Sutherland tartan; 9th Batt. Royal Scots, Hunting Stewart tartan; 9th Batt. Highland Light Infantry, 42nd tartan; 6th, Mackenzie tartan; 10th (Scottish) Batt. the King's Liverpool Regiment, Forbes tartan; Transvaal Scottish, Atholl-Murray tartan; South African Scottish, Atholl-Murray tartan; Cape Town Highlanders, Gordon tartan; 48th Regiment Canadian Highlanders, Davidson tartan; 5th Regiment Royal Highlanders of Canada, 42nd tartan; 1st Batt. New South Wales Scottish Rifles, 42nd tartan; 91st Regiment Canadian Highlanders, Sutherland tartan; 79th Cameron Highlanders of Canada, Erracht Cameron tartan; London Scottish, Elcho grey.

These are the average number of pleats. They may be one or two more or less, according to the size of waist. HIGHLANDER.
Royal Empire Society, W.C.

REGIMENTAL NICKNAMES.

Sir,—The enclosed I cut out of an old scrapbook of my father's:—

The following list of nicknames, given at various times to British regiments, is, we believe, correct, and will, no doubt interest readers:—

Royal Horse Guards, Oxford Blues. 1st Life Guards, Piccadilly Butchers. 1st Dragoon Guards, (1) Trade Unionists (2) K.D.G.s; 5th, Green Horse (Carabineers); 7th (1) Straw Boots; (2) Black Horse. 7th Hussars, The Young Eyes; 8th. (1) The Georges, (2) The 25's; 10th, Barton's Light Bobs ("Elegant Extracts"); 11th (1) Cherry Pickers, (2) Cherubims; 14th, Hamilton's Runaways. 17th Lancers (1) Death or Glory Boys ("Skull and Crossbones") (2) Bingham's Dandies ("The 25's); 19th Hussars, The Dumpies. Grenadier Guards (1) The Old Eyes, (2) The Sand Boys. 1st Foot, Pontius Pilate's Body Guard; 2nd (1) Kirke's Lambs, (2) Sleepy Queens; 3rd (1) Old Buffs, (2) Nutcrackers, (3) Resurrectionists; 4th, Borrel's Blues; 5th (1) Bloody Fifth, (2) Old and Bold, (3) Fighting Fifth; 6th, Saucy Sixth; 8th, Holy Boys. 10th The Springers; 11th, The Bloody; 14th (1) The Old and Bold, (2) Calvert's Entire; 17th Bengal Tigers; 18th, Paddy's Blackguards; 19th, Green Howards; 20th (1) Minden Boys, (2) Two Tens, (3) Kingsley's Band; 21st, The Earl of Mar's Grey Breeks; 22nd, The Two Twos; 23rd (1) Welsh Nanny Goats (2) Royal Goats; 24th (1) Bengal Tigers, (2) Howard's Greens; 28th The Slashers; 30th, The Triple X: 31st, The Young Buffs; 33rd Havercake Lads; 34th, Orange Lilies; 36th Saucy Greens; 37th, The Mindens; 38th, Pump and Tortoise. 39th Green Linnets; 42nd, Black Watch; 46th, The Lacedemonians; 50th (1) Dirty Half Hundred, (2) Blind Half Hundred; 52nd, Light Bobs; 53rd (1) Brickdusts (2) The Old Five and Threepennies; 56th, Pompadours; 57th Die Hards; 59th, Lilywhites; 74th, Assaye Regiment; 76th (1) The Seven-and-Sixpennies, (2) Hindostan Regiment; 77th, The Pothooks; 78th, King's Men; 83rd, Fitch's Grenadiers; 85th, The Elegant Extracts; 87th, The Old Fogs; 88th, The Devil's Own; 89th (1) Blaney's Bloodhounds. (2) The Rollickers; 97th, Celestials; 101st, The Dirty Shirts.
Bradford. CAP.

THE H.A.C.

Sir,—As the oldest military organisation in the kingdom, the Honourable Artillery Company enjoys several interesting privileges, and the infantry section of the Regiment is particularly proud of being allowed to wear the same uniform as the Grenadier Guards, with the difference that all badges, buttons, and clasps must be of silver.

During the war this privilege was curtailed (by, I believe, General Sir Francis Lloyd), officers being forbidden the black-banded field service cap with silver lace peak and grenade, which had been worn up to 1915.

In those days the Regiment was concerned with more serious matters than military millinery, but to-day there are no doubt many members who would like to see this curtailment of an old and treasured privilege revoked.
Ightham, Kent. R. P. MUGFORD.

This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. "S.T."

LORD COWDRAY'S LIFE.

HIS MEXICAN ADVENTURES.

EXPLORING FOR OIL.

The fourth and last series of excerpts from Mr. J. A. Spender's "Life of Lord Cowdray" is to be published by Messrs. Cassell on February 20.

On his way back from Mexico in April, 1901, Pearson missed his connection at Laredo in Texas, and had to "stop off" at that place for nine hours. He found it wild with excitement about oil, for in February of this year the famous Lucas Gusher well had been drilled at Spindle Top, and would-be prospectors were rushing to lease lands all round and even hundreds of miles away from that spot. What he saw sent his mind back to a report made to him by one of his surveyors that a seepage of oil had been found on land granted as a subvention to the firm at a place called Pedregal. Within a few hours he had both cabled and written to Mr. Body, instructing him to secure an option on all the land he could in the neighbourhood of San Cristobal on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, where another seepage had been observed.

A Comprehensive Instruction.

In the few hours at Laredo he studied all the prospectuses he could lay hands on, and gleaned from them the general conditions of what was to him a new business. His instruction was the comprehensive one to "secure option not only on oil land, but all land for miles round." "You will see," he says in his letter to Body, "that oil deposits frequently extend over big areas, so the oil rights must extend over a large district to be really valuable. Ten, twenty, or forty thousand acres appears to be no uncommon size—so, in getting the option, get it over as big a country as possible."

Mr. Body went to work at once, and wrote two days later to New York, where Pearson had now arrived, advising the purchase of other lands besides those that Pearson himself had proposed. "By all means," was the answer, with further advice to be as quick as possible in securing absolute titles. The next step was to ask Captain Lucas, who had been the first man to put down a well at Spindle Top in Texas, to inspect the firm's subvention lands on the Tehuantepec Isthmus and report on the oil possibilities. As the result of his report, wells were drilled at several different points on the Isthmus, and the promising San Cristobal-Capoacan field was opened up for development.

A Hazardous Enterprise.

Then followed a long and anxious period in which the expenditure outran all estimates, and the production of oil in any paying quantities seemed to be a distant and fading prospect. It was one thing to strike oil, and quite another to bring it to the surface under control, to refine it and to convey it to market. Months of labour might be wasted by an accident in drilling; much expensive drilling might produce no result, and even good wells might be exhausted and millions of gallons spout aimlessly into the air, or, still worse, catch fire and cause widespread destruction, before the flow could be brought under control. Hitherto he had been a professional among professionals, but in this field he was a newcomer and an amateur buying his experience as he went along, and pitting his brains against those of the most seasoned and determined exploiters on the American Continent.

He was carried through by his unquenchable belief in the value of his properties, but there were times when he was near giving up. In the year 1902 he told the present biographer that he meant to put a million and a-half of money into oil, no more and no less. If when that amount was spent he had failed to make good, he would "cut his losses and clear out." When the stake was a great prize which with a little more or less might be won or lost, it was not his way to give up and come out, and it is evident from the records that the million and a-half had to be at least trebled before success came in sight.

Anxious Days.

But though the expenditure mounted up, Pearson extended instead of curtailing his operations, and doubts about his original leases and holdings only made him the more anxious to obtain new ones. By the end of 1907 the firm had embarked over £1,000,000 sterling on these enterprises, and Pearson estimated that another £600,000 or £700,000 would be needed before the profit-earning stage was reached. "If it is not then a proved success," he comments, "the position will be serious."

£1,000,000 "Goes West."

In June there was a break in the clouds, and it was reported from the Northern Vera Cruz district that a large flowing well had been brought in in the San Diego field, and was yielding 2,000 barrels a day. Two months later the famous "Dos Bocas" well, in the same field, also came in, and hopes ran high. But, unhappily, before the boiler fires could be extinguished, the gases ignited and set the well on fire. Heroic efforts were made to extinguish it, but without success, and this promising well eventually burnt itself out. The fire lasted for eight weeks, and at times the flames reached a height of 500 ft. It is estimated that a million tons of oil—worth £1,000,000—were destroyed, and in addition the firm incurred heavy costs in compensating local landowners for damages to property.

This blow might well have been fatal to a less-determined man than Pearson, and when presently it was followed by a fire which destroyed a great part of the refinery, the fates seemed to be in league against him. But his faith in his properties was unshaken, and from the disaster at San Diego he drew the cheerful conclusion that if a million pounds' worth of oil could have been destroyed in one well, there must be millions of pounds' worth more awaiting those who could get it.

Success at Last.

Ultimately success came not from the Isthmus where he had first started and on which he had originally built his hopes, but from the regions two days' journey further north, on which he had entered with some reluctance. Before the end of January, 1910, the northern fields began to report the coming in of new and much more promising wells than had been found further south. At Tanhuijo—some thirty miles north of Tuxpam—a well yielding eighty barrels a day was struck at only 115 feet below the surface, and early in February No. 1 was announced on the Potrero field with an abundant promise of more to follow, and several others followed in the San Pedro field. Sanguine and confident as he had been in the darkest moments, it was an immense relief to Pearson to see hope converted into fact after the years of anxiety and mounting expenditure, and from this time his word of command to his staff and partners was full steam ahead.

On December 27, 1910, the famous Potrero No. 4 was struck, and flowed uncontrolled with a production of 100,000 barrels a day for sixty days. Pearson was in Mexico City at the time, but on getting the news he hurried to the spot and remained there with his son Clive, controlling operations during the difficult and anxious business of capping this monster. The drillers had been taken by surprise, and though instructions had been given them to install a drilling valve, they had postponed this precaution in the absence of usual premonitory signs. But the driller had acted with great presence of mind when the gush came, and scrambling in the darkness through a thicket, which was the only way left open to the boilers, had put out the oil burners,* and so averted a much worse catastrophe.

A Hundred Million Barrels.

The greater part of the six million barrels which gushed out of this well in the sixty days ran to waste down the Buena Vista river, and caught fire ten and fifteen miles down-stream. There was always a danger that one of these fires would travel up and back to the well, or that a fire would start in the immediate neighbourhood of the well. Fortunately, neither of these things happened, and a good deal of oil was intercepted by an earthen storage, which was filled to its capacity of three million barrels. This and other emergency work during the sixty days of the well flowing wild necessitated the temporary importation from the neighbouring hill villages of as many as a thousand men, who came into camp on five-to-six-day shifts, being replaced in the following week by relieving gangs from the same villages. During the same sixty days the pipe-line from Potrero to the coast, then under construction but not finished, was rushed to its completion. The effort was heroic, but all realised that this was one of the supreme moments of the whole enterprise.

From this time onwards, for the eight years till it was exhausted, this well yielded over a hundred million barrels.

Never a Gamble.

There was now an enormous and very profitable business, with immense properties and a far-reaching organisation. In building it up Pearson had gone far beyond the limit that he originally fixed for himself, and embarked £5,000,000 of his own and the firm's capital instead of the £1,500,000 which he had been prepared to lay down at the beginning. But he always denied that he had ever "gambled in oil." At each step, as he claimed, he saw daylight, and never moved without seeing it. And, in fact, the records show that, if he was, as he confessed, an amateur on the management side of this business, he had from the beginning grasped its guiding principles with a remarkable insight.

* This is the recognised danger-point in drilling for oil. If the oil is struck suddenly and gushes up while the fires of the boiler supplying the engine for the drilling machinery are still alight, ignition is very probable. For this reason the boilers are kept as far as possible from the derricks and engines. [COPYRIGHT.]

Copies of the issues of January 19, 26, and February 2, containing the other three instalments, can be obtained of the Publisher, 200, Gray's Inn Road.

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CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.

AN AMICABLE CONTENTION

By PROFESSOR ERNEST BARKER.

It must be now some time since Sir Michael Sadler wrote to the SUNDAY TIMES a letter with the heading and superscription, "Oxford and Cambridge." It would be hard to quarrel with the mellow experience of Sir Michael (*multis sapientia Laeli; sed abest absitque voluntas*). An amicable contention will break no bones; and one may ride into the lists against the white plume of Navarre without any intention—or, for that matter, power—of injuring, and with but little terror of being injured.

The two Universities, in Sir Michael's view, have made a drawn game of it in five subjects, including Classics and Modern History; Cambridge leads in six beginning with Physics, Economics, and Theology, Oxford leads in eight, beginning with the 'Greats' tradition, proceeding through Political Science and Jurisprudence, capturing Medicine on the way, and ending in Tigridic Archæology and Forestry. The result appears to be, if we do not weight our nineteen subjects, but proceed on the comfortable basis of simple enumeration, that Oxford is "two up." It is a near thing; and one who is an Oxford man of nearly thirty years' residence, and a Cambridge man of two, may feel content to leave the matter there.

ON PARTICULARS.

It is perhaps dangerous to condescend upon particulars, and to go into the lion's den of individual subjects. Is the game really drawn in Modern History? Has Oxford really won the match in Medicine, "with the ancillary sciences"? Does Cambridge really lead in Theology? Who shall say? The one thing certain is that 'the present writer" (an alias which is as unlovable as it seems inevitable) would be offending against Modesty, Tact, and Decorum if he said a word about the subject of Political Science, which he endeavours to teach.

Beginning with subjects, Sir Michael extends his "caparisons" to other fields. Cambridge is better administered (and, by the way, as the poet sings,

Whate'er is best administered is best);

but Oxford has the contiguity of Boar's Hill, and an outshining list of brilliant men. Cambridge, again, has increased her numbers, with economic advantage; Oxford has restricted hers, with the advantage of conserving tutorial intimacy. How does the balance incline if we weigh this double antithesis? *Silet Laelius. Ego quoque sileo.*

TUTORIAL INTIMACY.

A word may, however, be said in the matter of tutorial intimacy. Cambridge, too, has a tutorial system but it is different from that of Oxford. In a large Cambridge college there may be four tutors, each responsible for, and each with an intimate knowledge of, some hundred undergraduates; in a small college there may be a single tutor, equally responsible and equally possessing an intimate knowledge. There is some ground for the paradox which has its measure of truth, however paradoxical it may seem—that Cambridge is the home of the tutorial system.

The difference between Oxford and Cambridge is puzzling, and its origin is particularly puzzling. What was it that really happened—somewhere (one suspects) about the sixteenth century? Was it that Cambridge, drawing on the hard and austere intellectual grit of the Eastern Counties (sharpened, perhaps, by the discipline of the same form of religious belief by which the *perfervidum ingenium Scoticum* was also sharpened), was led by the material it handled towards the discipline of mathematics and exact reasoning in every field? Was it that Oxford, drawing more on the pleasant western borderland of England and the South-Western counties, was led by the stuff it drew towards humaner letters and the cloud-capped towers of philosophical speculation? Or did individual teachers simply "make a school," as the French say, on the lines of their individual and personal tastes; and did it simply happen that the teachers who "made the school" and established the tradition in one university differed, by a sort of divine chance, from those who did the like in the other? If it be that, then there is one thing on which we may all agree—that the happening was a happy thing for England, which gained the concordance of two different and complementary musics.

A PROBLEM IN COMPROMISE.

He is a fortunate man who can listen to both and let his ears be steeped with both. And if a student had six years to give, and a seventh year to spare, he might well spend three years in the one and three in the other, and a seventh, or Sabbath, year in a sort of philosophical synopsis of both, living on a hill (if he could find it), midway between Oxford and Cambridge, from which he could see St. Mary's dreaming spire and the high-reared roof of King's College Chapel. But to which he should go first, and what subject he should study at which—whether he should first go to Cambridge for the Classical Tripos, and then to Oxford for the Final School of *Literæ Humaniores*; or whether he should first go to Oxford for what the wise call "P.P.E." and others "Modern Greats," and then to Cambridge for the Economics Tripos—that is another story and too sacred to be told here.

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A WANDERER'S NOTEBOOK.

FIRST EDITIONS.

By E. V. LUCAS.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason's recent appeal, through a gossip-writer, to be helped in his search for a first edition copy of his own novel, "The Four Feathers," recalled one of the mysteries of life; and that is, What becomes of books? There are four ways by which books can be removed from their owners: by selling them, by giving them, by lending them, and by having them stolen. (Perhaps I might have said three ways?) The books, however, thus dealt with still remain in existence. To destroy a book altogether, the usual way is to burn it, which to Sir Chartres Biron may be an easy operation, but with a private individual is a very stubborn one. An ordinary fire behaves in the presence of literature with exemplary respect, the flames striving "officiously to keep alive."

* * * *

So few books being burnt, and most books merely changing hands, we are confronted by the question: Why is it so hard to get hold of a copy after a few years? Mr. Mason being a popular novelist, it is probable that many thousands of the first edition of "The Four Feathers" were published. Where are they? I, too, a little while ago was in a similar difficulty with regard to the works of another popular writer, the late Barry Pain. I wanted copies—any copies, not first editions—of his four or five "Eliza" books, but, after weeks of endeavour and advertisement, could collect only three, and then abandoned the search.

* * * *

It is not as if books were treated with contempt by servants. Even the least literate of housemaids would hesitate to tear up a book to light a fire. Newspapers, yes; that is the natural destiny of newspapers. But she would try many other devices (short of rubbing two pieces of wood together) before she wrenched the pages from a bound book. Nor are grown-up readers prone to destroy. Yet every day books disappear: a first edition issue of a thousand is reduced to nine hundred and ninety-nine, to nine hundred and ninety-eight, and so on, until the moment arrives when the sale of the only known copy is announced at Sotheby's, and Dr. Rosenbach and Mr. Gabriel Wells come bounding over the Atlantic to secure it. That the first edition of "Alice in Wonderland" should be scarce is not surprising, for it was a children's book, and children are destructive creatures, and since 1865 there have been a succession of children in each house which possessed it, to wreak their demolishing way. But who would mutilate "The Vicar of Wakefield" or "The Compleat Angler" like that? "The Pilgrim's Progress" would have been much read, but always with reverence. This, however, is an extreme example, dating from as far back as 1678. It has little bearing on "The Four Feathers" or "Eliza."

* * * *

I have no information as to how many copies of the first edition of Goldsmith's deathless tale was printed—editions ought, of course, to be a fixed number—nor do I know how many can now be traced; but it has paid those who possess it a good deal more than Dr. Johnson was able to get for the author. A copy from the collection of the late Mr. R. W. Dundas, of Edinburgh, fetched £1,100 a few weeks ago. A better copy, from the Panter collection, fetched £1,470 last July—both at Sotheby's. Among all the books published in the last twelve months, which is a "Vicar of Wakefield"? Is there no tipster to tell us this?

* * * *

But it looks almost as if the life of every new book is now assured, the effect of the periodical voyages to this country of the Doctor and the Archangel, with their fat purses, having been to create an interest in first editions of a new kind; that is to say, financial. There is even a First Edition Club, which issues publications for no one but its own members, thus adding to the store of envy already in our midst. Since no one knows what authors are going to be in demand by those who want nothing but the scarce yet desirable, it is becoming necessary to buy and preserve the lot. On all sides the newest books are being laid down in cellars, or locked up in strong-rooms, against the time when their destination shall be established. The investor has to take chances, of course, and the poor fellow, in his perplexity buying all, may find himself heavily overladen. Also he must be very wary. Many persons, for example, must naturally be the owners of copies of the first issue of so popular a novel as Mr. Priestley's "Good Companions"; but, I am told, only those are worth cold-storage which have the word "ordinary" missing from line 17 on page 66. Should your copy be sanctified by this blemish you could get in America eight dollars for it a few weeks ago, and the price has probably doubled since. It is a little hard to ask a collector to read as many as seventeen lines, but in the present instance he may find his effort handsomely rewarded.

* * * *

But it will soon come to this, that the people who want the books to read will not be able to get them at all. An example to hand is a limited American edition of "Four Forsyte Stories," by Mr. Galsworthy, consisting of two hundred and fifty copies at seven guineas. Long before publication the applicants for these two hundred and fifty copies amounted to three thousand, not one of whom had, I venture to assert, the slightest idea of doing anything with the book but hide it away among other rarities or hold it for a favourable market. No reason why they should not, so long as they do not expect to be called book-lovers. Their zeal, however, means that all of those two hundred and fifty copies will probably still be in existence in 2030, not one missing; whereas "The Four Feathers" and the "Eliza" books, which appealed only to readers, are lost.

* * * *

It may be inferred from the foregoing remarks that I am not a collector. I am not. If there were only one copy of a book in existence, and I possessed it, or if my copy bore an inscription by the author, or by a previous owner of highest eminence, I should treasure it. My reason for doing so would be that I had something unique, something that no one else could have: snobbish, but human. But a book of which even one other person could own a duplicate has no appeal to me whatever. I prefer the latest edition, with all the errors put right. In my copy of "The Good Companions" the word "ordinary" will be found in its right place.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Record Golden Weddings.

Sir,—My late father, the Rev. W. H. Oxley, formerly vicar of Petersham, Surrey, and I were once hosts for a golden wedding that must have been unique in history. In May, 1918, we entertained an aged deaf and blind gentleman with his deaf and dumb wife. In addition, the bridegroom had a deaf and blind sister and brother and a deaf and dumb sister. Among the guests were a deaf and dumb photographer and the Rev. Canon Cooper, vicar of Filey, better known as the walking parson, who has just lately celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as vicar of the well-known Yorkshire seaside town where this unique party took place.

Ealing. SELWYN OXLEY.

Manners.

Sir,—In his article on "Manners" in your issue of January 26, the ever-entertaining Mr. E. V. Lucas points out that since the war men have been apt to overlook certain small courtesies they previously accorded their womenfolk. Among these he instances "the removal of hats in lifts." Now, I have always wondered why we do this. It is true I follow the custom myself, but that is just cowardice.

I think it quite a silly custom, and one that diminishes the carrying capacity of any lift. If it is correct, why do we keep our hats on in trams and buses? My motive in asking is the same as Miss Rosa Dartle's.

Birmingham. D. LEWIS.

Shooting Thames Weirs.

Sir,—I am grateful to you and your two correspondents for the letters on the above subject that appeared last Sunday. The *ter, quaterque beati* "who nose and navigate after me" about the river can still rarely snatch those old-time joys, then! In writing my former letter my mind was dwelling on the double-sculler and the Canadian canoe, to which my own experience was confined, and for such craft the installation of the boatslide at Eaton Hastings did, of course, extinguish the chance of these priceless little adventures in the normal way.

Osterley. FRED S. THACKER.

The Double-opening Notecase.

Sir,—In the article entitled "Picture With a History—Boy with Puzzle" in your issue of January 26 the writer says:—

> The boy is occupied with nothing more than a replica (sic) of the modern double-opening notecase, which Bernardino seems to have anticipated by more than 400 years.

I have often wondered why, when the "double opening" notecase became popular with the introduction of small paper currency, no mention was made of the fact that the principle is that of an old Chinese puzzle. I can well remember amusing myself with one of these (it had about six flaps) quite forty years ago. It had been brought from China, and I always understood that it was an old and popular Chinese toy. Similar notecases were used in America in the days of the "greenbacks."

Aberystwyth. (Mrs.) L. A. JOHNSON.

The Labrador Retriever.

Sir,—The full history of the origin, and introduction into England, of the Labrador retriever is given by the Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert in the Introduction to "The Popular Retrievers."

Hants. MIDDLE WALLOP.

Sir,—It may interest "J. L. (Lanark)" to know that the Labrador in his native land is in the habit of swimming about among the fishing boats, picking up any odds and ends thrown overboard.

My own Labrador is faster in the water than on shore, and enjoys a dinner of boiled cod.

Cobham. M. BLAKE.

"Poor Titian."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. Arnold Whittick, may I be permitted to observe that Titian's group of "Pope Paul III. and His Two Grandsons" is not at Rome, but in the National Museum, Naples, where I saw it about ten days ago; also that his original portrait of "Cardinal Ippolite de Medici" is in the Pitti.

All values in art are relative, and my points were: (1) That in comparison with other great masters the superlative lavished on Titian seem to me excessive; and (2) that the Titians lent to Burlington House are not first-rate examples, apart from the "Cornaro Family," which belongs to our National Gallery. Since out of the quantity of Titians exhibited Mr. Whittick can only cite two others (Nos. 171 and 341) as "masterly," I consider my second point has not been challenged seriously.

Palermo. FRANK RUTTER.

Paintings in Tempera.

Sir,—Just now when the Italian pictures are awakening the interest of laymen and artists alike in the extraordinary brilliance and durability of tempera painting, it may be opportune to remind the public that a Society of Painters in tempera has existed in England since 1901.

Mediæval wall-paintings in tempera, some of them very rough or done over a fresco ground, are found in many parts of the British Isles, but it was not until the publication of Mrs. Christiana Herringhawe's translation of "The Book of the Art of Cennino Cennini" that any serious attempt was made to rediscover the secret of the finer kinds of Italian tempera painting. In 1901 she and a few enthusiasts, amongst whom were such distinguished artists as Mr. John D. Batten, Mr. Southall, and Mrs. Sargant Florence, founded the Tempera Society. Its members have painted many decorations in tempera in churches and public buildings, and a valuable record of their experience and knowledge exists in the form of two volumes of papers, read to the Society.

A fine example of tempera work in London is the panel representing Literature in Chelsea's town-hall, by Mrs. Sargant Florence, executed about 1912. D. MEESON COATES.

Glebe Place, S.W.

The Late General Monro.

Sir,—I am engaged in writing the biography of the late General Sir Charles Monro, and I shall be greatly obliged if, through the medium of your paper, I may ask those who possess documents or letters bearing on his official or private life to send me such of them as contain matter of general interest. I shall also be grateful for any personal information which friends and acquaintances feel able to impart to me.

All loaned papers and letters will be returned to the owners after copies have been taken. G. DE S. BARROW, General.

37, Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.

Khaki.

From SIR GEORGE ARTHUR, Bart.

Sir,—There are two inaccuracies in my letter in your last issue, for which, I suppose, my handwriting is to blame. In my letter I spoke of Egypt, 1882, and the Relief Force, 1885. GEORGE ARTHUR.

Carlton Club, S.W.

"Dulce Domum."

Sir,—It may interest Mr. Street and "J. C. L. S." to know that when Sir Ronald Storrs first went to Jerusalem as Governor after the war he sent me the following bulletin:—

> Omne bene
> Sine poena
> Tempus est Ludendorff.

Temple Grove. H. W. WATERFIELD.

Sir,—The following is a good companion to "Dulce Domum," and illustrates the mixed English and Dog Latin produced by mediæval schoolboys by the enforcement of Latin speaking in schools. It is taken from "The Babees Book" (E. E. T. S.):—

> Ante finem termini "Baculus" portamus,
> Caput hustiarii frangere debemus.
> Si praeceptor nos petit quo debemus ire,
> Breviter respondemus, "Non est tibi scire."
> O pronobilis docter, Now we you pray
> Ut velitis oncedere, to gyff uns left to play.
> Nunc proponimus ire, without any ney
> Scolam dissolvere: I tell it youe in fey:
> Sicut istuc festum merthis for to make,
> Accipimus nostrum diem, our leve for to take.
> Post natale festum, full sor shall we quake,
> Quum nos revenimus, latens for to make;
> Ergo nos rogamus, hartily and holle,
> Ut isto die possimus, to brek upe the scole.

Eastbourne. A. H. DAVIS.

Wood Fuel.

Sir,—In reply to "L. Knott (Marple)," I came across the following some time ago, though of its author or origin I know nothing:—

> Beechwood fires are bright and clear
> If the logs are kept a year;
> Chestnut only good, they say,
> If for long it's laid away.
> Make a fire of Elder tree,
> Death within your house shall be;
> But Ash new or Ash old
> Is fit for queen with crown of gold.
>
> Birch and Fir logs burn too fast,
> Blaze up bright and do not last:
> It is by the Irish said
> Hawthorn bakes the sweetest bread.
> Elmwood burns like churchyard mould—
> E'en the very flames are cold;
> But Ash green or Ash brown
> Is fit for queen with golden crown.
>
> Poplar gives a bitter smoke,
> Fills your eyes and makes you choke.
> Apple wood will scent your room
> With an incense-like perfume.
> Oaken logs if dry and old
> Keep away the winter's cold;
> But Ash wet or Ash dry
> A king shall warm his slippers by.

PETER BROOK.

Warstock, nr. Birmingham.

Sir,—The only poem I know in praise of ash-wood as fuel is the traditional couplet:—

> Ash, when green,
> Is fire for a queen.

This will be found in ch. xcv. of "Lavengro," and many other contexts.

In Leland will be found a Romany legend which says:—

> The ivy, the holly, and pine trees never told a word when Our Saviour was hiding Himself, and so they keep alive all the winter, and look green all the year. But the ash, like the oak, told of Him, where He was hiding, so they have to remain dead through the winter, and so we gipsies always burn an ash fire every great (Christmas) day.

True gipsies will go many miles on the great day for ash-wood for the fire

Robin Hood's Bay. MICHAEL PETCH.

Sir,—

> Ash, when green, is fire for a queen

is taken from a collection of old sayings published by George Herbert in 1639.

Banbridge, Co. Down. F. J. O'HARE.

Sir,—Your correspondent may be thinking of Lady Congreve's verses on firewood, which may be found in "'The Castle' and Other Verses." The first verse ends with:—

> But Ash new or Ash old
> Is fit for queen with crown of gold.

MURIEL HAMILTON-SCOTT.

Maida Vale, W.

(Replies have also been received from H. P. Jaques (Southwold), C. N. Abbay (Woodbridge), M. Hitchings (Wellington), Mollie Stanley Wrench (Brookfield, N.), C. H. Francis (Newbridge), John Suffield (Moseley), M. S. W. (Barnet), Margery Jordan (Gainsborough), S. O. O. (Guildford), A. S. Biggs (Wrotham), W. J. Wilbey (Brighton), G. F. E. (Cambridge Street, S.W.), A. H. Davis (Broadstairs), M. Brownridge (Oxford), E. M. Gullick (Pirbright), G. F. P. (London, S.W.), D. C. S. (Half Moon Street, W.), Florence Court-Treatt (Elstead), and Arthur Lemman (Tunbridge Wells).)

"The —— That Was ——."

Sir,—This is not the only weed that wants uprooting from our language. Since the "Recessional" everything is far-flung—"far-flung Empire," "far-flung estates," and other quite immovable things. The word suits an army well—it suggests the quick manœuvre; but we have fed on it to surfeit.

I do not know whether I may mention the American vulgarism "at that" for "besides"; it comes under another head, but is a great nuisance. So are "that much" and "that far."

Histon Manor, Cambs. W. H. D. ROUSE.

Sir,—Sir Richard Barnett's timely protest against an almost epidemic solecism among novelists encourages me to denounce another vile piece of jargon constantly inflicted on us of late by the dramatic critics. These gentlemen now use the words "good theatre," "bad theatre," etc., to describe the type of play associated with such utterly contemptible persons as Charles Reade, Dion Boucicault, Sardou, and other playwrights who were more interested in drama than in the inter-action of diseased mentalities. I have found all the following phrases used by different writers quite recently: (1) "This is hardly good theatre"; (2) "This, of course, makes very good theatre," etc., etc.; (3) "A play may be indifferent theatre, yet nevertheless," etc.

Surely our language is capable of conveying theatrical information without recourse to suicide?

Bath. R. N. G.-A.

America.

Sir,—The comments under this heading of "Atticus" are interesting. He remarks that at St. James's Palace the Republic is officially "America," and takes precedence from its alphabetical position, and goes on to suggest that some of the other States of the Western Hemisphere may object to this assumption, just as the Brazilian envoy once objected to Mr. Choate's description of the United States as "the American Republic." Great Britain appears still to have some small connection with the American continent. The "Encyc. Brit." gives the area of Canada (including the water area) as 3,797,123 square miles, and that of the United States as 3,026,789 square miles. As far as extent of territory is concerned, has not Canada an even greater right than the United States to call herself "America"?

ALFRED TRESIDDER SHEPPARD.

Saffron Walden.

Sir,—In your last issue "Atticus," writing of "These United States" in "Men, Women and Memories," recalls the incident of Mr. Choate and the Brazilian Envoy in 1907; but we need not go so far back as that to envisage the difficulties of an alphabetical order of precedence.

In 1918, at the meetings of the Versailles Conference, Mr. Wilson, President of the "United States of America," representing (as he imagined) America, sat on the right of M. Clemenceau, President of the Conference, and had up to this bluffed the Conference as to his position. On this particular occasion the "Highbrow" had been somewhat obstreperous, which had much incensed "The Tiger," who, losing his temper over the aimless discussion, remarked in English, of which he was a master:—

> Monsieur le President, we are sitting round this table in presumably the alphabetical order of the nations we represent. You, as representing "America," are sitting on my right; but I have now discovered you represent the United States of America only, and it, therefore, seems to me that your position is not on my right, but at the bottom of the table, between Paraguay and Uruguay.

One can imagine the consequent consternation and the chuckles of the South American representatives.

Fleet. C. GREGORY, Major-Gen.

An Adelphi Curiosity.

Sir,—Some weeks ago you inserted a query from a reader asking the whereabouts of a gas-lamp in the passage of a public thoroughfare maintained by a local authority. No reply having been printed, I give the facts thereof.

In the hall of the house numbered 19, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, there was, until quite recently, a gas-jet maintained by the local authority. The jet has now been replaced by an electric lamp. The object of the light was that in the basement at the foot of the staircase is a very old pump (still there), from which the inhabitants of the Adelphi drew their water supplies. To enable them to do so the gas was always kept burning. The lamplighter had a key to the outer door of the house, and regularly both lighted and extinguished the jet at the public expense. Before the Adelphi houses were built it is to be presumed that the pump was out of doors, and the inhabitants had their rights preserved by this custom.

Strand, W.C. F. W. FREIR.

Pelagia and Philammon.

Sir,—In answer to the query of F. C. Holliday, the story of Arthur Hacker's picture, "Pelagia and Philammon," will be found in Charles Kingsley's novel "Hypatia."

Oxton, Cheshire. NORA JEVONS.

(Replies have also been received from A. M. F. (Edinburgh), Rev. Dr. Biggs (Cheniston Gardens, W.), C. A. Nisbet (Highbury), E. M. Coote (Salisbury), Brightonian (Brighton), J. T. H. Jenkins (Barnes), Grace M. Elliott (Fleet, Hants), and H. C. Tolley (Bristol).)

Merchant Taylors School.

Sir,—You may imagine with what pleasure I read recently a reprint from your paper by the *Perth Sunday Times* of an article on my own old school.

I remember on June 23, 1868, a timid little boy from a Welsh vicarage shyly creeping up the big stairs in the old school and sitting at the end of the first form and watching the school slowly fill. Then, at a signal from the doctor (the Ven. Archdeacon Hessey), the masters and 300 boys rose, and in his gloriously sonorous voice he began the Latin school prayers, read every school day for 300 years, commencing with "Omnipotens et sempeterne Deus"—it thrilled me then, it thrills me now. I often wonder how many who stood with me on that morning are alive to-day.

I join issue with your correspondent as to the finest all-round athlete the school has produced; surely he must have overlooked C. L. Lockton. I remember that while at school he was picked to play as three-quarter for England v. Scotland, the only International played in those days, and the disgust of the school when we heard that the doctor had refused to give him the necessary leave. He was the 100 yards amateur champion for some time. I think Monty Shearman succeeded him, and his long jump of 22 ft. 10 in. was a record for many years.

With many thanks for the rest of the article, which has brought back happy memories.

J. SPENCER HUGHES, Capt.

Perth, Western Australia.

Baron Hompesch's Hussars.

Sir,—Baron Hompesch was gazetted Colonel by brevet, to date Octobe. 8, 1796, and Colonel of "A Regiment of Mounted Riflemen," with commission dated December 30, 1797 (*London Gazette*, July 3-7, 1798). The officers of his regiment were gazetted at the same time. The notice was issued by Dublin Castle, under date June 29, 1798, and gives the Baron's Christian name as Frederick; but he appears subsequently in the Army List as Ferdinand.

In January, 1798, the War Office had already gazetted to the 60th Regiment of Foot a considerable number of foreign officers—from the Royal Foreigners, Hompesch's Light Infantry, and Lowenstein's Fuzileers, Infantry and Chasseurs, Montalembert's, and Waldstein's Infantry. Among these foreign officers, however, occurs one famous name:—"Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Craufurd, from Hompesch's Regiment." Craufurd by this means re-entered the British Army, having sold out two and a-half years before while senior captain of the 75th (1st Gordons) in India and subsequently accompanied his elder brother, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Craufurd (Deputy Quartermaster-General), who was acting as military attaché with the Austrian Army.

Hompesch was not a popular name throughout Europe in 1798, being that of the Grand Master of the Order of St. John, who lost Malta to Bonaparte. After the peace of Amiens, however, the War Office on September 18, 1802, gazetted "Colonel Charles, Baron Hompesch, of the Prince of Wales's Hussars, to be Major-General in the Army: commission dated 3rd May, 1796." From that date the Army List contains two Barons Hompesch: Charles, who died a Lieutenant-General in 1812, and Ferdinand, Count Hompesch, Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, who died a General in 1831, at Mentz, aged 64.

DAVID B. SMITH.

St. Margarets-on-Thames.

(Reply also received from Oscar Teichman (Warminster).)

The Palestine Problem.

Sir,—In the article contributed by the Bishop of Norwich to your last issue, he rightly emphasises that there can be no question of going back upon the Balfour Declaration, but he appears to imply some doubt as to whether the Jews are carrying out the establishment of their National Home in the right manner and in the proper spirit.

I shall, therefore, be obliged if you will permit me to point out that any such doubt must be dispelled by a consideration of the vast improvement—material, moral, and spiritual—that has been brought about in Palestine by the Jews who have settled there during the last ten years. It is difficult to understand why the Bishop of Norwich does not wish the National Home of the Jewish people to be "a refuge for the homeless," nor on what ground he attempts to differentiate between "the homeless" and "the true stock." Does he not appreciate the fact that the Jews living in lands of persecution, where they are made to feel "homeless," are naturally animated by a much stronger Jewish national consciousness than their brethren who live in lands of perfect liberty and equality?

He may rest assured that a scheme of selection, for which he pleads, has been systematically conducted by the Zionist Organisation since immigration into Palestine began under the British administration, with the result that such tremendous progress has taken place. He may rest equally assured that the Jews who go to settle in Palestine are not impelled by any mercenary motives, but by the zealous desire to take an active part in the realisation of an ancient ideal.

Gt. Russell Street, W. ISRAEL COHEN.

A Shakespearean Obscurity.

Sir,—As a member of the Preston Shakespeare Society, the opening lines from "Cymbeline," act i., sc. 1, have come to my notice:—

> You do not meet a man, but frowns: our bloods
> No more obey the heavens, than our courtiers
> Still seem, as does the king (or king's).

We have had a great deal of controversy upon this passage, which is very obscure. I wonder if any of your readers can discover the meaning?

Preston. IRENE HARRISON.

"A Fleeting Show."

Sir,—In reply to "M.C. (Isle of Wight)," the author of the lines quoted was Thomas Moore (1779-1852). The actual first line should read as follows:—

> This world is all a fleeting show; etc.

PETER BROOK.

Warstock, nr. Birmingham.

Sir,—The quotation

> This world is all a fleeting show,
> For man's illusions; etc.

is from "This World Is All a Fleeting Show," written by Thomas Moore.

J. SANDFORD THOMPSON.

North Kensington, W.

Sir,—In reply to the query of "M.C. (Isle of Wight)," the lines—

> This world is all a fleeting show
> For man's illusions given,

are from Thomas Moore, and occur in his "Sacred Songs."

Ham Common, Surrey. NORMAN OLIVER.

[Replies have also been received from H. M. Bayley (Putney, S.W.), John Fairweather (Newcastle), James Seton-Anderson (Oban), P. M. Rea (Herne Hill, S.E.), A. J. Stain (Carlisle), H. W. N. (Hampstead) Mrs. F. Dwinson (Oxford), J. J. Stone (Stroud) J. L. Bishop (Littleham Cross), "A Lover of Quotations" (Hyde Park, W.), F. J. O. Hare (Banbridge), Muriel Hamilton-Scott (Maida Vale, W.), and Mrs. Ness (Nottingham).]

A Stevenson Poem.

Sir,—"The Oxford Book of English Verse" and "The Oxford Book of Victorian Verse," both edited by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, contain Stevenson's "In the Highlands" with the fifth line reading:—

> Where essential silence chills and blesses.

Is there any good authority for the reading "chills" instead of the usual "cheers"?

Glasgow. H.

Readers' Queries.

[The number of readers' queries that reach us is now so great that a small proportion only can be published, and we endeavour, therefore, to make a selection of those of most general interest.]

Will a fellow reader enlighten me as to the regulations governing the admission of Freemen of the City of London?—LONDONER (Purley).

Can any of your readers give me information about the 2nd Loyal London Volunteers, which, I am told, were formed as the result of the threat of invasion by revolutionary France? I have two miniature stipple engravings in colour of officers of this corps.—DENYS E. BOWER (Crich).

Why do we say "Dean of St. Paul's"—why not "Dean of London" (like York or Winchester, etc.)? We do not say "Dean of St. Peter's," meaning Westminster.—J. EMPSON (Exeter).

Will some reader tell me how the word "Boche," as applied to the Germans, originated, and what it means?—E. H. (Cologne).

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THE WEEK AT WESTMINSTER.

LIBERAL AND LABOUR CO-OPERATION.

By A STUDENT OF POLITICS.

Monday was not a good day for the Labour Party. It surrendered to the Liberals on the Coal Mines Bill in the morning, it had a terrible fit of the blues over unemployment before dinner, and before bedtime it had decided to surrender to the Lords on the Insurance Bill. The terms of surrender to the Liberals have not yet been revealed, but it seems to have been fairly complete. Part One of the Bill which the Liberals do not like has been postponed to the end of the Committee stage, and apparently it was part of the bargain that Liberals should support the Second Part, which is about hours. Perhaps Conservatives overdid their protests against the surrender, for they let everyone see that they were peeved with the Labour Party for preferring to make terms with the Liberals.

Nor is this combination between Liberals and Labour, though it may be for only temporary convenience, without political significance. Temporary alliances in politics have a way of forming habits, and habitual co-operation between Liberals and Labour, especially if it were followed up by an arrangement at the polls, would be a very serious misfortune for the Conservatives.

The moral of this first surrender, therefore, is not to be missed. The writer is convinced that the official Conservative policy at headquarters of breaking the Liberal Party first is bad and dangerous tactics, and the best interests of the party would lie in joining with the Liberals to secure electoral reform, with second ballots as the minimum.

Sir Robert Horne, still not looking quite his old self, made a welcome reappearance in the debate on mining hours, and his amendment for a 90-hour fortnight was well argued. Sir Herbert Samuel evidently approved the suggestion, and it was weak of him to say that as the miners did not approve the longer unit of time, it was not for Parliament to force it on them. Surely Parliament has exactly the same right to spread the hours differently as it has to reduce them, or had to increase them. But it seems very doubtful whether, with this close agreement between Liberals and the Government, Conservatives are likely to have an effective voice in shaping the form of this important but difficult Bill.

MR. THOMAS'S FRANKNESS.

On the unemployment debate Mr. Thomas was most commendably frank. But it was one of the gloomiest speeches ever made on this subject; it completely threw over the election pretences of the Labour Party on this subject. Sir Herbert Samuel (who is now speaking with a brevity and lucidity worthy of Asquith himself) made the interesting point in this debate that too much insurance tended to immobilise labour and stop its fluidity, and Mr. Grenfell, the member for the City, supplied a valuable footnote to the schemes of relief from the bankers' point of view.

The trouble with the Lords ended as most people expected it would. The fact is, of course, that many—probably a majority—of the Cabinet preferred the Lords' version of Clause 4 to that which had been forced on the Government from its own benches, and though it dare not accept their amendment on this Clause it was quite pleased to offer a compromise on the time-limit. The success of the Lords' criticism was an implied rebuke to the Conservative Party in the Commons for not putting more heart into their fight in the Commons.

Much the best speech in the Commons' debate after Mr. MacDonald had offered the compromise was Mr. Churchill's, and his argument that the Parliament Act, while it had deprived the Lords of their absolute veto, had on that very account opened up an era of increased usefulness for it in revision, was both ingenious and sound.

A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION.

Lord Parmoor, in commending the compromise to the Lords next day, was polite almost to humility; Lord Salisbury was polite, but quite unbending. Lord Halsbury, one thought, was heavy-handed and clumsy. The House has evidently taken what happened as an encouragement to go on doing what it believes to be its duty, and there was in Lord Salisbury's speech a defiant passage on the extension of the doctrine of financial privilege which may have its importance later.

On the whole both the Government and the Lords are to be congratulated on a very sensible conclusion of the dispute. Liberal peers spoke with two voices, for Lord Buckmaster was stout in defending the rights of the Lords as a revising Chamber, and professed that when the time came he proposed to go down fighting. It is true that he had doubts whether this occasion was well chosen, but as events proved, Lord Salisbury had formed a perfectly accurate estimate of the strength of his own and the Labour position.

One or two points of procedure in the course of the dispute seem to have been made wilfully obscure. Lord Parmoor insisted that the Commons had insisted on privilege, and this was put in the forefront of the reasons for the Commons' dissent from the Lords' amendments. But surely Lord Sumner was right in his argument that the Commons had waived privilege; for if you plead privilege you do not argue the case on its merits as the Commons did. Whether the Commons having once waived privilege can revive it later is an interesting point, but presumably it can, as the Speaker, when the amendments came a second time before him, again reminded the House that there was financial privilege. Mr. MacDonald was wise, however, not to rest on technicalities.

INTERESTING DEBATES.

An exceptionally full and interesting week in Parliament was further crowded by a lively passage of arms between Lord Passfield and Lord Olivier on the West Indies and on their fears that Mr. Snowden will take off the sugar duty. Lord Passfield had a perfectly good logical case, but not for a long time has one seen an able man display such complete political ineptitude as he did on this debate. The art of the politician is often decried, but there is something to be said for it after all.

We had also a debate on our trade with Russia, introduced by Miss Wilkinson, who is a little too sentimental for these matter-of-fact business subjects. Major Colville had bad luck with his motion on the depressed heavy industries, for a batch of private Bills deferred it to so late an hour that he could not develop his argument completely. He seemed to be leading up to a more interesting and specific proposal than that which he actually made for the safeguarding of iron and steel.

February.

She comes reluctant as a shrinking bride
Veiled in soft mist her innocence to hide;
Where'er she walks the year's first green is spread
And ransomed birds break into song o'erhead.

See! as they hear her hesitating feet
Fair fragile flowers rise up her steps to greet,
While every bush and meadow strangely stirred
Has felt her breathing, heard her tearful word.

Now springs and brooks their eddying volume fling
Where jocund rivers through the valleys sing;
Cleaving the clouds a sudden shaft of light
Reveals her sturdy bridegroom March, in sight.

Shouting, he bounds across the ancient hills,
Shifts with great limbs, stones, trees, whate'er he wills;
Laughs at resistance; conquers her alarms,
Then gathers all her sweetness in his arms.

JOAN DESTIN.

MEN, WOMEN, AND MEMORIES.

AT ADMIRALTY HOUSE—THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK—SIGNOR BIANCHI—SIR HAROLD HARTLEY.

By ATTICUS.

Some of those who attended the First Lord of the Admiralty's reception last Wednesday might have felt tempted to repeat Charles Greville's cynical maxim, "Nothing ever happens in England." A few years ago nervous persons, foreseeing the coming of a Labour-Socialist Government, thought that many things would happen. Among others would be the complete collapse of London "society," with all its ceremonial and official functions reduced to cheap dowdiness. Nothing of this sort has occurred. The gathering at Admiralty House was just as "brilliant" as it used to be under Mr. Alexander's predecessors; and the same sort of people, including Conservative peers and ex-Ministers, with generals and ambassadors, as well as the Naval Conference delegations, came to pay their respects to the First Lord, who began life as a moulder, in Robert Stephenson and Co.'s engineering shops at Newcastle.

I do not know how many of the austerer sect of Clydesiders were present. Any who mingled with the ornamental crowd of guests and observed the host presiding over them all with dignity and geniality must have felt that the English Revolution was making poor headway. *Plus ça change plus c'est la même chose*, as another cynic has remarked.

HEREDITY IN POLITICS.

The hereditary principle in our public life is hard to kill—if anybody wants to kill it. Here we have advanced politicians again on the warpath against it in our public affairs. But it was conspicuous in both Houses of Parliament last week, where prominent parts in debate were taken by a son of the third Marquess of Salisbury, a son of Joseph Chamberlain, and a son of Lord Randolph Churchill. Our old political dynasties retain their vigour, and no doubt new ones will be founded in the Labour ranks themselves. There are two Hendersons in the Commons, both sons of "Uncle Arthur," as well as "Uncle Arthur" himself, one a barrister and a Cambridge man, with a good law degree, who may perhaps be in the Cabinet himself some day, if he does not get to the judicial bench first.

THE EPISCOPAL TRADITION.

Heredity carries weight also in the Church. Bishops sometimes leave behind them sons who in due course are adorned with lawn-sleeves and gaiters. At the great and historic Church Assembly, which has just thrown down its gage of battle to the secular State, the Archbishop of York moved the crucial resolution. Dr. Temple was born in the Episcopal Palace of Exeter, the son of that Dr. Temple who, after holding other sees, eventually ascended the throne of Canterbury. Probably the present Dr. Temple might not have reached the archiepiscopate at the age of 48 without these ecclesiastical connections. But he was marked out to occupy one of the highest places in the Church ever since his Oxford days, where he gained his two first-classes, and was President of the Union, with a great reputation as an orator. Since then he has done a vast amount of work as headmaster of Repton, Canon of Westminster, Bishop of Manchester, and President of the Workers' Educational Association. He has written about a score of books, the last dealing with "Christianity and the State," a subject on which he will have a good deal more to say in due course.

A FOUNDER OF FASCISM.

Last week I had some observations to make upon that interesting group of persons, the Dictators, in being or in retirement. Something might be added about their potential successors. Who, for example, could step into the shoes of Mussolini? Nobody so far as one can see, especially as the least impossible candidate has just passed away. This was Signor Michele Bianchi, the Italian Minister of Public Works, who was one of the "quadrumvirs" of the March to Rome which consummated the Fascist revolution. He was a leading member of the staff of the *Popolo d'Italia* in 1919, and the militant movement was largely due to his inspiration and active organisation. Since the famous march he was always in the innermost circle of the Fascismo, as well as a member of the Ministry. He knew as much about the working of the complex machine as anybody, and was completely in the Duce's confidence. He was only 47, the same age as Mussolini himself.

SCIENCE, WAR, AND BUSINESS.

The appointment of Sir Harold Hartley to the board of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway, with special control of the Research Department, is a sign of the increasingly intimate relations between great business interests and advanced scientific study. Sir Harold Hartley, who is entitled to call himself Brigadier-General, was one of the accomplished Oxford tutors who joined up as soon as the war broke out. Most of these young men, the pick of the universities and public schools, were killed off in the trenches. The War Office or the General Staff, however, discovered that Captain Hartley knew too much science to be left with an infantry battalion, and he was made Chemical Adviser to one of the armies and gas expert at G.H.Q. After the Armistice he resumed his college lecturing, and at the same time acted as Controller of the Chemical Warfare Department, besides being expert adviser to a great gas company—a busy man; now I suppose likely to become busier than ever. But I hope the War Office will still derive a few hints from him occasionally. For whatever Hague Conventions or International Conferences may decree, the next war will be waged largely with chemicals and gases; and the chemist and the gasman will be needed no less than the gunner and the aviator.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT.

Mr. William Howard Taft, compelled by failing health, to resign his post as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, has filled many other important positions during his seventy-two years of life. Among them was that of President of the United States, and he is the only man in American history who has held both the highest executive and the highest judicial office. He has also been United States Commissioner to the Philippines, and Governor of the Archipelago, as well as Secretary of War, under President Roosevelt. After the election of President Wilson he quietly retired, as American ex-Presidents do, from politics, and lectured on law at Yale University till he was appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court. He had really graduated for the august tribunal long before he entered politics; for he was a judge of the Ohio State Court forty-three years ago, and is probably the most distinguished practising lawyer who has reached the White House since the earlier days of the Union.

THOSE UNCOMFORTABLE WAR BOOKS.

I note that the Thuringian Minister of the Interior has taken action against a schoolmaster who introduced "All Quiet on the Western Front" to his classroom, holding, quite rightly, that Remarque's much advertised story is not suitable reading for schoolboys. And I see, likewise, that Dr. Alington, the Headmaster of Eton, has been making his protests against certain of the war-books, native and foreign, of which we are getting a surfeit. These works may do some good to those foolish persons, if such there be, who still imagine that war is just a gay, romantic, picturesque adventure. But as there are several millions who know from experience that it is nothing of the kind, there seems no occasion for this too frequent exploitation of its squalor, indecency, and monotonous misery. Why ignore or cheapen the patriotism, the endurance, the splendid courage, and the noble self-sacrifice it evoked? Let us be shown that side too. So says Dr. Alington, himself the author of books which boys (and grown-ups) read with delight.

WHERE GOETHE WROTE.

I mention Thuringia; but perhaps all readers do not quite clearly grasp what or where this country is, since Central Europe has been turning its nomenclature and geography upside down. Thuringia, then (*Land Thüringen*), is the official title of the new German States-group made up of Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meiningen, Gotha, and other small neighbouring principalities which have divested themselves of their princes. Weimar is the capital and seat of government. I wonder if that historic little city is as pleasant a place of pilgrimage as it used to be before the war, when every travelling Briton who thought himself cultured went there to pay his respects to the shades of Goethe and Schiller. A republican Weimar, without a grand-ducal court, seems as incongruous as a republican Windsor would appear with a new-fangled tricolour flag fluttering over the Keep instead of the Royal Standard. But no political changes can rob that German Athens, the nursing-mother of so many poets and artists and philosophers, of its memories and associations.

"THE TOWN": MEN AND INTIMACIES.

By AUTOLYCUS.

The early death of Lord Lathom last week will be greatly felt by the host of friends, and even acquaintances, to whom "Ned," as he was always known, was ever ready to do a good turn. Indeed, his generosity was proverbial and quixotic to a degree, for he sold not only his family place in Lancashire, but also the old masters and other treasures that it contained, solely in order that he might use the proceeds in giving to other playwrights the chances that he so firmly denied himself. For years Lord Lathom had been putting up what he knew must be a hopeless fight against the tubercular trouble from which he suffered, but even towards the end he always greeted one with a gay, though sometimes pathetically twisted, smile. When he was well there was nothing he delighted in more than to invite scores of friends to dine and then pack them all into charabancs or private buses and cart them off to some small suburban circus, pantomime, or music-hall. By a cruel stroke of luck, none of his six plays met with the success he so often dreamed of, and, although he wrote under his family name of Edward Wilbraham, his tragedy lay largely in the fact that he was unable to persuade anyone to regard him other than as a "Society playwright."

***

The late Mrs. Francis Villiers Hornby, whose funeral took place last Wednesday at Compton, was a descendant of two families prominent in the history of last century. Her uncles, the late Lords Carlingford and Clermont, were distinguished Irishmen in mid-Victorian days. The former, as Mr. Chichester-Fortescue, was Secretary for Ireland in Gladstone's first Ministry, and his brother was a popular and beloved landlord in the dark days of the Land League, though his seat, Ravensdale, Co. Down, did not escape destruction by the Sinn Feiners. On her mother's side Mrs. Hornby was descended from the Lemprières, Seigneurs of Rozel, Jersey, one of the oldest of the Island families, and famous throughout its long history of nine hundred years in their fight for liberty, and loyalty to the English Crown.

***

To-morrow brings an eighty-sixth anniversary to Sir Hugh Bell, who has long been esteemed by masters and men alike as one of the finest types of our captains of industry. Chemist, coalowner, and ironmaster, he was for many years president of the Iron and Steel Federation, but found time to concern himself in Imperial politics as well as in the local affairs of Middlesbrough, near which the great Clarence Ironworks of Bell Brothers are situated. He fought some forlorn hopes in Parliamentary elections in the cause of Liberalism, and was associated some years ago with the founding of an evening paper. Lady Bell is a writer of distinction, having to her credit a number of successful novels and plays.

***

Mr. Edwin Pugh, who died last Wednesday at St. John's Hospital, Wandsworth, in his 56th year, had a considerable reputation in the late 'nineties as one of the ablest of the group of young novelists then following in the Dickens-Gissing tradition and writing of London low life. His early articles attracted the attention of Mme. Sarah Grand, and she introduced him to her publisher, William Heinemann, who published Pugh's first book of short stories, "A Street in Suburbia," "The Man of Straw," "Tony Drum," and other of his novels. When "A Street in Suburbia" appeared he was only 21, and had come through hard experiences, starting life in a factory when he was very young.

For a while he was a solicitor's clerk, but Henley gave him a good deal of encouragement, and he soon threw up office life to take his chance as a literary free-lance. Two of his best novels, "The Eyes of a Child" and "The Secret Years," both largely autobiographical, appeared in 1917 and 1923. But though his books brought him much praise, having no large sales they did not bring him much money. Last year he was granted a Civil List pension, but by then his health was broken, and the quality of his work deteriorated. There is a true understanding in this that Thomas Burke once wrote of him: "You need not be an hour in his company to perceive he is a man who has been hurt and has cultivated a hide. His quiet fun and his ready chuckle tell you that; the comfortable have little to chuckle about, and the comic cannot live where suffering has not been. He is one of the many who are born in exile, and see a long way off the country where they would be. These are always lonely and always shy."

***

A friend of mine is the possessor of what is probably the largest valentine ever made. It was presented to his grandmother in the middle of last century by the man who afterwards became her husband. Having unearthed it from the lumber room a year or two ago, he revived its lace and silver glories, and now uses it as a spread for a double bed!

***

The modern habit of "organising" everything continues to grow apace, but, although I have acted as an usher at many weddings, I must confess I was rather taken aback at receiving a beautifully printed list of exactly 105 relations of Mr. Ronald Morgan and Miss Joan Bromley-Davenport (as she then was), with a plan showing where each one was to sit during the ceremony. Despite the rather harassed expression worn by some of the ushers as they hurriedly searched their lists for each new arrival, the arrangement worked very well, considering the fact that by no means all the guests were known, by sight even, to the ushers. The rehearsal the day before for the small pages and bridesmaids was also crowned with success, since, in reply to eager, last-minute inquiries of "What have I got to do now?" the bunch of hair-tidying Nannies in the Church porch could soothingly reply, "Just do the same as yesterday, dear"; with the result that none of the nine small children was seized with stage fright on the arrival of the bride, as so often happens.

***

An eighty-third birthday this week finds Thomas Alva Edison full of "pep" and ideas, and conscious of few of the infirmities of age save the almost total loss of hearing. Not long ago he and Henry Ford were enjoying a rare holiday together in the same hotel, and other guests were privileged to witness the interaction of two great practical minds. Placing a cigar tip-cat fashion on the mantelshelf, the motor king challenged the inventor, "I bet you can't kick that off." "Bet you I can," said Edison, and did so, not once, but thrice, with apparent ease. Mr. Ford, to his chagrin, could manage it only once.

JAPAN.

AN ISLAND POWER.

RAPID EXPANSION.

By HAROLD COX.

The Japanese Government issues every year a very interesting Financial and Economic Annual, giving a statistical account of the various developments of the Japanese Empire. The progress of Japan is a matter of particular interest to English people, for Japan, like Great Britain, is essentially an island Power. Japan proper consists of four islands of substantial size, with hundreds of tiny islands dotted round the coasts. In addition, in recent years Japan has acquired several considerable territories, notably Korea, now called Chosen, also the island of Formosa, and a strip of territory at the southern end of Saghalien. One notable fact about this island Power is the rapid rate at which its population is at present increasing. In 1918 the population of Japan proper was 57,000,000; in 1927 it was 64,000,000. In spite of this enormous addition of seven million people in nine years the Japanese are not yet quite so overcrowded as we are in England. The Japanese population works out to 433 per square mile, as against 649 in England and Wales. One interesting fact is that whereas in England we have a large excess of females, in Japan the males exceed the females in the ratio of 102 to 100. Both the birth rate and the death rate in Japan are very much higher than in Great Britain. The birth rate is actually double that recorded for England and Wales, and the death rate also is not far short of double ours.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

Dealing with the industries of Japan, this report mentions, among other points, that, though there has been a great expansion in the capital devoted to the cotton industry, recent years have been full of difficulties for that industry, partly due to the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. Like other countries, Japan has established a system of tariffs for the protection of home industries, but apparently is moving rather in the direction of freer trade. In 1926 an act was passed reducing the duties on the necessaries of life while imposing higher duties upon articles of luxury. More recently further reductions in taxation have been made. In particular tea, as in England, has been exempted altogether from taxation. Years ago the Japanese Government decided to acquire the railways that had been built by private enterprise, and these are now run as a State concern, but subject to the wise arrangement already established in India—that the railway accounts are kept distinct from the ordinary Government accounts.

As regards expenditure, it is very interesting to note that the Japanese, in spite of the expansion of their Empire, are spending very much less on their army and navy than we are doing. The estimate for 1929-30 for the Japanese army is just over £18,000,000, whereas our Army in the current year is estimated to cost £32,000,000. The estimate for the Japanese navy is, roughly, £14,800,000, as compared with our figure of £47,000,000. Obviously, however, Japan's naval needs are much less than ours, for her empire consists of territories all fairly close together.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Japanese foreign trade is expanding even more rapidly than Japanese population. The growth of Japan's foreign trade is, indeed, one of the most striking examples of her modern expansion. In 1894 the total imports and exports per head of population amounted to 11s.; in 1928 they amounted to £6 10s. per head. The figures for the latest available year show imports amounting to £219,000,000 and exports amounting to £197,000,000. It will be noticed that the imports exceed the exports, a fact which critics of trade returns in our own country are fond of describing as an "adverse" trade balance.

Why it should be considered an adversity to receive more than you send out is not quite obvious, but some of these critics seem to imagine that an "adverse" trade balance has to be paid for by the export of gold. They will, therefore, be interested to know that while Japan has had an "adverse" balance of trade for twenty-eight out of the past thirty-five years, she has lost no gold, but has imported on balance an enormous amount of gold as well as a considerable volume of silver bullion. This hardly looks like adversity. As generally known, Japan has adopted the gold standard, and adheres to it. The principal coin is the yen, which at par of exchange is almost exactly equal to 2s., a fortunate fact which makes it easy to convert Japanese quotations into English money.

Naturally enough, with the growth of her overseas trade, Japan has been building up a large volume of steam shipping of her own. Japanese tonnage trading to foreign countries has increased between 1914 and 1928 from 12,000,000 tons to nearly 34,000,000. It is gratifying to note that by far the greater part of the foreign tonnage entering Japanese ports is British. Even the United States of America, though much nearer to Japan than we are, only sends roughly a third of the tonnage that we do to Japanese ports. As regards internal progress, one interesting point is the growth of the habit of saving. Figures are given in this report showing the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank. They more than doubled between 1920 and 1929, reaching in the latter year a figure of £178,000,000. It is impossible, however, to compare this figure with the deposits in our own Savings Banks, because the other details given clearly indicate that the Japanese Post Office Savings Bank is used my many people, merchants, manufacturers, etc., who in England would place their deposits with private bankers.

MORE SPACE NEEDED.

The above figures help to illustrate the fact that the Island Empire of Japan has become a great World Power. She is rapidly expanding her activities in almost every direction. Unfortunately, the population is growing at a pace that must to some extent threaten adjoining countries. Within the present century the territories acquired by Japan are of considerable area, and most of them apparently of considerable value; but they are already fairly well peopled, and if the population of Japan proper continues to increase at its present rate, it is safe to assume that in a comparatively few years' time the Japanese will need further outlets. The fact that the present density of the population is less than that of England proves nothing, for up to the present we in England have succeeded in securing maintenance for our overcrowded population by an active export trade. How far we shall be able to go on doing that is beginning to be somewhat doubtful, in view of the general over-production in most industries throughout the world. It is still more unlikely that Japan will in coming years be able to expand her foreign trade sufficiently to meet the needs of a population now increasing at a rate little short of a million persons a year.

There is in our day a snobbery that adulates the mob and cringes to it, as another worships and cringes to titles.—*Sir A. Quiller-Couch.*

The scholar has conventionally been commended, often respected, more often pitied, but rarely paid.—*Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler.*

Wars are the sport of youth, and it is probable that wars are an indication of the youth of the human race, and that we have not yet matured.—*General Smuts.*

In my opinion the wave of sobriety which followed immediately after the war is now moving in the opposite direction and drunkenness is increasing.—*J. Farndale,* Chief Constable of Bradford.

How good it is, too, for us to have something that opens the window of one's soul, something completely remote and alien from one's daily life.—*Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P.*

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Blouses, First Floor.

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Dressing Gowns, First Floor.

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FRENCH BRASSIERE, of Needlerun Lace, lined Net and reinforced at waist line with batiste. Bust 32 to 44 ins. Usually 18/9. *White Sale* **12/6**

Corsets First Floor.

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House Frocks, First Floor.

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1930.

MR. BALDWIN BEGINS.

MR. BALDWIN'S speech to the Conservative Party at the Coliseum on Wednesday did two things. It furthered the party's policy on tariffs and the Empire, and it put an end to the political "truce." As a matter of fact that truce came to an end some time ago in the House of Commons; circumstances and the Government's policy ordained it. After Mr. BALDWIN'S speech there will no longer be any pretence. Having announced that an Opposition's duty is to oppose, he proceeded to live up to his words with justified vigour; and after assailing the Government for its reticence over Russia he tackled it in its weakest spot of all—its failure to do anything for unemployment and industry.

Mr. BALDWIN'S reading of the situation is undoubtedly right. The trend of political events will force the Conservative Opposition more and more into the position of opponents. The PRIME MINISTER'S appeal for a Council of State has become impossible of realisation through no one's fault but his own. His deal with the Liberals over the Coal Bill has killed any remaining hopes, and the purely party spirit of the forthcoming Bill to amend the Trade Disputes Act will witness the burial of an aspiration that seems never to have been very sincere.

On the Government's record regarding unemployment Mr. BALDWIN was trenchant. He was not far wrong in declaring that the unemployment figures are going up "by leaps and bounds." Mr. THOMAS'S impotence is pathetic; he can only wring his hands and say "the worst is not yet: things will be blacker before the winter is through." They will be blacker, and not only for unemployment. Mr. THOMAS'S colleagues are themselves growing restive; so, undoubtedly, is the country. The Government is welcome to what comfort it can extract from the result of the Brightside contest. The remarkable fall in the Socialist vote in the bye-election in this division of Sheffield was not an accident, for the Government's prestige is rapidly falling. A party that was put into power to cure unemployment is expected to be able to produce something better after nine months of office than a pitiful holding up of hands in despair.

It is not as though it had done nothing. It has done a good deal worse than nothing: it has been busy filling in the debit side of the account. Mr. BALDWIN justly pointed to measures that, by adding to expenditure, are placing fresh loads on industry's bent back. Sir HERBERT SAMUEL stressed the fact the other day in the House that measures like Unemployment Insurance tend to make unemployment certain and permanent. They pay the unemployed out of the money that industry might use to create new employment. It is not Mr. THOMAS who is the real Minister for Employment, but Mr. SNOWDEN; and what can Mr. SNOWDEN do? He can only give ground steadily, and not so slowly, to the inexorable demands of the spenders.

Where is the bold line of action, the energy, the enterprise the country was led to expect of a young party bursting with ideas and enthusiasm? It does not exist. The taunts of "Liar" and "Murderer" with which Socialist members assailed Conservative Ministers have withered on their lips. It is Mr. BALDWIN himself, the Conservative leader, who produces a positive policy; the Socialists have none. Mr. BALDWIN pledges his party to more intensive safeguarding. The one great need of industry to-day is reorganisation; while this delicate, and in some ways dangerous, operation is being carried out, industry must be protected. But rationalisation at home is not enough; Britain is but one unit in the Empire. Mr. BALDWIN therefore pledges his party to a policy of Imperial Rationalisation, to conferences between business men here and in the Dominions, to the development of Imperial Preference, to every reasonable and practicable means of binding the Empire together as an economic unity. This at least is a positive policy; this at least offers industry and the unemployed worker hope.

LORDS AND COMMONS.

As was precisely forecast in these columns last week, the House of Lords let slide the Commons' rejection of Lord DARLING'S amendment to the Unemployment Insurance Bill, and insisted on Lord SALISBURY'S amendment, making the Bill a temporary measure. What is more, by so doing the Lords won for their Chamber a considerable victory. In face of their determination the Government advised its followers to accept the situation, and although the time-limit of one year imposed by the Lords was lengthened to three years by the Commons, the principle was admitted and accepted.

Thus the windy prognostications of a crisis were confounded. Those who feared the Upper House had chosen poor ground for their stand were disillusioned, for we may be sure a Socialist Government would not have meekly acquiesced in a situation in which it felt itself to hold the advantage. Mr. MACDONALD "saved face" as far as he might by embarking on a virulent attack on the Lords as a "sub-committee of the Tory Party"; but his subsequent capitulation was a virtual acknowledgment of the validity of their Lordships' case.

The occurrence has been valuable in indicating a healthy respect on the part of a Socialist Government for the position and powers of the House of Lords. It is not prepared to jump lightly into battle against the authority of the Upper Chamber. Mr. CHURCHILL put the situation in a way that could not be bettered when he said that the Parliament Act, though it had reduced the power of the Lords, had actually strengthened their position as a reviewing and revising body. In this respect it gave them a fresh charter. In the wise exercise of this function the House of Lords has an important and valuable future before it; and the Government, in behaving as it has done, appears to have recognised the fact. In this way, last week's difference of opinion has probably been all to the good.

CHURCH AND STATE.

THE mass of Church people will deplore the vote of the Church Assembly last week in favour of setting up a Commission to inquire into the present relations of Church and State. Nor can there be unanimous approval of the management of the debate. The disproportion of speaking time allowed to the putting of the lay case as compared, for example, with that occupied by Dr. TEMPLE, struck many listeners as unfortunate. The feeling in the House of Laity in favour of an inquiry was far less emphatically expressed than in the other Houses. The reasons that prompted the ARCHBISHOP OF YORK to table his motion, and the Assembly to endorse it, are plain: the double rejection of the new Prayer Book by the House of Commons is felt to have been an affront not merely to the dignity but to the spiritual authority of the Church of England. But what good do even those who feel like this suppose will result from the deliberations of a Commission? What forward step can a Commission take towards adjusting the present situation?

Whatever conclusions a Commission may reach, it is certain that no new measure for revising the Prayer Book can be brought forward with any hope of success for many years to come. Practical reform of that sort is therefore out of the question. For this reason, the only conclusion at which a Commission can arrive is one which will bring into question the whole problem of Establishment. The strength of the Establishment like the strength of so many English institutions, has been, and is, its lack of precise definition. Define it exactly, and it is brought at once into the realm of controversy. No result a Commission can achieve will avoid raising in an acute form the question of Disestablishment. And not only will that plunge the Church for years into a political controversy to the detriment of its spiritual responsibilities, if it leads to separation it will impair both the dignity and the authority of the Church—the two very qualities of the Church which those who dislike Parliament's rebuff are most anxious to defend.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

THERE is nothing sweet about the Government's attitude to the sugar industry in the West Indies. Mr. SNOWDEN'S passion for a theory has led him to threaten to clear away under his Chancellorship all duties upon sugar and other articles of food. It is true he added a rider committing the Government to sympathetic consideration of the position of sugar producers in the West Indies, but so far there is no indication that this pious intention is to be translated into deeds.

In the House of Lords last week Lord OLIVIER explained the real gravity of the situation. He is a Labour man, and he was sent to the West Indies to investigate for the Labour Government. His report is that if the sugar preference is removed the West Indian producers will be ruined. This is not surprising, for anyone who understands the sugar situation knows that the world is suffering from over-production, and in the circumstances it is only natural that the West Indian industry should require the help of a preference. Is Mr. SNOWDEN prepared to sacrifice a vital Imperial industry for the sake of a Free Trade principle? Will he exalt a shibboleth—the shibboleth of the "free breakfast-table"—above Imperial considerations? What becomes of Labour's pretensions to be concerned for the health of the Empire? And what becomes of its promise not to let the West Indian producers down?

THE TERRITORIALS.

IN these days when so much time is being devoted to the promotion of peace and good will, some courage is necessary in order to refer even remotely to anything connected with war. And yet prudence and common sense alike dictate that we should not neglect such an important branch of our second line of defence as the Territorial Army. We must remain for ever grateful to men like the late LORD ROBERTS, who, in the years before the Great War, did so much towards making the Territorial Army a really effective instrument. It was from that great reservoir that the "Contemptibles" were first fed in the earlier stages of the war. Until the millennium is reached and human nature entirely changes there will be a necessity for maintaining an army to defend the interests of the Empire, and the best and cheapest way to provide a strong force is to maintain a well-trained and well-equipped Territorial Army.

The debate which took place in the House of Lords last week shows that the present Government regards the status of the Territorial Force in the same way as its predecessors did. It is a matter for satisfaction that all parties are agreed as to the policy to be pursued so far as the Territorials are concerned. The relations between the Regular and Territorial branches of the Army are to be materially strengthened during the coming training season. Indeed, the Army Council has decided that this shall be a Territorial training season. Everything that can bring the two branches into closer co-operation by way of instruction and the use of material will be done. There should be no antagonism between the Regulars and Territorials. They are all units in the same army with the same high ideals before them. In times of peace it is not always easy to get recruits for the Territorial Army, and what is needed is not only the encouragement of the Government, but the steady and loyal support of the local associations that have already rendered fine patriotic services to Great Britain. Such splendid work as has been done merits general encouragement.

DIVORCE AND MARRIAGE

THERE are few subjects that have given rise to more acute controversy than the attitude of the Christian Church to marriage and divorce. Even amongst ecclesiastics there are wide differences of opinion. There is one school of thought, which includes the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, that holds divorce to be contrary to the teaching of CHRIST, and another that contends that it is absurd to adhere to the rule that marriage in every conceivable circumstance is indissoluble. The BISHOP OF ST. EDMUNDSBURY, who belongs to the latter class, has made an important pronouncement on the subject. He holds that there is nothing in divorce for adultery which is irreconcilable with Christian teaching. He holds, and indeed it is generally held, that the innocent party has the right to remarriage in a church. To hold otherwise would be to apply the same punishment to guilt and innocence.

But Dr. WHITTINGHAM is prepared to go a step further, and in certain cases remove the ban against the guilty party. In making such a courageous declaration he runs contrary to the teaching of many of his episcopal brethren, but he puts forward a strong case and one which will make a wide appeal to those who put the gospel of love before the Mosaic *lex talionis*. The average man is not so much concerned with the subtleties of the schoolmen as with the ordinary affairs of life, and wherever and whenever a guilty person repents of sin surely the whole burden of Christian teaching is that forgiveness is available. Forgiveness and continuous punishment are incompatible, and the BISHOP OF ST. EDMUNDSBURY is on strong ground when he is prepared to admit the remarriage of divorced persons provided there be "evidence of repentance and some kind of guarantee given by the behaviour of the man and woman" as to future conduct. The sacred bonds of matrimony must, for moral and civil reasons, be kept as strong as possible, but it is important that in maintaining this attitude we do nothing which would create an injustice or lead to greater evils than those we desire to suppress.

USELESS THINGS.

MR. BALDWIN, touching last week upon the pleasures a plumber who read HORACE might derive, praised useless things. He no doubt knew that fairy tales were at that moment under threat of banishment from the hygienic nurseries of America, and, from cradle to grave, modern man is encouraged to value actions by their power of adding figure to figure in the book of his recording angel at a bank. But it may be the genius of this age really lies in its ability to turn to account what seems of no practical value; the disbanded fairy tales, one is certain, will find a lodging among Hollywood studios. It was only a Victorian who could say roundly:—

> The most beautiful things in the world are the most useless—peacocks and lilies, for instance.

A modern would not dare. Peacocks, lilies, youthful complexions, museum bronzes, fine trees and yellow coasts now serve, in portrait, the purpose of unflagging publicity. When Beauty stares from her placard, she does not exist only to be contemplated; she is one shell in a bombardment that will drive you to buy a particular soap or a carpet sweeper. Of HELEN to-day it will be said: hers is the face that launched (and kept afloat) a thousand companies.

THE INDIAN PRINCES.

THEIR STANDING IN INDIA.

FULL LOYALTY TO GREAT BRITAIN.

NO TRAFFIC WITH REVOLUTION.

By Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C.

[Last Sunday the Maharaja of Patiala, Chancellor of the Indian Princes' Chamber, made a speech in his capital, in which he stated that "we are bound in honour to the British Crown, and are determined to discharge our obligations in letter and in spirit," adding, "we can have nothing to do with the creed of independence."]

Now that we are in actual danger of losing India, we are beginning to take an interest in her. Should we have been in that danger, I wonder, had we taken the same interest sooner? Can we blame the rest of the world for failing to understand problems which we have neglected ourselves?

By this time, it is true, the public is beginning to understand that what works well in Birmingham may not be necessarily suitable to Bombay; that there is really no "Indian Nation" at all; that a Pathan is about as different from a Madrasi (physically and mentally and spiritually) as a Yorkshireman is from a Pathan; that Democracy is unlikely to succeed when only about 8 per cent. of the Demos is "literate," in the most rudimentary sense of the word; that most of the voluble Indian intelligentsia is recruited from races and classes which the great mass of the population neither understands nor respects, and a great many other facts which must be taken into account by those responsible for the future of this great sub-continent with its population of 320 million souls.

Two-fifths of the Map.

But even now the public is only beginning to realise that the India we rule is not by any means the only India. There is another India, spacious and populous, politically and economically important, which we must not forget, and which does not mean to be forgotten, the India of the Native States, once backward and heterogeneous, but now increasingly progressive and united. Geographically it covers two-fifths of the map, and contains about one-quarter of the total population of the great peninsula, an area, in other words, of about 700,000 square miles, occupied by about 72 million people—more than all the white inhabitants of the British Empire put together! One prince alone—the Nizam of Hyderabad—rules over a territory as large as England and Scotland, with a population of 13,000,000; Travancore is twice as large and twice as populous as Wales; Mysore corresponds nearly, in both particulars, to Ireland. Besides these and other principal States, there are over 400 lesser States and lordships outside the domains of British India, and more or less completely independent.

Wild Words at Lahore.

No wonder these independent Rulers, allied with Britain as the paramount Power, should feel alarm when they contemplate the coldness and neglect with which we treat our friends, and the weakness which has encouraged our bitterest enemies to demand ever more and more, until now the immediate and total expulsion of British officials, civil and military, from India, and complete independence, are demanded by the Indian National Congress, with menaces of revolution if we refuse them.

> Relics of a bygone age, few of these puppets have any sense of responsibility. Many have hardly a redeeming feature. They are the product of a vicious system, and will ultimately have to go. The States could not live apart from the rest of India.

Such was the language recently used by Mr. Nehru, President of the Indian Congress at Lahore, of these our allies and faithful friends. Every word, except possibly the last sentence, is an impudent falsehood. Broadly speaking, the Princes are humane and enlightened rulers; in some States social progress has overtaken and surpassed all that we have been able to effect in our own provinces; and their administration compares favourably with that of British India, where incompetence, prejudice, and corruption are rife in those spheres which we have handed over to the control of Indian Ministers and Indian Councils.

Ahead of British India.

To take two instances alone, the Maharaja of Patiala has introduced a system of free and compulsory primary education for all the children in his principality, whereas no British Indian Government has yet been able to give that advantage to more than a very small fraction of the population; and in many other States the evil of child marriages has been mitigated by raising the legal age of matrimony, a step which has been bitterly opposed in British India by many of the same Indian politicians who are denouncing the Princes as "puppets without a sense of responsibility." These are only examples; further investigation discloses considerable advances in hygiene, public works, road-construction, and the development of arts and crafts, accomplished by these native rulers with the assistance of British experts. In all this they have been guided by the wise principle that in India sound social reform is more profitable than political agitation, and must be the foundation of true political progress.

The Indian Congress politicians care nothing for these things; they are intoxicated with forms and phrases; their only asset is verbosity, and their aim is jobbery. Of one thing we may be quite sure: that the Princes, while ready and anxious to co-operate with any sane and stable administration in India, and to adjust themselves to any reasonable scheme of constitutional reform, will stubbornly refuse to be dominated by this feverish and futile crew of lawyers, students, visionaries, and place-hunters. It may be true that they cannot live apart from the rest of India; but the India of Mr. Nehru's dreams will find it difficult to live apart from them, and the terms on which they will be prepared to live with it will probably give him a surprise.

A Moving Appeal.

To the Crown and people of Britain they now make their appeal: "Entreat me not to leave thee." They beg us to remember their services, their rights—and their wrongs. For they have been wronged more than once, though their grievances have had little consideration; because loyalty and generosity are now as surely repaid with indifference, as sedition is rewarded with unmerited concessions. Everybody knows that the Simon Commission is about to report on the British Indian reforms; how many people are aware that the Butler Committee has already reported on our relation with the States? They appeal not only to our gratitude but to our honour; and call to mind promises made and repeated, during a hundred years and more, by sovereign after sovereign, viceroy after viceroy, wondering why (if there is a conflict) the latest promise to the newest foe should supersede the oldest treaty with the oldest friend.

Neither Puppets nor Vassals.

For these rulers are not "puppets" or vassals. In the days when "John Company" was really a sort of incorporated Indian Prince, growing in power and influence, their ancestors entered into alliance with him, for the mutual security and advantage of both parties. In return for the powerful protection which the Company could guarantee to the Princes against the aggression of rivals or rebels, they abandoned certain prerogatives, especially that of making peace or war with other States. In external affairs they submitted to see their rights curtailed, and they acknowledged the Company's power to be "paramount"; but in their own realms they demanded, and retained, and still retain, the sovereign power of ruling as they please, provided only (we have always insisted) that they are not guilty of such gross maladministration as might expose their brethren and allies to a common peril. Our relations with the States, therefore, are regulated, not by the mere "declarations" of English politicians, but in each case by treaties and contracts solemnly and formally executed, repeatedly ratified, and more particularly acknowledged by Queen Victoria in the famous proclamation of 1858, the terms of which are worthy of citation:—

> We hereby announce to the Native Princes of India that all treaties and engagements made with him by or under the authority of the Honourable East India Company are by Us accepted and will be scrupulously observed: and we look for the like observance on their part. We desire no extension of our present territorial possessions: and while we will admit no aggression upon Our dominions or Our rights to be attempted with impunity We shall sanction no encroachment on those of others. We shall respect the rights, dignity, and honour of the Native Princes as Our own. . . .

Fidelity Under Strain.

In my opinion a review of our dealing with the Princes during the last 130 years shows, during many periods at least, that we went beyond our legal or moral rights in the matter of intervention in their domestic administration. We forced our advice on them, not always to their advantage; we made them pay for the maintenance of troops which were often useless or worse; we sometimes, on the failure of a natural heir, invoked the doctrine of "lapse" as a pretext for annexation; we assumed control of States during the minority of a prince; and they submitted under a sort of duress. But we always formally acknowledged that the Princes were absolute rulers of their own territories, nor did we pretend to have any powers of intervention which were not explicitly or implicitly to be found in the treaties. These things they do not lay nowadays to our charge, nor is their fidelity shaken by the memory thereof; but, threatened as they are by those who hope to rule in our place, they ask, with justifiable anxiety, for a declaration that we will keep our engagements, in the letter and the spirit, and afford them that protection which we have guaranteed not without valuable consideration.

Fiscal Disadvantages.

They also claim to have some voice in settling matters which affect the whole of India, such as Customs, railways, and the like. Such questions touch them nearly, but though they constitute nearly half of India territorially, those questions are settled by the Government of India alone, without regard to their interests or their rights. The new legislature of British India has made India a protectionist country by imposing high tariffs on imported goods: the inhabitants of the States get no benefit from such duties either by way of revenue or otherwise, for they are not organised industrially to any considerable extent, yet they have to pay the tariffs on imported goods, which were imposed without their advice or consent. *The ports are in British India.* Exact figures are difficult to obtain, but the best statistical experts put at nearly £8 million per annum the sum contributed by the States under the various headings of Sea Customs, Salt, Railways, Currency, Mint, and Excise. These burdens are laid upon them by British India, in the government of which they have no voice. This is a manifest injustice, and a clear violation of the principle that people should not be taxed unless they are represented.

A Warning to Labour.

Our industrialists should ponder well this matter. For the more that power falls into the hands of Indian politicians, the higher will the protective barrier be raised to guard Indian products against the spindles of Lancashire and the foundries of Sheffield. Whereas the States, rich in natural resources, minerals, and timber, which they desire, with our assistance, to develop, have no competing industries of their own, but afford a great market for our manufactured goods. In spite of all grounds for complaining they have never wavered in their faith.

Nothing can better express their attitude than those chivalrous words written by Patiala on Armistice Day, 1928:—

> Through fair weather and through foul, the Princes of India have stood firmly for Britain As we suffered with you in the agonies of war, so we toil with you to build up our strength anew. Whatever the future may have in store for the Empire and for ourselves, we will stand with you shoulder to shoulder unflinchingly, as we did in the days when those whose glorious sacrifice we now commemorate laid down their lives for King and country.

Shall we suffer these noble voices to be drowned by the violent clamour of half-educated revolutionaries?

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

A LIVELY SECOND PHASE

WAR MINDS AND PEACE MINDS.

By WICKHAM STEED.

By accident or design, or both, the Conference has now "got a move on." A certain liveliness, not to say "jumpiness," prevails. This week things may get into a tangle that will not be quite easy to unravel. In fact, the situation is a tangle. If it were not, the Conference would be superfluous.

Up to last Thursday evening all went well. France, holding what used, during the war, to be called "the initiative," improved upon her "transactional proposal," or dodge for splitting the difference between the French and British ways of reckoning naval tonnage, until only a matter of wording remained. The question "How?" was nearly settled, though nothing had been said of the bigger question, "What?"

MR. STIMSON SHOWS HIS HAND.

Then, on Thursday evening, came the surprise. Mr. Stimson summoned the Press in haste and handed out a very shrewd and weighty document. Starting from "the historical fact of the agreement in principle for parity between Great Britain and the United States," the document stated that negotiations with the British and Japanese had now "clarified the limits of possible agreement." Therefore, it suggested that Anglo-American parity should be at once established in every class of ship. The difference between the lump tonnage of the British and United States navies having been reduced to only 24,000 tons of cruisers last autumn, Mr. Stimson proposed now to cut down this difference by one-half. With eighteen 10,000 ton cruisers, as against fifteen British, the United States would have 30,000 tons more than Great Britain in these big vessels, while Great Britain would have 42,000 tons more than the United States in smaller cruisers. But the American document further proposed that each country should have the option of obtaining absolutely equality, if it wished, by building exactly the same number and size of cruisers as the other.

The object of this proposal was to silence complaints on either side that one of the two navies had gained an advantage over the other.

THE TONNAGE TANGLE.

Mr. Stimson put the lump tonnage of the British and the United States Navies at 1,200,000 tons. He announced that the United States had made a proposal to the Japanese which he hoped would be satisfactory. It appears, however, that this proposal reckons with a Japanese lump tonnage of about 722,000 tons, or slightly more than three-fifths of the British and American tonnage. Hitherto Japan has claimed seven-tenths, at least in cruiser strength. Acording to the Washington Treaty of 1922, France and Italy would be entitled to little more than three-tenths of the British and American strengths. Yet, if a report presented to the French Senate last autumn is any guide, the present French claim for lump tonnage may not be less than 745,000 tons, that is to say, an amount higher than the Japanese, and equal to virtually seven-tenths of British and American strengths. Besides, on the principle of parity, Italy might claim the same amount as France.

This is the tonnage part of the tangle. Mr. Stimson's document observed that, while the United States has not made proposals to the French and Italians, a settlement of the Italian and French problem is, of course, essential to the agreement contemplated. But unless the United States delegation has in mind some means of reaching a Franco-Italian settlement, it is not yet clear how Japanese, French, and Italian claims can be reconciled with the proposed basis for an Anglo-American agreement.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Hard upon the Stimson document followed a somewhat wordy British memorandum to which the Dominions had assented, possibly with reservations on the part of some of them. In general character it is in harmony with the United States document, though it opens with a statement of policy which I have never before seen so explicitly laid down. Virtually, this policy amounts to the adoption by Great Britain of "the freedom of the seas" in a sense almost identical with that of President Wilson's famous "Second Point." President Wilson demanded absolute freedom of navigation upon the high seas, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas might be closed by international action for the enforcement of international covenants. The British memorandum now declares that our policy is to keep the highway of the seas open for trade and communications, and to take what steps are necessary to secure this, in relation to the political state of the world.

This statement comes very near to the heart of the matter. The French memorandum of December 20, 1929, says:—

> Just as a general technical agreement upon armaments implies a previous political agreement, so does a complete naval agreement presuppose an understanding upon the question of the freedom of the seas, defining the rights of belligerents and the rights of neutrals, and providing for the prospective co-operation of other fleets against that of an aggressor country.

This passage, in conjunction with the British declaration of policy, brings the "freedom of the seas" within the purview of the Conference, and suggests that all technical agreements may be subordinate to it. Yet this is exactly the point which the United States would most gladly leave in abeyance.

PROBLEM IN A NUTSHELL.

There are other "snags" ahead. One of them—submarines—will be approached on Tuesday in public debate. It may even be found that Mr. Stimson's claim for the application of the same international law to submarines as to surface craft in their operations against merchant shipping will be turned into an argument in favour of building submarines big enough to carry prize crews or to take off passengers and crews from merchant vessels.

However this technical nettle may be grasped, the implications of "parity" will remain to be thrashed out, and it may appear that parity has no meaning as a safeguard of peace if it be conceived in terms of war, but that its value is great if it be understood to imply equality in strength and in readiness to take part in the defence of peace. And here we have the whole problem of naval disarmament in a nutshell.

OPERA.

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable. Proprietors, The Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessors, The Executors of H. B. Irving. Lessees, Chas. Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings. RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of GILBERT and SULLIVAN OPERAS. Mon., Tues., Wed., at 8.15. Mat., Wed., 2.30. THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD. Thurs., Fri., Sat., at 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30. TRIAL BY JURY and THE SORCERER. Feb. 17: REPERTORY SEASON. LAST WEEKS.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI, 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30. THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT. Revue by Ronald Jeans. Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber, with CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT. All seats bookable (except for Mats.). Tem. 2522.

AMBASSADORS. 8.15. Mats., Tues., Fri., 2.30. "THE MAN IN POSSESSION," by H. M. Harwood, with Isabel Jeans and Raymond Massey. Preceded by "In the Zone," by Eugene O'Neill.

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. Nightly, at 8.30. Matinées, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. MRS. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents "NINE TILL SIX."

COMEDY. EVENINGS, 8.30. Gerrard 8978. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30. THE WAY OUT. By "SAPPER." Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster. "FINE ACTING AND MANY THRILLS."—M. Post.

COURT (Sloane 5137).—Commencing Wed. next, 8. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. Charles Macdona presents Esme Percy in HAMLET, after the run of which the Shaw plays will be resumed. POP. PRICES.

CRITERION. At 8.30. Mats., Tues., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. MILESTONES. By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock. ALLAN JEAYES, CLARE EAMES, ION SWINLEY.

CROYDON GRAND. 7.45. JEAN CLYDE in MARIGOLD. From the Kingsway Theatre. Mat., Thurs., 2.30.

DALY'S. Evgs. 8.15. Mats., Wed. Sat., 2.15. By arrgt. with British Amalgamated Theatres, Ltd. Leon M. Lion's Production of THIS WAY TO PARADISE. By Campbell Dixon, from Aldous Huxley's "POINT COUNTER POINT."

DOMINION, Tottenham Court Road. Mus. 2175. FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, at 8. Subsequently Every Evening at 8.15. First Mat., Wed., Feb. 19, & Every Wed. & Sat., at 2.30. HERBERT CLAYTON and JACK WALLER present THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY, SILVER WINGS, HARRY WELCHMAN, LUPINO LANE, JOHN KIRBY, DONALD MATHER, DESIREE ELLINGER, EMMA HAIG. The play produced by WILLIAM MOLLISON. Box Office open 10-6. All seats bookable.

DRURY LANE. LAST WEEKS. Tem. 7171. Every Evg., at 7.45. Mats., Wed., Thu., Sat., 2. THE SLEEPING BEAUTY. PANTOMIME.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Temple Bar 6868. EVENINGS, at 8.30. MATS., Wed. and Sat., 2.30. THROUGH THE VEIL. C. M. Hallard, Helen Haye, Margaret Delamere.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Temple Bar 5122.) Evgs., 8.30. Wed. and Sat., 2.30. MATHESON LANG in "JEW SUSS." By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. 8.30; Thur., Sat., 2.30. Hamp. 7224. CHARLES & MARY. By Joan Temple. "Here is a very lovable play."—E. STANDARD.

FORTUNE. Temple Bar 7373. Every Evening at 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. TOM WALLS presents THE LAST ENEMY. By Frank Harvey. Athene Seyler, Nicholas Hannen, Marjorie Mars, O. B. Clarence, Robert Douglas, Laurence Olivier, C. Harbord

GAIETY. (Tem. Bar 6891.) Nightly, at 8.15. Matinées, Tues. and Fri., 2.30. "DARLING, I LOVE YOU." A New Musical Play. Vera Lennox, Neil McKay, Harold French, and GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. Tem 8713. NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Matinées, Thurs. and Sat., 2.30. RENEE KELLY in ALMOST A HONEYMOON. A Farcical Comedy by Walter Ellis.

GLOBE. (Gerr. 8724.) 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30. LAST TWO WEEKS. CANARIES SOMETIMES SING. By FREDERICK LONSDALE. RONALD SQUIRE YVONNE ARNAUD

HAYMARKET. Reg. 6030. 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30. THE FIRST MRS. FRASER. A Comedy by ST JOHN ERVINE. MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME. 8.15. Mats., Weds., Thurs., Sats., 2.30. "MR. CINDERS." Musical Comedy. Bobby Howes, Rene Mallory. All seats bookable. (Gerrard 0648.)

HIS MAJESTY'S. Gerrard 0606. Proprietor, Joseph Benson. Licensee, W. C. Gaunt. Nightly, at 8.30. Mats., Wed and Sat., 2.30. CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S Production. "BITTER SWEET." An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

KING'S. (Riv. 3811.) Nightly, 8. Mat., Thurs., 2.30. THE SPORT OF KINGS. With Entire Cast from Strand Theatre. Ian Hay's Greatest Comedy.

KINGSWAY Holborn 4032. Nightly, at 8.15. Mats., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2.30. "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL." ANGELA BADDELEY. FRANK CELLIER.

Theatres continued on page 6.

NAVAL CONFERENCE HITCH.

JAPAN INSISTS ON HER CLAIM TO A 70 PER CENT. RATIO.

NEW U.S. PROPOSALS.

SUGGESTED SACRIFICE OF POWERFUL BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

The Naval Conference, after a fortnight of negotiations and discussion which had produced no tangible results, is now getting down to the real difficulties of its task.

Publication of the United States Memoranda has been followed by the announcement in official quarters in Tokyo that in no circumstances will Japan abandon her claim to a 70 per cent. ratio *vis-à-vis* the United States.

From Washington comes the surprising news that the United States delegation have submitted a new proposal on battleship parity, which would involve the sacrifice by Great Britain of several ships of the Queen Elizabeth and Royal Sovereign class—in other words, some of the strongest vessels in our Navy—the American contention being that gun-power and speed must be taken into consideration.

TWO PROBLEMS.

RAISED BY JAPAN AND AMERICA.

By Our DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

While little of importance was disclosed in London yesterday regarding the progress of the naval discussions, the news from Tokyo and Washington was of a kind which emphasises the fact that, after several days of negotiation, of which the British and American Memoranda may be regarded as the first fruits, the London Conference is now facing the real obstacles in the path of a naval agreement.

Japan, it was stated in official circles at Tokyo, will not abandon her demand for a 70 per cent. capital ship ratio with Britain and the United States; nor will she accept a compromise which would fix her strength below that figure.

According to one message from the Japanese capital, if the Memorandum submitted by the United States' delegation represents America's last word, "the Five-Power Naval Conference will fail." Japan, it is understood, will issue a statement early this week, but it is not likely to disclose any change in her attitude.

The Washington cable, published in this column, is also of a kind which indicates the difficulties Great Britain and the United States have still to overcome on the battleship parity question. According to this message the United States delegation have drafted a proposal that the British Navy should scrap several battleships of the Queen Elizabeth and Royal Sovereign class, the American argument being that the ships the British Government have shown themselves ready to dispose of are of a slower and less powerful type than is necessary for equality.

The Experts' Sub-Committee met in London yesterday, and at the conclusion of their deliberations the following *communiqué* was issued by the United States delegation :—

"The Sub-Committee of Experts met at St James's Palace this morning from 10 till 12, and continued its examination of the table establishing the classification of categories to be drawn up for submission to the First Committee. Good progress was made with this work, and the special Sub-Committee will meet again on Monday morning to take up the question of vessels not subject to limitation and special ships [minesweepers, minelayers, hospital ships, sloops, etc.] which were referred to it by the First Committee."

BATTLESHIPS PARITY.

U.S. CONSIDERING A NEW BASIS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

It is reported in official circles that the United States is contemplating a new basis for Anglo-American battleship equality, going beyond the parity theory which underlies the Washington Conference agreement. The new parity basis would deal with speed and gun-power, as well as the numbers of battleships. If Britain accepted this proposal it would mean greater sacrifices for her in capital ships than have hitherto been publicly discussed at the London Conference.

Reports indicate that the United States is prepared to suggest the abandonment of the Washington Conference ship-scrapping programme, and to substitute for it a programme which the United States considers essential for the creation of actual Anglo-American battleship parity.

The substitute programme is understood to have been drafted by Mr. Stimson and his colleagues in London, and afterwards communicated to officials in Washington. He abandons the Washington Arms Conference theory of scrapping in order of seniority, under which Britain would scrap five and the United States three battleships on reaching the fifteen-ship parity level. Officials in Washington pointed out that seniority-scrapping would rid Britain of all its comparatively slow battleships armed with 13.5 inch guns, the remaining British capital ships varying in speed from 23 knots up, and the smallest British main batteries would contain 15-inch guns, whereas the United States, after scrapping three of her oldest vessels, would have fifteen capital ships, none of which would be so fast as the slowest British ship, and only three would be carrying larger than 14-inch guns. Therefore the rating, speed, and gun power of the American Navy would be inferior to the British, although the fleets were numerically equal.

It is believed that the substitute programme will require Britain to scrap several battleships of the Queen Elizabeth or Royal Sovereign class, built in 1915 and 1916, instead of the Benbow class carrying inferior armament. It is also believed Britain will be asked to accept this suggestion if the United States agrees to reduce its battleship fleet to fifteen vessels before 1932, as proposed by Mr. MacDonald.—*Exchange.*

French and Italian comment on the Conference appears on page 16.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

HOW THE PROPOSALS AFFECT IT.

By OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.

The American Memorandum upon naval parity contains no unexpected proposal or suggestion. The United States delegation have merely stated, in writing, that their Government will be content with a cruiser fleet 12,000 tons smaller than Great Britain's on the condition that the United States have a slight numerical superiority in eight-inch gun cruisers.

The principle of parity has been accepted by successive British Governments, so that the American proposals are not in themselves important. Indeed, it has been shown, in the columns of this paper, that, if the United States possessed no naval forces at all, their Government could still, by a mere executive order, stop a large proportion of our essential supplies. Their demand for an equality in naval strength with Great Britain has never been related to any strategical or military principle. It has been demanded for purely political reasons; being in strength and political status at least Great Britain's equal, the United States have contended that their naval strength ought to be visibly and ostensibly equal to Great Britain's.

This perfectly simple argument, compounded partly of reason, partly of genuine patriotism, and partly of traditional antagonism to Great Britain, has gathered millions of Americans under one marching standard. As our essential supplies from the American continent can only be protected by good diplomacy—naval forces, however powerful, could never secure them if any United States Government decided that they were to be stopped—it would be most unprofitable to discuss the question of parity further, or to contest the American demand.

The British Memorandum.

The British Memorandum, which was made public just after the United States had issued theirs, is in many respects complementary to the American document. The question of parity is acceded to, and is supplemented by a number of technical proposals for reducing battleship tonnages. These proposals, though technical in form, are more contingent upon policy than ordinary people imagine. The enormous battleships of modern navies have been made large by the political rivalry of naval Powers and by nothing else. If treaties for the limitation of armaments do actually terminate competitive building, battleships of far lower tonnage than that suggested (25,000) could have a terrific striking power. The hope expressed in the British Naval Memorandum that battleships will eventually disappear altogether from naval armaments can hardly have been of naval origin. Every person with any knowledge of naval war knows that if naval Powers had no more powerful ships than destroyers, some of those destroyers would be doing the duties of battleships.

But the issues which are of more consequence to this country are: What naval forces are likely to be assembled, fifteen or twenty years hence, in bases and harbours which abut upon the great traffic lanes in the Eastern Atlantic? What guarantees are we likely to obtain against submarine warfare upon commercial traffic?

The British Memorandum deals very guardedly with these questions, but states that proposals will subsequently be made for limiting submarines to their purely defensive duties. Until these proposals have been made it would be useless to comment upon them. Their reception by the French Government is to us the important question. And in this connection it should be said that there are certain proposals in the British Memorandum which the French are likely to resist with the greatest energy. They will surely never agree that destroyer leaders shall be limited to a tonnage of 1,850, seeing that they are building a magnificent flotilla of destroyer leaders which are considerably heavier.

Weakened Cruiser Defence.

The point in the British Memorandum which must cause most misgiving is that apparently cruiser limitation is to be proceeded with quite independently of the guarantees we obtain with regard to submarine war. An anti-submarine campaign is conducted by a composite force of cruisers, destroyers, sloops, submarines, and auxiliaries, and, as submarine warfare is the greatest danger that can possibly overtake us, it is somewhat alarming that the cruiser line of defence against the danger is to be weakened. The Government have admitted that they are prepared to make destroyer limitation contingent upon guarantees against submarine warfare. That, in my opinion, is not sufficient.

It is, indeed, also rather disquieting to see how the British and American proposals supplement one another. It leaves the impression that this rigid limitation of cruiser strength, regardless of guarantees, has been proposed in the American interest; for although the United States desire parity, they do not wish for an expensive equality in strength. The Government have unquestionably very successfully avoided provoking public discussion upon the bargains, understandings, and negotiations which have ended in these two Memorandums of policy. In some respects their conduct of negotiations has been more reminiscent of Italian diplomacy in the fifteenth century than of British diplomacy in the twentieth.

ARMY REDUCTIONS NEXT.

FIRST LORD'S WARNING

MILITARY POWERS AND THEIR SHARE.

Mr. A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, made the following statement in a speech last night:—

"Britain's navy is the principal arm of defence of the British Empire, and when we approach future naval disarmament conferences, any further reductions that this country might make will have to be governed entirely by the contributions of the military and not the naval Powers.

"I refer more particularly not to their men power, but to their armaments on the land and in the air. Britain cannot make fresh reductions on sea until we know how far others will meet us by reducing their arms in the air and on land.

"I personally enter this, the greatest Naval Conference the world has ever seen, not in the spirit of your pre-war pacifist, but as one who has been through all the hell and horrors of modern warfare, and as one who feels that humanity demands that every possible step should be taken by the nations to settle their disputes by some other means than wars, which spell bloodshed, poverty, death, and misery in the homes of the people.

"I am myself an old Territorial, and I know that the Territorial Forces on land and sea are actuated, not by a spirit of aggressiveness, but with the feeling that they are training themselves for use if a crisis does come upon the nation. I believe in the movement, and I appeal, not only to the youth of the nation, but also to their employers, to co-operate with them and release them for service whenever possible."

Mr. Alexander was addressing the 12th London (Rangers) Regiment at their annual prize distribution.

U.S. OPINION.

BIG NAVY GROUP AND AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

The United States Government's gratification over Mr. MacDonald's acceptance of the American naval proposals covering all classes of ships, including cruisers, is diluted by the Big Navy group objectors. Senator Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, voices the objections for this element, and those, like Senator Borah, who wanted reduction instead of expansion, show dissatisfaction.

Senator Hale, adhering to the old American policy, now abandoned, objects to surrendering the right to build big cruisers in exchange for the privilege of building small ones, which he calls unsuitable for American needs. He declares that the American offer by Mr. Stimson, accepted by the British yesterday, "manifestly does not provide for our American naval needs." Should a treaty be negotiated along the lines of the Stimson offer, Senator Hale says, the entire matter will be fully threshed out on the floor of the Senate and its committees before the final action is taken on ratification.

On the other hand, Senator Swanson, Senior Democrat member of the Naval Affairs Committee, seems disposed to look favourably upon the proposed bargain as a whole, with parity in battleships and American superiority in 8-in. gun cruisers, and the chances are that the plan of the Washington Government, as voiced by Mr. Stimson in London, if put in treaty form, would be approved by the Senate.

MR. SNOWDEN'S BROADCAST.

Although the speech of Mr. Philip Snowden to-night on the financial aspects of the Naval Conference is being broadcast direct to the United States of America and Canada, and will not be heard by English listeners-in, they will be able to read the speech in the English papers to-morrow.

RECORD TOBACCO PROFITS.

£9,000,000 IN DIVIDENDS.

The Imperial Tobacco Company, the huge combine capitalised at over £50,000,000 and whose assets exceed £76,500,000, earned net profits totalling £9,967,098 in the year to October 31, 1929.

This figure is the highest yet recorded by the company, and compares with £9,599,706 for the preceding twelve months.

Last year the company distributed a bonus of £7,487,925 in the form of shares and paid dividends totalling £3,639,650 on its Preference and Ordinary capital. This year's dividends call for £9,471,803 on the enlarged capital, the Ordinary shares receiving a return of 23 per cent., tax free.

The sum of £487,925 is placed to the reserve, bringing that fund to £4,500,000, and £1,176,469 is carried forward as undivided profits to next year.

Details on page 2.

INDIAN UNREST.

MR. ASHMEAD BARTLETT'S ARTICLE.

Mr. Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, whom *The Daily Telegraph* has sent to India to investigate the prevailing conditions, has had conversations with several Indian Princes. They emphasise that the Sovereign States in India enjoy rights defined by treaty, which are inviolable.

The gist of these conversations is contained in Mr. Ashmead Bartlett's article, which will appear in *The Daily Telegraph* to-morrow. "There have been a few agitators," said one ruler, "who attempted to cause unrest, but I had them put across the frontier. They never seem to come back. Perhaps our reception of them is not so friendly as that they receive from your Government in British India."

"Why do you allow," asked a powerful Maharaja, "a small group of lawyers and pundits to upset the peace of people? They represent only themselves and their followers from the noisy element in the towns. You could suppress them with just the same facility as I do in my own State."

On Monday, February 17, *The Daily Telegraph*, printed on new machinery which has been installed in the great building that is rising in Fleet Street, will appear in its new size. This will make the paper much more convenient for readers to handle.

LADY DIANA BRIDGEMAN.

In some of yesterday's newspapers, it was stated that the report of the forthcoming marriage of Sir Robert Abdy, Bart., to Lady Diana Bridgeman, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford, was premature, and that no announcement would be made for at least a fortnight.

Lady Diana Bridgeman informed the SUNDAY TIMES last night that the report of the engagement could now be regarded as official.

JOAN OF ARC SURPRISE.

MANUSCRIPT FIND AT BRITISH MUSEUM.

REHABILITATION EVIDENCE.

HISTORIANS UNAWARE OF ITS EXISTENCE.

A Special Correspondent of the SUNDAY TIMES *reveals below how a recent discovery in the Manuscript Department of the British Museum is expected to throw a new light on Joan of Arc.*

The fifth centenary of Joan of Arc, celebrated with enthusiasm throughout France last year, produced several interesting books. But none, so far, has thrown any new light on the history of the Maid. M. Pierre Champion's "Procès de Condamnation de Jeanne d'Arc," which appeared in 1920, still remains the last word on the subject. M. Champion, however, is now at work on the Rehabilitation Trial. This trial was held in 1456, twenty-six years after her death.

M. Champion's researches in this field have led him to an important discovery, one of particular interest to this country, for it was made in the Manuscript Department of our own British Museum.

Guided by a chance reference in the Library of the Ecole des Chartres at Paris, M. Champion has been able to consult, in the Stowe Collection at the Museum, a manuscript the existence of which appears to have been unknown to the earlier historians of the Maid, even to Quicherat himself.

CARICATURES IN MS.

This manuscript is none other than the evidence given at the Maid's Rehabilitation Trial, signed and witnessed by the notaries who took part in the trial.

There are in existence two other collections of evidence equally authentic. Both of them are in France; one, almost identical with the British Museum MS., is in the Bibliothèque Nationale; the other, a much more summary collection of documents, is possessed by the Library of Notre Dame de Paris, where the sentence was pronounced.

M. Champion regards our British Museum MS. as, in certain respects, the most interesting of the three. The microscopic eye of the archivist has discerned in the curves of two initial letters caricatures which he believes to be those of two of the chief judges, and in a third a representation of England in the form of a fish devouring the fleur-de-lis.

How and when this valuable MS. came to England is an enigma which the historical acumen of M. Champion is slowly unravelling. To the trained eye of the paleographer this document, handsomely bound in purple morocco, bears unmistakable evidence of having at some time or other been stolen; for, as is usually the case with pilfered MSS., the fly-leaves, on which archivists expect to find the description of its origin, are missing.

M. Champion has little doubt as to the early history of the document. He has reason to believe that it was the King's copy. From Charles VII. it passed to his son, Louis XI., by whom it was placed with the other Royal documents which were deposited in the Sainte Chapelle at Paris. It was still in France at the beginning of the seventeenth century, when it was shown to Edmond Richer, the earliest author of a documented history of the Maid, by Charles du Lys, who claimed to be her collateral descendant.

On the death of Charles du Lys the MS. did not share the fate of other documents which he had acquired as descendant of the Maid, of, for example, the letters dictated and signed by her, which had been taken from the Rheims archives and presented to du Lys, and which are still in the possession of his descendant, le Comte de Maleyssie. After the death of du Lys the MS. mysteriously disappeared; its very existence seems to have been forgotten—in France, at any rate—until it was consulted the other day by M. Champion in the British Museum.

A FRAUD REVEALED.

As it forms a part of the Stowe Collection, it was probably, like most of the other Stowe MSS., at one time the property of Sir Thomas Astle, Keeper of the Records of the Tower of London from 1775-1803. Sold after Sir Thomas Astle's death with the other MSS. collected by him, it was probably acquired by the Marquis of Buckingham, and housed at Stowe, in Buckinghamshire, until later, with the rest of the Stowe Collection, it passed to Lord Ashburnham, to be bought, after his death, by the British Museum.

All this is fairly clear. But it leaves 100 years in the history of the Stowe MS. unaccounted for. Did Sir Thomas Astle, who travelled abroad in search of antiquities, buy it in France, or did he inherit it with other important books from his father-in-law, the Rev. Philip Morant, of Essex?

However that may be, it is a curious coincidence that the most important document of the Rehabilitation Trial should be in the possession of the very nation whose condemnation of Joan it was held to revoke. Now that it has been brought to light it leaves all the variants of this document accounted for, an occurrence which is extremely rare in the history of any record so ancient as this one.

M. Champion's researches have enabled him to reconstruct the life of that interesting and—apparently unconsciously—fraudulent person, Charles du Lys, and to trace the evolution of the Joan legend, of that "true tale of St. Joan," which, as Mr. Bernard Shaw says, "is a tale with a glorious ending."

Sunday Times

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POLITICAL NOTES

BRIGHTSIDE ELECTION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

PREMIER AND LORDS.

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

Bye-elections following closely on an appeal to the country generally show a sharp reduction in the votes polled, and the figures in the Brightside Division of Sheffield last week, which were a total drop of 11,828 on those of last May, were, therefore, not remarkable. Still, there is significance in the fact that the Labour vote dropped by 8,734, more than twice that of the aggregate Unionist and Liberal loss, for it is a fair inference that the sharp contrast between the campaign promises of the Socialists and their performances in office has disillusioned a good many of the 20,277 people who cast their votes for Lord Ponsonby last summer. Probably in Sheffield, as in a good many other places, the floating vote, which mostly decides general elections, swelled the Labour majority, and it is the withdrawal of this vote from the present member which accounts for his diminished poll.

Anyway, we may expect that Ministerialists will talk less confidently of the results of another dissolution. If the Socialists are to come to power as well as office they must not only retain all their gains of last May, but win at least another thirty seats, and the promise of this is not to be found in the figures at Sheffield. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald may dream dreams, but he is sufficient of a realist to think twice of risking his continued tenure of office without a better prospect than is afforded him at present. That he is in a more chastened mood is evidenced by his surrender on the Coal Bill to the Liberals, for whom a week or two ago he had nothing but contumely.

Suaviter in Modo.

Allowance must be made for the expressions of a man in chagrin, but the imputations in the Prime Minister's speech last Wednesday on the Conservative majority in the House of Lords were as unwarrantable as they were undignified. Neither Lord Salisbury nor those who follow his lead had the puerile intention to put the Government "in a fix." They, indeed, share the desire of Mr. Baldwin to give fair play to the Government, but they do not, and will not, subscribe to the unconstitutional doctrine that the revision of measures which are sent up to them from the Commons is an infringement of the latter's privileges, and that they must, therefore, pass without demur sections and clauses which they, in common with a strong minority in the Lower House, regard as prejudicial to the national interest. The Prime Minister will lose nothing, and gain much, if he concedes to the Conservative peers the sincerity and responsibility of action which he claims for himself, and mends his manners towards them.

Liberals and the Coal Bill.

If rumour is correct there has been a further interchange of view between the Government and Liberal leaders, and I believe that in all probability agreement will be reached regarding Part One (covering the marketing schemes) of the Coal Mines Bill. The chief Liberal objection relates to the quota system and its bearing on efficient and inefficient units, and if further safeguard can be reached on this point practically all remaining difficulty will disappear so far as they are concerned. The Government have made it clear that they stand firm on the marketing schemes as the foundation of the Bill, and the Liberal rank and file, recognising that they have been generously treated in postponement of the discussion of this part, pending further informal exchange of opinion, have indicated that in all the circumstances the Government cannot be let down on the first part of the legislation. If the marketing schemes disappear, indeed, the whole Bill will certainly go, and in that case Liberalism would lose the amalgamation proposals to which it attaches great importance, together with the prospect of reducing working hours and establishing the National Industrial Board. Moreover, if the marketing schemes are definitely limited to the trial period of three years, with the additional reference to independent arbitration in the case of price level, they will have no further quarrel with the Government on the measure.

The present discussions have, I hear, gone beyond the immediate limits of the Coal Mines Bill. For a variety of reasons there is every desire in responsible Labour circles to give this Parliament a substantial run, and there are even some who believe that if agreement were reached on a comprehensive industrial programme there might be even more complete understanding with Liberalism, if no one at this stage suggests the fusion of the two forces. Liberalism will unquestionably press the claim for proportional representation or some form of constitutional amendment which would approximate their numbers in Parliament to their fighting strength in the country. Labour's predominant desire, however, is a clear majority at the earliest opportunity, for it is harassed by left-wing critics who systematically ignore its minority position as an explanation of the trend of most of its Parliamentary Bills. Any concession to Liberalism, therefore, must make it readily possible, if the electorate so decide, for the Government to get a majority over a combination of other parties in Parliament.

Export Credits to Russia.

Labour members representing industrial constituencies are in private reviving in acute form the provision of export credits covering Russian orders. Quite clearly they desire that the impartial advisory committee of bankers, commercial leaders, and others should be regarded to some extent as an unemployment relief agency, i.e., where firms can prove that they can provide additional work in overtaking Russian orders the guarantees under the export credit scheme should be extended beyond one year even to the maximum of five permissible under this legislation. ¶ I am told, however, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer and others have not the slightest intention of allowing this plan in the case of Russia to shade into any form of loan.

The problem is closely related to the negotiations in which the Foreign Secretary is engaged; and apparently the Government have decided that no bargaining material should be given away at this stage. Further, there are very definite financial risks. Certain firms are trading with Russia on the basis of covering their total costs for an immediate cash payment and spreading the remainder of the sum due over a period. It is this sum which they wish to cover by Government guarantee. In such circumstances, the firms would be completely protected save perhaps to the extent of some part of their profit; in the event of difficulty or default the tax payers would have to meet the whole of the rest of the amount guaranteed.

The dangers of such a policy are obvious. And in any case there must be great difficulty in dealing with Russian orders, since they are not normal transactions between individuals in one country and another, but between British exporters and the Russian Government enjoying a monopoly in external trade. In the last resort it is probably certain that the Government will have to resist certain enthusiastic followers in this subject and leave the rest to be settled in such commercial treaty as may eventually become practical politics.

SIR HUBERT WILKINS

TEN DAYS WITHOUT NEWS.

DRAMATIC LETTER TO HIS BROTHER.

Anxiety is beginning to be felt concerning the safety of Sir Hubert Wilkins, the Australian explorer, from whom no news has been received for ten days. Sir Hubert is leading an expedition to the frozen South, and the wireless operator of the base ship Melville now at Deception Island, has been unable to get in wireless touch with him.

ADELAIDE, Saturday.

A letter written from Montevideo by Sir Hubert Wilkins to his brother here, just as the former was starting on his Antarctic expedition, is of the greatest interest in view of the complete absence of news of the explorer for over ten days, owing, it is feared, to damage to the wireless outfit.

The steamer William Scoresby, when last heard of, was carrying Sir Hubert and his aeroplane pilot to a point where they could find a runway to start on their proposed flight to the South Polar Cap.

The letter is as follows :—

"You may not hear from me for twelve months. If nothing is heard after twelve months you will know that I am lost, and it will then be too late to send out a rescue party. I have fine fellows with me in whom I have every confidence, a good mechanic, and a good 'plane.

"In the event of the 'plane coming down I am carrying every conceivable thing for our safety and for getting back overland.

"I want you to use all your influence and power to discourage anything in the way of sending out a rescue party, if we are reported lost. I would not, under any circumstances, like anybody to come out to my assistance and risk their lives.—*Reuter.*

ANXIETY IN U.S.A.

An Exchange message from Philadelphia last night stated :—

Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Director of the American Geographical Society, has expressed alarm in regard to the fate of Sir Hubert Wilkins on account of the wireless message from Deception Island that communication has not been established with him for ten days, and also because the relief vessel, William Scoresby, appears to be in serious difficulty somewhere south of the island.

[Sir Hubert and his men, comprising the main expedition, are in the exploration ship William Scoresby, and the base ship Melville at Deception Island has been unable to get into wireless touch with them for over ten days.]

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

YARNS AT SEA.

THE S.S. MODASA, Saturday.

The Prince of Wales entertained Captain Gilchrist at dinner last night. After dinner the Prince and the Captain, both seasoned travellers, entertained each other with yarns and reminiscences.

The weather has become very rainy, which has the effect of rendering the quiet voyage still more restful and uneventful. The Prince may be seen on the fore-deck each evening, an athletic figure in sweater and shorts. He keeps himself fit for his forthcoming hunting trip by strenuous games at medicine ball with his equerries and the ship's officers. He shows the utmost zest, and is well able to hold his own with such expert players as the officers, who express frank amazement at his energy, skill, and apparent tirelessness.

The Modasa calls for a few hours at Dar es Salaam to-night or early to-morrow morning.—*Reuter.*

DEATHS FROM COLD.

MOTHER'S COLLAPSE WHEN WHEELING PRAM.

During the cold snap at Southport yesterday morning a young woman, Mrs. Pennington, collapsed while wheeling her baby's perambulator. She died immediately, and the child was taken by the police to its father, who was lying ill at home.

Trevor Court, aged 16, an Abercarn (Mon.) underground worker, had paid a visit to the cinema yesterday, and was in the act of leaving home for work when he had a seizure and died. Death is believed to be due to a heart attack, produced by the sudden cold weather.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

LORD HAREWOOD AS ROYAL TRUSTEE.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Harewood Royal Trustee of the British Museum, in place of the late Viscount Esher.

The Royal Trustee is *ex officio* a member of the Standing Committee, and takes precedence immediately after the three Principal Trustees, namely, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the Lord Chancellor.

THE POPE AND THE SOVIETS.

GODLESS PROPAGANDA CONDEMNED.

WORLD APPEAL TO THE CHURCHES.

WORK THAT SAVED 150,000 CHILDREN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

VATICAN CITY, Saturday.

To-morrow's *Osservatore Romano* will print the text of a letter addressed by the Pope to Cardinal Pompili, the Vicar-General at Rome, containing a protest against the treatment of religion in Russia.

The Pope expresses himself as profoundly moved by the "horrible and sacrilegious excesses perpetrated daily against God and against the souls of innumerable people of Russia so dear to our heart."

From the beginning of his pontificate, the Pope continues, he has multiplied his efforts to stop these terrible persecutions, and at the Genoa Conference he asked the Governments represented to agree to a declaration which might have spared much evil in Russia and the whole world. The proposed declaration consisted of a general proclamation that the Soviet Government could not be recognised unless it promised to respect the conscience, liberty of worship, and the goods of the Church.

A desire to safeguard worldly interests led to the rejection of this proposal, though the Pope had the consolation of rescuing the Patriarch Tykon from capital punishment. Over 150,000 children also were fed daily, and thereby saved from a horrible death, through the efforts of the Papal envoys. These, nevertheless, were compelled to abandon their benevolent work, and thousands of children were allowed to die rather than live through the result of Christian charity.

DECAY OF CIVILISATION.

The Pope attacks the atheistic campaign proceeding under the names "The Anti-Religious Front" and "The Militant Godless League," under which a decay of morals and civilisation and also of material progress is concealed.

The Pope denounces not only physical violence directed against bishops, priests, and the faithful, but also the organised efforts to discredit and undermine religion, the burning of hundreds of churches, the suppression of Sunday, the action of the Soviet Government in forcing its employees to sign declarations of apostasy and hatred of God, and also public acts of sacrilege such as mock religious processions, particularly at Christmas time, and spitting on the Cross.

After giving further details of the recent anti-religious processions and demonstrations in Russia, and mentioning the recent papal exhortations for special prayers, His Holiness announces his intention to celebrate on March 19, the feast of Saint Joseph, before the tomb of Saint Peter, a Mass of Expiation, Propitiation and Reparation. Not only the clergy and the people of Rome but all the Catholic episcopate and the whole Christian world are invited to participate in the Papal supplication, either the same day or some other day set apart for the purpose, and to all who unite their efforts with his in this crusade of prayer, the Pope accords the Apostolic Benediction.

The greatest interest has been aroused here by this papal appeal for the co-operation of other Christians than those belonging to the Roman Church.

SIR EDWIN LUTYENS.

NEW DELHI ARCHITECT TO CONTINUE WORK.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that arrangements have been made for the continuance of the services of Sir Edwin Lutyens as architect for New Delhi.

Sir Edwin arrived in London yesterday afternoon on his return from India, where he has been in connection with the "housewarming" ceremony by the Viceroy and Lady Irwin at Viceroy's House. Lord and Lady Irwin entered into residence on December 23.

The official opening of the Government buildings at New Delhi will take place during the next cold season.

DRAMATIC RUGBY.

IRELAND'S NARROW WIN AT DUBLIN.

By a dropped goal (four points) to a try (three points) Ireland won the International Rugby match at Dublin yesterday. The English team had the better of the play in the first half, but failed to make the most of their chances. In the second half the Irishmen rallied splendidly.

Prince George was present yesterday at the Inter-Services Rugby match at Twickenham when the Royal Navy defeated the Royal Air Force by 11 pts. to 3.

Full Reports on our Sporting pages.

BROOCH IN FINE DIAMONDS

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MEN WHO MAKE WARS.

EARL OF HAREWOOD'S CRITICISM.

"PICKING QUARRELS WITH FRIENDS."

The Earl of Harewood, presenting a standard to the British Legion at Armthorpe, a colliery village near Doncaster, last evening, said: "I am not one of those who have a great deal of hope in the League of Nations, the Naval Conference, and all those sort of things.

"Without disparaging them—for they are all doing their best—we must remember that there are a tremendous lot of people in this world who like to pick a quarrel, not with their enemies but with their friends.

"You have only to get intimate enough with them for them to pick a quarrel, and that is what I am afraid will happen when we get the League of Nations running smoothly and are intimate friends with all the foreign nations.

"Don't let us leave all the efforts to produce peace to the politicians. It is not the soldiers who make war; it is the soldiers who end war. If we look to those who make war, we can't help but turn to the politicians.

"Let us be a little more active on the side in which we can take a personal part ourselves—a part to avoid quarrels with our neighbours, to help our neighbours through their quarrels, instead of picking holes in them and making their troubles worse."

"TOO MUCH TALK OF PEACE."

"On several sides we are tempting reaction by overdoing peace propaganda," declared General Sir Ian Hamilton last night at the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Area of the British Legion at Westminster.

They were, he said, living through ticklish times. For eleven years the nation had been out for peace, not at any price, but at almost any price. Now there were signs of a reaction. Reaction was the natural child of exaggeration out of excess.

It was rather odd that at the very moment when there were more people in the world who had fought in war, been shelled almost out of their skins, been shot at like Aunt Sallies, been wounded, gone over the top—surely it was extra queer that these elaborate attempts to exclude virtue, nobility, and even valour from war, should choose this time to begin to flourish like toadstools on the tombs of our dead heroes.

The blazing and largely deserved success of "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Journey's End" had shown publishers how, by employing finer writers and by cutting out more thoroughly any touches of self-sacrifice, devotion, or love of adventure, they could go one better with the pacifist public.

"What is going to be the result of these defeatist books; of these attempts to lay the foundations of the temple of Peace upon fear of danger rather than upon fearlessness of danger? You and I should be able to answer that question. You are each the centre of a circle of friends who draw their views on war from you. I meet ex-soldiers by the thousand every week, and as Colonel of a Regiment interview young gentlemen from Oxford, Cambridge, or Sandhurst who wish to become officers.

"I can tell you that the result of trying to present war to the public as you might push the dirt end only of a stick under a man's nose and pretend that was the stick, the whole stick, and nothing but the stick—the result of this is, ethically speaking, so great a failure already that our younger generation are in danger of becoming Jingoes."

BIGGER PARISHES FOR LONDON.

SIX AS ONE IN HOLBORN.

Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn are to be left out when the other Holborn parishes are united under an order to be submitted to the London County Council on Tuesday.

The Order comes into force on March 31, when the other parishes—Furnival's Inn, St. Andrew Holborn-above-Bars, St. George the Martyr, St. George Bloomsbury, St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Staple Inn, and the liberty of Saffron Hill, Hatton Gardens, Ely Place, and Ely Rents—will form one parish and be known as the "Parish of Holborn."

Legal difficulties operate in the case of the two excluded parishes, and the promotion of legislation is being considered to overcome them.

Orders have also been prepared for the union of the various parishes in the Borough of Southwark and those in the Borough of Woolwich; and a similar order, to provide for the union of the parishes of Charlton and Kidbrooke, Greenwich and St. Nicholas, Deptford, to be known as "The Parish of the Borough of Greenwich," will also be placed before the Council.

WINDSOR MEMORIAL.

NAMES OF WAR HEROES ILLEGIBLE.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WINDSOR, Saturday.

Ex-service men at Windsor are much concerned as to the state of the local war memorial which adjoins Windsor Parish Churchyard in High Street. It is becoming increasingly difficult to read the names of the men who were killed, due to the fact that most of the panels of the memorial back on to a mound of earth which at this time of year is constantly causing muddy water to percolate through the soft stone of which the memorial is built.

The Vicar of Windsor, the Rev. C. H. Hamilton, says he has consulted several experts in stone, and all are agreed that nothing can be done, and that any attempt to clean the stone would tend to obliterate the letters.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

Sir Hassanein Bey, King Fuad's First Chamberlain, who is making a flight to Egypt from England, arrived at Naples yesterday.

The Spanish Cabinet yesterday decided to stop all unnecessary expenditure in order to reduce the figures of the Budget as far as possible.

Nothing is known at Bucharest of the report that Prince Nicholas, member of the Rumanian Regency Council, is to marry Princess Marie Christina of Spain.

A force of special military police, to be raised by the New Zealand Government, for despatch to Samoa should disturbances occur there again, will not exceed 250 men.

The body of Baron Empain, the financier who died some time ago, was exhumed at Brussels yesterday, and will be transported to Heliopolis, where it will be reinterred in the basilica he himself built.

Sir Alexander Godley, Governor of Gibraltar, and Lady Godley gave a dinner on Friday night to officers of the Atlantic Fleet and officers of the Lancashire Fusilier Battalion, due to leave for England to-morrow.

A Russian who killed an old Greek couple with an axe at Kazvin, 100 miles from Teheran, has been sentenced to death. This is the first death sentence on a foreigner tried on a criminal charge in a Persian court.

At a conference on the question of building a modern hotel at Malta to attract the tourists, Lord Strickland, the head of the Ministry, announced that a group, in which Gordon Hotels predominated, intended to come forward with a view to securing a concession.

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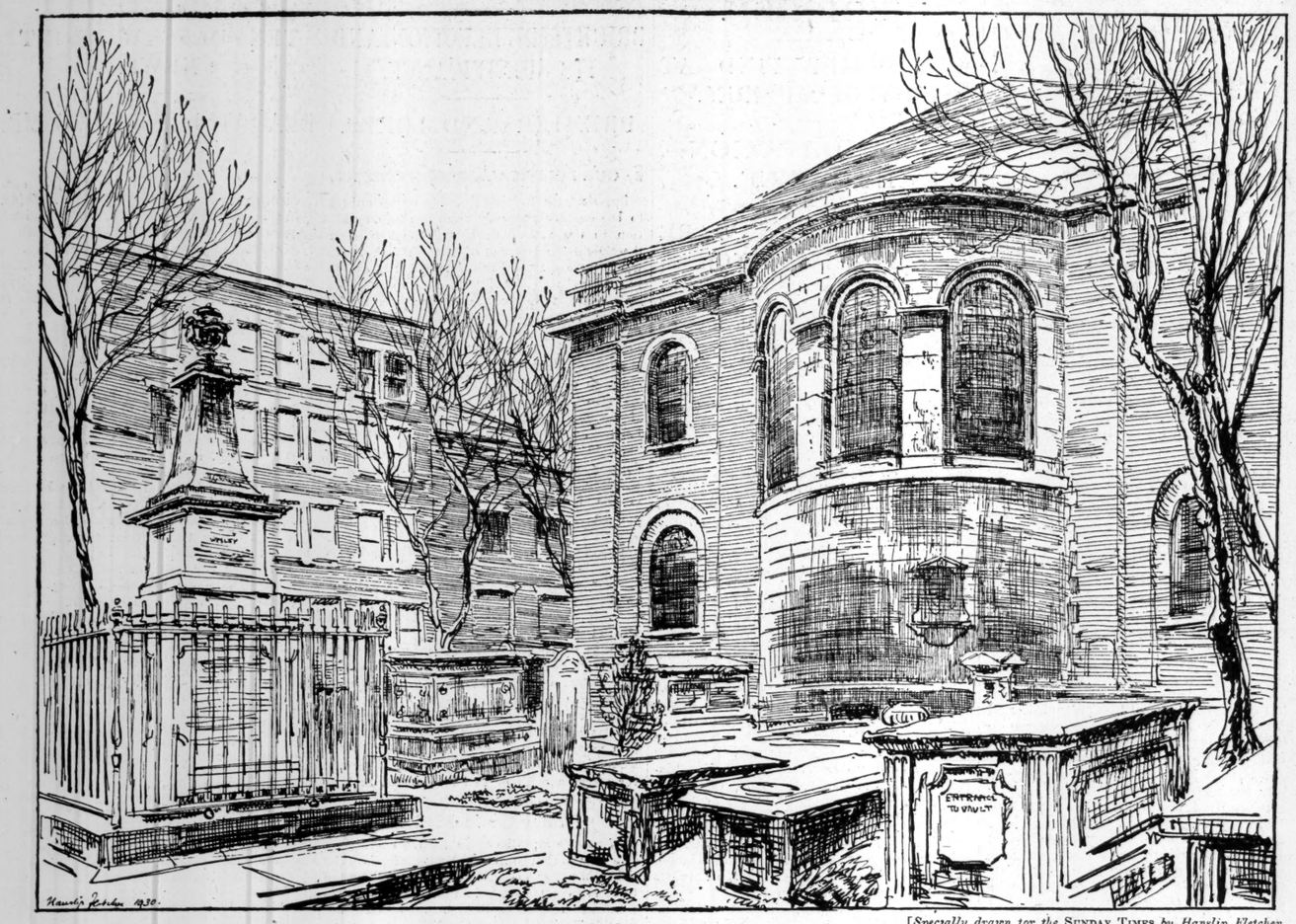
WESLEY'S CHAPEL.



[*Specially drawn for the* SUNDAY TIMES *by Hanslip Fletcher.*

The grave of John Wesley in the burial ground of Wesley's Chapel, City Road, E.C. The grave is on the left of the drawing. The Chapel was opened by John Wesley in 1778 and is regarded as the Mother Church of Methodism.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.

HISTORIC DOCUMENTS AND PLATE SAVED.

Fire broke out last night at the parish church of St. Mary, Eaton-Socon, Bedfordshire.

Shortly after the choir had left after the usual practice at about 8.45 p.m. villagers noticed flames in the interior, and the building rapidly became a mass of fire. Fire brigades from St. Neots and Sandy were on the spot in twenty minutes, but little could be done to save the church.

The roof quickly collapsed, and the bells of the church clock chimed their final peal as the flames ate through the rafters. The fire got a firm hold of the tower and the belfry, which at first it had been hoped to save. The four walls, with the flames bursting up towards the spire, presented an awe-inspiring spectacle, and could be seen for miles around.

Firemen had great difficulty in fighting the flames owing to the height of the tower and the distance over which the water had to be pumped.

Colonel F. M. Butler, one of the churchwardens, stated that the records, which dated back to 1400, had been saved, as also had the Communion Plate; but the beautiful carved pews had been totally destroyed.

Mr. A. W. MacNish, of the Manor House, which adjoins the churchyard, who, with his wife, made plucky efforts to overcome the fire with fire extinguishers, said that the flames were half-way up the nave before fifteen minutes had elapsed. The fire first got hold of the organ, and then it ran along the roof."

Among the huge crowd of spectators, the most pathetic figure was the Vicar, the Rev. E. P. Higham.

CHINA'S CLAIMS.

SIR M. LAMPSON AND THE TERRITORIAL PROBLEM.

The SUNDAY TIMES learns that Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister in China, has arrived at Shanghai to resume his explanations of the extra-territorial position to the authorities there. It will be recalled that Sir Miles was at Shanghai a month ago on this mission when he was recalled urgently to Nanking to Lady Lampson, who was stricken with fatal illness.

Sir Miles is meeting a joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce and the China Association, both of which are commercial organisations with British and other Nationals in their membership. It is understood that he hopes to complete the "explanations" during the week-end, when he will return to Nanking, there to continue the negotiations with the Chinese authorities.

LATE NEWS

A LINER IN COLLISION.

A message from Berlin early to-day (says the British United Press) states that the Glasgow steamer Philotis (1,037 tons) was considerably damaged in a collision near Hamburg with the President Roosevelt (19,669 tons). No lives were lost.

WORLD'S BILLIARD RECORD.

Walter Lindrum, the Australian champion, broke his own world's record at Manchester yesterday when, in beating Willie Smith by the overwhelming margin of 11,473 points, he aggregated 30,817 for a fortnight's match.

The record stood at 29,056 which he set up against Joe Davis in London last month. (Other details on page 26.)

"REDS" AT THE MINES.

MOSCOW-MADE MACHINE STILL WORKING.

"Red" activities in the Fife coalfield were referred to yesterady at a meeting at Dunfemline of the executive board of the Fife, Clackmannan, and Kinsore Miners' Union.

Mr. James Cook, who is the acting general secretary during the absence of Mr. William Adamson, M.P., Secretary for Scotland, said that just as the representatives of the Moscow-made machine did their utmost to defeat Labour at the General Election, so were they doing their utmost now to prevent the miners of Fife uniting under the banner of the British Miners' Federation and the Labour Party.

They were again at their old game of attempting to form what they termed Councils of Action at the collieries. Every intelligent miner knew that those councils were merely part of the Communist propaganda machinery, and that they were valueless so far as benefit to the miners was concerned.

BIOLOGY IN SCHOOLS.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY ON A CHANGED ATTITUDE.

Professor Julian Huxley discussed the aims of school biology yesterday. of the School Nature Study Union at University College.

"During the last few years," said Professor Huxley, "there has been a sudden change in educated public opinion towards biology. People are now partly awaking to its cultural value, and also to its definite practical side. I have just returned from Central Africa, where biological science will undoubtedly take a prominent part in the development of the country. There are by no means sufficient goo dbiologists to fill the posts the Government is offering there.

"We want to make biology a part of general education. It should not be taught in schools, therefore, as though everyone were going to become a specialist. In teaching, we often fail to get hold of people with vivid imagination.

Without science the whole of civilisation would collapse. It is a definitely human subject. Quantity and quality of population, for instance, will, in a few years, become one of our major political problems.

"In this way, too," Professor Huxley continued, "sex can be taught simply, for it is put in its proper subordinate plane in the biological scheme of things.

SUNK SCHOONER.

TWO MEN DROWNED OFF SOUTHEND.

Two men, a Dutchman and a German respectively named Tulp and Walter, were drowned off Southend Pier yesterday, when the water-logged Dutch schooner, Oranje, which was being towed by a tug, suddenly sank.

Tulp was the captain of the schooner, and Walter the cook. Both came from Kronigen, Holland.

The sole survivor of the vessel's crew was the mate, Pete J. Fondlay, a Dutchman, who was taken to Victoria Hospital, Southend. He had been struck on the head, apparently by a falling spar.

THE DELHI OUTRAGE.

POLICE REWARD FOR INFORMATION.

NEW DELHI, Saturday.

The Delhi police have offered a reward of 1,500 rupees [£112 10s.] for information leading to the arrest of the perpetrators of the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's special train on December 23.

During question time in the Legislative Assembly to-day Sir James Crerar, the Home Member, replying to Thakar Das Bhargava, denied the allegation that villagers had been employed to guard the railway line during the passage of the special train conveying the Viceroy. The Home Member also denied that Scotland Yard detectives had been employed to investigate bomb outrages in India. —*Reuter.*

THE LATE MR. PETER LARKIN.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

In connection with the memorial services for the late High Commissioner for Canada in London, Mr. Peter Larkin, which are to be held in London on Monday, the same hymns which will be sung in the church service there will be played on the carillon of the Peace Tower in Parliament Buildings here.—*Reuter.*

AN APPEAL TO MR. BALDWIN.

'HALF-WAY' TO EMPIRE FREE TRADE.

Lord Beaverbrook, in a speech to Lancashire agriculturists at Preston yesterday, referred to Mr. Baldwin's Coliseum speech and said the ex-Premier had "come half-way" towards the policy of Empire Free Traders. He appealed to him to make a further step in this direction.

"As you know," said Lord Beaverbrook, "Mr. Baldwin has spoken on our policy. He made our laws for the last five years, and he is proud of his period of administration. He says so. He said in his speech the other day that he gave agriculture the greatest benefit it had ever received—the benefit of derating.

"He believes that the safeguarding of manufacturing industries is the most efficient weapon for the manufacturers, but he says it is not applicable to agriculture. Why? He does not deny that agriculture needs it; in fact, he draws the most depressing picture of the condition of agriculture. He says that bankruptcy is knocking at the door of the farmer, and the ghost of unemployment is stalking about the cottage of the labourer.

"SAFETY FIRST AGAIN."

"What is the reason, then, for refusing this most efficient weapon of safeguarding in one branch of industry—farming—and giving it to another branch of industry—the manufacturers?

"I will tell you. It is safety first again. (Laughter.) Mr. Baldwin is afraid to put a tax on foreign food. He knows it is right, but he thinks people will not vote for it. (Hear, hear.) He says the course he recommended to us was the safest and surest to take. But we don't want to take the safest and surest course—we want to take the bravest and best.

"But, after all, we must recognise, those of us who support Empire Free Trade, that Mr. Baldwin has come half-way with us. He will help us to break down the system of free imports, and that is something.

"He has come a mile on the road to fiscal freedom. But we would remind Mr. Baldwin that the good Book says, 'And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him *twain*.'

"Come along, Mr. Baldwin. (Laughter.) We like your safeguarding policy; it decreases imports of foreign manufactured goods; come and help us to increase our exports of British manufactured goods, too. Since we are out for the policy of decreasing the imports of foreign manufactured goods, why not help us to decrease the imports of foreign foodstuffs, too? If the policy is good for the manufacturer, it is good for the farmer."

SIR ESME HOWARD.

GUEST OF PRESIDENT AT FAREWELL DINNER.

WASHINGTON, Saturday.

Sir Esme and Lady Isabella Howard were the chief guests last night at a dinner given by President and Mrs. Hoover in honour of the retiring British Ambassador and his wife. This is the last State dinner which Sir Esme will attend before his completes his term of service at the Washington Embassy.

Among those present were Mr. Andrew Mellon (Secretary of the Treasury), Mr. Mitchell (the Attorney-General), Mr. Cotton (the Acting-Secretary of State), General Pershing, Mr. George Wickersham (representative members of both Houses of Congress), and the Attachés to the British Embassy.

President Hoover leaves late to-day for a week's deep-sea fishing off Florida, and his trip may extend to ten days. Except for week-ends, the President has had no holiday for nearly a year.—*Reuter.*

THE SICK LIST.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE'S CONDITION.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has been practically confined to his room for more than ten weeks, was stated last night to be in about the same condition. He will have a consultation with a heart specialist in London to-morrow.

Last night's reports concerning other invalids were:—

LORD GLENARTHUR: Condition unchanged, and continues critically ill.

LADY SIMON (suffering from chill and loss of voice): Getting better, but still confined to house.

SIR WILLIAM MITCHELL-THOMSON, M.P. (severe chill): Condition necessitates his remaining in bed for some days.

MADAME KIRKBY LUNN: Condition unchanged.

MRS. BOTTOMLEY DEAD.

TRAGIC COINCIDENCE ON SUSSEX ESTATE.

Mrs. Horatio Bottomley died at two o'clock yesterday at the Dicker, Hailsham, Sussex, having been unconscious since Wednesday.

A tragic coincidence is that Mr. A. H. Clapp, the estate steward, was accidentally shot dead while going through a hedge on the estate just about the time that Mrs. Bottomley passed away. Mrs. Bottomley would have celebrated her golden wedding on May 16 next. Mr. Bottomley and his daughter, Mrs. Jefferson Cohn, were present at the bedside when she died.

Mrs. Bottomley was previously a Miss Norton, daughter of a Clapham contractor, and was 70 years of age. She was married to Mr. Horatio Bottomley at St. John's Church, Wandsworth, in 1880. There was one child of the marriage, who married Mr. Jefferson Cohn, the racehorse owner, of Paris, but the marriage was dissolved some years ago.

The death of Mr. Clapp has come as a double blow to Mr. Bottomley, for, as his estate steward, he has been in Mr. Bottomley's employment for the last seventeen years. He was carrying a gun with the trigger cocked, and in getting through a hedge a twig caught the trigger, the gun went off, and the charge entered the left side of the chest.

Mr. Clapp was shot through the heart, and death was instantaneous. He leaves a widow, a boy five years of age, and a baby girl.

SUGAR FROM TIMBER.

NEW "FODDER" MAY CHEAPEN PORK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PRAGUE, Saturday.

A consortium has been formed here to exploit the discovery of the Heidelberg Professor, Dr. Bergius, for producing sugar and animal fodder from timber. The Czechoslovak Government, through the Ministry of Food, has taken a great interest in the discovery, by which it is hoped to cheapen pork through the use of "wood fodder" in fattening pigs for slaughter, and recently sent a high official of the Ministry to Heidelberg to confer with Dr. Bergius.

The new consortium (which is issuing shares this week) has already selected a factory in Slovakia, and the production of "timber sugar" and "timber fodder" will begin within six months.

The result is expected to revolutionise pig prices. At the present cost of fodder, a metre-centner (live-weight) of pork costs 1,000 to 1,200 Czech crowns. In beasts fed and fattened with the new fodder it should cost only 380 to 412 Czech crowns. In this estimate all costs, including patent royalties, are included.

The sugar provided does not give the necessary sweet flavour of cane or beet sugar, and will therefore not affect sugar prices. It is of use only for fattening beasts.

"BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY."

R.A.F. OFFICERS TO FLY ON LEAVE.

Two New Zealand officers who have been granted three months' leave from the Royal Air Force to visit their homes have decided to fly as far as Australia. They are Flying Officer H. L. Piper and Flying Officer C. Kay, and they have left their station at Catterick for London to embark on their venture as soon as a favourable weather report is received.

The machine in which the flight will be made is a De Soutter cabin monoplane, identical with the new air taxi machines operated by National Flying Services. Flying Officer Piper will act as first pilot, with Flying Officer Kay as the navigator. They are not setting out with the idea of beating Mr. Bert Hinkler's record flight to Australia in 1928, which occupied 15¼ days, but if they make satisfactory progress during the first few days of their flight they may endeavour to defeat his record.

All flying will take place during daytime, the first stage being from London to Lyons. Afterwards the route will be by way of Naples, Malta, Tripoli, Bagdad, Karachi, Rangoon, and Kupang to Port Darwin in Australia.

PAT DONOGHUE TO MARRY.

Mr. Pat Donoghue, the jockey son of "Steve" Donoghue, is engaged to be married to Miss Hilda Harvey, the 19-year-old daughter of Mr. P. W. Harvey, a builder, of Sway, in Hampshire. They first met six months ago, when Pat and his sister were spending a few days' holiday at Sway, where Miss Donoghue conducts greyhound kennels.

MISSING GENERAL.

SEARCH AREA TO BE EXTENDED.

RUMOURED REMOVAL TO MOSCOW.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS, Saturday.

No further news is forthcoming as to the whereabouts of General Koutepoff, who has now been missing for a fortnight. There is a concordat of testimony by this time that he was kidnapped. Though the police could not have exercised more diligence, it has to be admitted that they have not obtained the least clue likely to be useful in ascertaining his whereabouts.

Numerous people have told the police of having seen the famous red car in which the General was taken away and the taxi-cab which followed it, but their stories, on being investigated, have led to nothing. The search, hitherto confined to the vicinity of Paris and an area of over one hundred miles around the city, is to be now extended to the North of France. This extension follows a suggestion that the General was driven through Belgium to Antwerp, to be there put aboard a vessel destined for Russia.

A strange story is told to-day concerning the journey of M. Arens, the Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Paris, to Berlin. It is suggested that M. Arens took with him part of the Embassy archives, and that his luggage almost filled the van.

The allegation is that the luggage contained the original reports of the movements of the Cheka, or Soviet Secret Police, since 1924, and that the Counsellor's baggage included nearly nearly 25,000 questionnaires filled up by the Paris Communists, ten secret codes, and cameras and typewriters from the Embassy and the Commercial Mission, where these secret reports are said to have been typed.

BERLIN RUMOURS.

FRENCH DETECTIVES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Saturday.

Acting on the possibility that General Koutepoff has been kidnapped by Communists and brought to Berlin on the way to Moscow, several French detectives of the Political Police arrived here to-day, and immediateiy got into touch with the Berlin police in the hope of tracing the kidnappers.

The Paris police say they know the general has frequently visited Berlin, the last occasion being in January, when he had a secret conference with party friends. The latter, it is declared, always warned him against possible intrigues on the part of the Communists. —*Reuter.*

BUILD BRITISH.

L.C.C. GOOD EXAMPLE IN £686,000 ESTIMATE.

Twenty selected firms are to be invited by the London County Council to quote for the erection of the final section of the County Hall, Westminster. British materials are to be specified for.

Eighteen months ago the Council approved an estimate of the cost of the work, the amount being £661,500. Since then a further estimate for £25,000 for the provision within the building of an education library has also been approved.

"RIGHT OF BEING PROTECTED."

PARIS PRESS ON THE CONFERENCE.

CYNICAL COMMENTS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Saturday.

It is considered here that a new turn has been given to the Naval Conference by Mr. Stimson's statement and the British Memorandum.

Both are regarded as in the nature of surprises sprung during the enforced absence of M. Tardieu from London. It is hinted, for instance, that the British Government has published the Memorandum in the hope of obtaining a success, of which, in the French view, it has need, in order to consolidate what is described as its shaky position.

Some of the comments on the American statement and the British Memorandum are cynical. Here is the *Temps*' intrepretation of them: "The United States would like to assure themselves of naval preponderance at the least expense, and Great Britain, held up by the state of her finance, will endeavour to retain the mastery of the seas by dividing the honour with America and at the same time make important economies."

The *Ere Nouvelle*, the newspaper of the Left, is sarcastic. It suggests that England and America will have the right to hold the trident of Neptune in turn. "France," it continues, "and the Latin nations will only have the right of being protected. The seas, free of submarines, the British and American fleets would acquire the privilege of suzerainty which in future could only be decided by cannon shot."

The *Figaro* says: "The French Government will have to sustain bitter discussions. It has loyally made known in advance of all other countries its views, and we do not doubt that it will regain its liberty of action rather than subscribe to the convention which threatens the security of our coast and our communications."

In this connection the *Petit Parisien* says: "We have every reason to believe that the French Delegation will be led by the incidents of the last two days to adopt an attitude of firmness, which will be manifested on Tuesday when the question of submarines is discussed."

M. Leygues, the Minister of Marine, says the *Matin*, will, at the next sitting, sustain unequivocally the point of view that big cruisers and submarines correspond to French needs.

"LONDON FOG."

ITALIAN CRITICISM OF THE POWERS.

ROME, Saturday.

While the newspapers generally comment favourably on the statement of Mr. Stimson on the subject of Anglo-American naval parity and the British Memorandum which followed it, a discordant note is struck this evening by the *Giorndale d'Italia*.

Signor Gayda, the editor of the paper, telegraphing from London, says that the position is confused owing to insufficient preparation, insufficient leadership, and an absence of unity among the Powers taking part in the Conference.

He expresses the hope that it will ultimately prove otherwise, and that the London fog, which seems to have entered the soul of the Conference, has not done so more than temporarily.—*Reuter.*

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Beating the Band

The chief of the Brigands cried "Stand!
To ransom your life I have planned."
Said the motorist "No!
It's this way I go
Just see how "BP" beats the band"

The New "BP"

The Better Petrol

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

The New BP The New BP The New BP The New BP The New BP

Court Circular.

SANDRINGHAM, Saturday.

The Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward has arrived at Sandringham.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, Saturday.

The Prince George, attended by Major Ulick Alexander, witnessed the football match between the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force, which took place at Twickenham to-day.

Prince George has promised to speak at the annual festival of the National Advertising Benevolent Society, to be held at the Connaught Rooms on Friday, March 28. The President of the Society, Sir Gomer Berry, Bart., will preside.

The French Prime Minister and the members of the French Delegation to the London Naval Conference are giving a ball at the French Embassy on Tuesday.

The Bulgarian Minister will return to London early this week from Sofia.

The Duchess of Grafton wishes to thank most gratefully all those who sent flowers and affectionate thoughts to the late Duke of Grafton, and also for the kind sympathy shown to herself in her great loss.

The Marchioness of Headfort has returned to 22, Abbey Road from Headfort, Kells, Co. Meath. The Marquess of Headfort will return to London from Ireland next month.

The Earl and Countess of Lonsdale have left 15, Carlton House Terrace for Oakham.

The Countess of Carlisle will return to London on Friday from America.

The Earl and Countess of Kenmare will return to 117, Eaton Square, on Saturday from Hove.

The Earl and Countess of Strafford yesterday returned to 5, St. James's Square from Wrotham Park, Barnet.

Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby and Viscountess Allenby will return to London from India on March 2.

Lord and Lady Glentanar are remaining at Forest of Glen Tanar, Aberdeenshire, for the early part of the salmon-angling season, which opens on the River Dee on Tuesday.

Lord and Lady Wharton and the Hon. Elizabeth Kemeys-Tynte have returned from Halswell Park, Bridgwater, to 31, Bruton Street.

Lord and Lady Glanely have left 12, Hill Street for Exning House, Newmarket.

The Dowager Lady Swaythling and the Hon. Joyce Montagu will return to London at the end of next month from South Africa.

Lady Plunket has returned to 38, Upper Brook Street from the nursing home, where she underwent an operation.

Sir Charles and Lady Graham-Montgomery have returned to town, and have taken up their residence permanently at 35, Elvaston Place, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

Sir John and Lady Carew Pole have taken 7, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, until April 1.

Lieut.-General Sir Aylmer and Lady Hunter-Weston have reached 2, Culford Gardens, Chelsea, from the South of France.

Sir Richard Paget will arrive at 1, Devonshire Terrace, to-morrow, from Germany.

The Hon. Mrs. Horace Daniell will return to England to-morrow from South Africa.

Mrs. Wilfrid Ashley has left Gayfere House for the South of France, where she will remain until the beginning of March.

Mr. P. J. H. Hannon, M.P., has been elected Master of the Worshipful Company of Pattenmakers.

Sir H. Percy Shepherd and his co-trustees have made a grant of £1,000 to the funds of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, from the estate of the late Mr. William Shepherd.

WEDDING.

COMMANDER BITTLESTON AND MISS HAMM.

Commander C. J. L. Bittleston, Royal Navy, third son of the late Colonel G. H. Bittleston and Mrs. Bittleston, of The Priory, Beckington, Bath, was married to Miss Agnes Miriam Hamm, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Harry Hamm and Mrs. Hamm, of Little Falls, Minnesota, U.S.A.

The wedding took place at the Church of Our Lady of Victories, Kensington. Father James Hathway officiated, and Commander Clanchy was best man. The bride was given away by Major Nigel Bittleston, the bridegroom's brother, and her two attendants were Miss Joyce Tomkinson and Miss Barbara Fulbrook Leggatt, nieces of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a charming dress of soft ivory satin, beautifully draped to the figure, and a long tulle veil bordered with gold embroidery, which also formed her train. The little girls wore picture frocks of fine white lace, made with puff sleeves, and silver-leaf wreaths. The bride carried a sheaf of pale pink roses, and the children posies of pink and blue flowers.

Among those present were :—

Mrs. Bittleston, Miss Bittleston, Mrs. Nigel Bittleston, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Tomkinson, Admiral and Mrs. Ellerton, Colonel and Mrs. Fulbrook Leggatt, Commander and Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Baker, Commander and Mrs. Macleod, Commander and Mrs. Halifax, Mrs. Roger Bellairs, Miss Bellairs, Captain L. S. King, Mr. Humphrey Ingham Baker, Captain and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Wraithy, Captain Jagger, and Captain and Mrs. Geil.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Kensington Town Hall.

FUNERALS.

LADY MARY STEWART.

The first part of the funeral service for Lady Mary Stewart was held at St. Michael's, Chester Square, at noon, yesterday. Canon Mitchell officiated. Among those present were :—

Lady Elisabeth Cochrane, Lady Charlotte Graham-Toler, the Countess of Caledon, Sir William and Lady Plender, Baroness de Grey, Sir Bartle Frere, Lady Anne Fane, Lady Flora Hastings, the Earl and Countess of Norbury, Lady Jane van Koughnet, Lady Charlotte Amherst, the Dowager Lady Raglan, Lady May Ponsonby, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, the Earl of Leitrim, Sir Hugh O'Neill, M.P., the Countess of Bandon, Sir Charles Stewart, Lady Charles Graham-Toler, and the Earl of Dundonald.

MAJOR-GENERAL GREEN.

The first part of the funeral service for Major-General Sebert Francis St. Davids Green, late R.A.M.C., who died in London, was held at Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital, Millbank, yesterday morning. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack.

In addition to the members of the family, there were present :—

The Bishop of Bangor, Colonel E. Ryan (officer commanding the Queen Alexandra's Hospital), the Hon. Mrs. Green, Sir Wm Blackman (representing Major-General Fawcas) Colonel O'Sullivan, Lady Leishman, Colonel Eckersley, the Hon. Everard and Mrs Feilding, and several military officers.

The interment took place at Albrighton.

THE HON. J. H. BOWES-LYON.

The funeral of the Hon. John Herbert Bowes-Lyon, brother of the Duchess of York, and second son of the Earl of Strathmore, who died on Friday at Glamis Castle, will take place to-morrow at St. Paul's, Walden, parish church.

St. Paul's Walden Bury, Welwyn (Herts), is the Earl of Strathmore's English seat.

SIR LEWIS COWARD'S DEATH.

DISTINGUISHED RECORD OF SERVICE.

RECORDER FOR 35 YEARS

Sir John Charles Lewis Coward, a member of the Railway and Canal Commission, who had been for over thirty years Recorder of Folkestone, died at his home in Evelyn Gardens, Kensington, on Friday night, after a two-weeks' illness.

Sir Lewis, who was at one time leader of the Parliamentary Bar, was the tallest member of the Bar, standing 6 ft. 6 in. without his shoes. He was 77 years of age. Last August, he married Miss Dorothy Irene Frost, a young friend of his family. It was not until a week after the ceremony that the marriage was revealed. Sir Lewis's first wife, whom he married in 1879, died in 1927.

Sir Lewis was educated at St. Paul's School and Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and was admitted a barrister of Gray's Inn in 1877. He became a Bencher in 1891 and Treasurer in 1898. He was appointed Recorder of Folkestone in 1886, and when he retired in 1921 received the honorary freedom of the borough. He took silk in 1901, and was knighted in 1916.

Sir Lewis was Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. During the war he served in the Air Ministry as a member of the Aerodrome Committee. He was a horseman, a good shot, and a keen cyclist.

Despite his age and great height, Sir Lewis was very erect and very youthful in appearance, and in his outlook on life, and was one of the most popular members of the Bar.

SIR JOHN ESPLEN.

The death has occurred in Kensington of Sir John Esplen, Bart., of Liverpool, at the age of 66. He was chairman of Esplen, and Sons, Ltd., Liverpool, and of Esplen, Son, and Swainston, Ltd., London, and was a director of many other companies connected with shipping and shipbuilding.

Sir John, after serving with Messrs. Fawcett Preston, of Liverpool, and Earles' Shipping Company, of Hull, joined his father, Mr. William Esplen. He became partner in the firm of consulting engineers and naval architects, and helped to establish branches in London, Cardiff, Buenos Aires, New York, and Monte Video.

During the war he was Director of Oversea Ship Purchase at the Ministry of Shipping. He was created K.B.E. in 1918, and a baronet in 1921.

MR. A. G. LUPTON.

The death occurred yesterday, in his 80th year, of Mr. A. G. Lupton, Pro-Chancellor and chairman of the Council of Leeds University from its inception in 1904 to 1921.

Before the foundation of the University, he was chairman of the Council of Yorkshire College, from which the University sprang. He was senior partner in the firm of William Lupton and Company, woollen manufacturers, a business founded 160 years ago. His son, Major Arthur Michael Lupton, died a few months ago from a hunting field accident.

HYDE PARK CARILLON.

TUNES TO BE PLAYED BY BLIND BOYS.

Icy weather did not prevent big crowds from going to Hyde Park yesterday to enjoy Miss Nora Johnston, the only woman carilloneur in this country, giving recitals on the New Zealand (Wellington) War Memorial Carillon. There was a special charm in hearing during the afternoon recital a favourite of years ago, Hermann Lohr's "Little Grey Home in the West," and "Chanson Triste" was also well received. In the evening "My Old Kentucky Home," "Londonderry Air," and "Home Sweet Home" were favourites.

Miss Johnston will give three recitals to-day—at 12.15 p.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m., and the programme will be as follows :—

12.15 p.m.: "Drink To Me Only," "Home Sweet Home," "Chanson Triste" (Tchaikovsky), "My Old Kentucky Home," "Volga Boat Song."

3.0 p.m.: "Andante Cantabile" (Jef Denyn), "Little Grey Home in the West," "My Old Kentucky Home," "Star of the East" (from Tannhauser).

7.0 p.m.: "Chanson Triste," "Drink To Me Only," "Home Sweet Home," "Londonderry Air."

Two blind boys, the best organists among the music pupils at the Swiss Cottage School for the Blind, will play a few simple tunes on the Carillon to-morrow afternoon, and twenty of their schoolfellows will listen to them.

A CRYPT CHRISTENING.

The twins born to Mrs. Edgar Lansbury (Miss Moyna MacGill, the actress), daughter-in-law of Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, on January 12, were christened in St. Stephen's Crypt Chapel of the House of Commons yesterday.

The Rev. B. James performed the ceremony, which took place in the Crypt by permission of the Lord Great Chamberlain.

The two babies were named Edgar George McIlldowie Lansbury and William Bruce Mageean Lansbury.

A UNIVERSITY ROMANCE.

Wing-Commander Humphrey R. Raikes, late R.A.F. principal of the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, has become engaged to Miss Joan Mullaly, of Oxford. The couple met at Oxford several years ago, when Wing-Commander Rajkes was head of the Oxford University Squadron and a Fellow of Exeter College. He was demonstrator and treasurer at Balliol and Trinity College Laboratory from 1920 to 1927.

Miss Mullaly is the daughter of Mrs. Mullaly, of Oxford, and the late Charles Mylne Mullaly, I.C.S. The date of the wedding has not yet been fixed.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Lord Chancellor has nominated the Rev. E. C. S. Upcher, Rector of Great Dunham, Diocese of Norwich, to the Perpetual Curacy of Weybourne, in the same diocese.

The Rev. Alfred Arthur Boxley, Vicar of All Saints, Leyton, has been appointed to the vicarage of Terrington St. Clement, vacant by the cession of the Rev. Arthur Edwin Penney.

The Rev. John Henry Bligh, Vicar of St. John, Worksop, has been appointed to the benefice of Snettisham, Norfolk.

EARL OF ERROLL MARRIED.

The wedding of the Earl of Erroll and Mrs. Edith Mildred Mary Ramsay-Hill took place yesterday at the Henrietta Street Register Office. The ceremony was timed for 11.45, and the bridegroom, who arrived at 11.20, had half an hour to wait owing to the late coming of one of the two witnesses, Mr. Clement Dennis, his solicitor. The bride was also nearly ten minutes late. Mrs. Ramsay-Hill was accompanied by Miss Winifred Moreton, a friend, who acted as the other witness. Nobody else was present. The Earl stated after the ceremony: "We are going to Eastbourne for a few days first, and towards the end of the month we are going out to Africa—probably to Kenya."

The Earl of Erroll was formerly the husband of Lady Myra Idina Gordon, and the new countess was formerly married to Mr. Cyril Ramsay-Hill.

A memorial service for Mr. Leon Meredith, who died suddenly whilst on holiday at Davos (Switzerland), will be held at 11.30 a.m. to-morrow at St. Gabriel's Church, Walm Lane, Cricklewood, and the interment will take place at noon at Willesden Cemetery. Flowers should be sent to 259, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.6.

RUPERT BROOKE'S MEMORY.

SUGGESTED TRIBUTE AT GRANTCHESTER.

POEMS' LARGE SALE.

While several European countries are taking great interest in the proposal to erect a memorial on the Greek Island of Skyros, where Rupert Brooke, the poet, died, complaint has been made that he has been neglected by his admirers in England.

Grantchester, the little village outside Cambridge, where he lived, first at The Orchard, and afterwards at the Old Vicarage, has no memorial to him in the church, though his name does appear on the memorial to villagers who lost their lives in the war. It is suggested that the Committee of the Memorial Fund should set apart some small sum for a Grantchester tablet.

When, yesterday, a SUNDAY TIMES representative saw Mr. Edward Marsh, Brooke's friend and biographer, who is prominently associated with the memorial appeal, he expressed his warm approval of the proposal for a Grantchester tablet, but thought that it should be deferred until the Skyros memorial is completed.

SKYROS MEMORIAL NEAR GRAVE.

Asked if the Rupert Brooke tradition in this country was maintained, Mr. Marsh replied: "I should think so, indeed. There is still a quite fabulous sale for his poems, both here and abroad. In no year since he died have sales over the counter fallen below £4,000. We should have no difficulty, despite these impoverished times, in raising the £500 which we hope to contribute from this country to the £2,000 fund for the Skyros memorial, to be erected quite near his grave."

The proposal was made by a body of distinguished men and writers on the Continent, and is being made in this country by the P.E.N. Club. Mr. Marsh added that committees have been formed already in Athens, Brussels, Cairo, Geneva, Madrid, Paris, and the United States. The English appeal is signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, the Countess of Oxford and Asquith, Mr. Arnold Bennett, Mr. John Galsworthy, and others.

EUPHONIOUS SPEECH.

THE VALUE OF TEACHING ELOCUTION.

By A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE.

That verse-speaking classes in elementary schools have a beneficial effect on the speech of the younger generation was one of the interesting views put forward at the Conference of the English Verse-Speaking Association at the Caxton Hall yesterday afternoon.

"Teaching little children who in their everyday life are not accustomed to refinement of speech to recite lines of lovely poetry may not at once cause them to speak correctly," said Mrs. Tobias Matthay, "but it does introduce them to the beauty of sound which all of us inherently worship. It is, at least, the beginning of more pleasing speech. Moreover, it develops in the child the art of self-expression and artistic perception."

Mrs. Matthay was well qualified to expound these theories, for she herself has a most pleasing speaking voice, and when she recited the lines of Yates's "The Song of Wandering Angus," and "The Lotus Flower" by Rabindranath Tagore, the silence in the closely packed hall was eloquent of her listeners' appreciation.

School-teachers, both men and women, from all over the country came to this, the first conference of the association. Not only teachers from elementary and secondary schools, but students of dramatic art were keenly interested in the debates. Miss Elsie Fogerty, principal of the Central School of Speech Training and Dramatic Art, said that the value of the spoken word was testified in the transition from silent cinematograph pictures to "talkies."

"But the most beautiful lines," she said, "do not always lend themselves to recitation. That is why Shakespeare was so successful with his plays. Everything he wrote could be spoken. We find it easy to endure Bernard Shaw's plays, some of which are mere tirades lasting but twenty minutes, simply because every word is chosen to sound well when it is pronounced."

In giving valuable advice to budding dramatists, she likened the art of stage recitation to learning to ride a bicycle. The beginner had first to master the difficulty of getting on and getting off.

Mr. J. Compton, M.A. (in the chair), criticised the B.B.C., and accused them of ruining poetry over the wireless. Mr. A. Acton Bond, who is a teacher of elocution, declared that the present generation had not seen a single production of Shakespeare that could be called really good. The letters "r" and "s," he asserted, were always turned by English people into vowels.

Coloured chalks, music, and verse-speaking classes made the elementary school a much more attractive place for children now, said Miss Marjorie Gullan, head of the Polytechnic Institute. "It might be argued that these things do not prepare them for working for their living," she said. "They do not. On the contrary, they prepare the child *against* his work; that is to say, they fortify him against the drabness and ugliness of a work-a-day world."

SPEED EXPERT TO WED.

The marriage between Flight-Lieut. C. S. Staniland, second son of Mrs. Staniland, of Abbey House, Louth, and Miss Evelyn M. Gregorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. Gregorie, of Stones Place, Lincoln, will take place on March 4 at St. Peter's-in-Eastgate, Lincoln.

Lieut. Staniland has frequently broken world's class records on the track at Brooklands on motor-cycles and in racing cars. He was chosen for the High Speed Squadron of the R.A.F., and actually served a fortnight at Calshot when he was recalled to his old squadron, No. 41, at Northolt.

SIR DAVID BURNETT.

After practising in the City for sixty years, Sir David Burnett, of Messrs. David Burnett and Son, surveyors, of Fenchurch Street, is to retire. When he was Lord Mayor in 1912-13 Sir David was instrumental in acquiring the Crystal Palace for the nation. He is chairman of the Crystal Palace Trustees.

Sir David, who is one of the senior Aldermen of the City, has been a member of the Corporation for forty-two years. He is one of the earliest Fellows of the Surveyors Institution and is on the Court of the Founders' Company.

A TRAMWAY PICTURE.

A picture of the Strand, just issued by L.C.C. Tramways, blends old and new. It shows the island churches of St. Mary-le-Strand (1717), St. Clement Danes (1681), and the additional façade of Bush House (1929). The first church is on or near the site of the Strand maypole, the second contains the pew of Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose statue faces Fleet Street.

In a narrow radius are the Roman bath of spring water in Strand Lane; Somerset House (1776-1786), on the site of a royal palace for successive queens until 1775; besides hundreds of premises of a great and growing business quarter.

The charge for Society Announcements on this page is one guinea for three lines or less and 5s. for each line after. A line contains about seven words. All announcements are subject to editorial approval, and should be addressed to the Social Editor, "Sunday Times," 186, Strand, W.C.2.

WILL OF MARSHAL FOCH.

PROPERTY WORTH £625 LEFT IN ENGLAND.

COLONEL'S REWARD TO GALLANT MAJOR.

Marshal Ferdinand Foch, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies in France in 1918, it was announced yesterday, left property in England valued at £625.

He leaves practically the whole of his property here and in France to his wife, and the will goes on to read :—

I desire to be buried wherever she may think fit, so that we may rest side by side—at Plonjean most likely.

I beg of her to hand a few of the souvenirs which were given to me in France or in the Allied Countries to my former war officers, General Weygand Gal Destiken, Gal Pagezoy, Pupier, Boutal.

Also to hand some articles of uniform or equipment to the Polytechnic School and the Museum of the Army.

I bequeath the remainder of these articles which shall not be kept in the family to the Town of Tarbes for a collection in memory of one of its children, Marshal of France, of Great Britain, and of Poland.

OFFICER'S BRAVERY REWARDED.

An officer's gallantry during the war is rewarded under the will of Lieut.-Colonel Albert Edward England, late R.A., of Souldern Manor, near Banbury.

Colonel England left £20,614 gross, with net personalty £20,337. He left the bulk of his estate to his wife for life, and on her death bequeaths £2,000 to Raymond Lane, £1,000 to Major John Armstrong, and the residue to Major Harold Lane, saying—

I make this bequest to him in recognition of the gallant and devoted manner in which he served his King and country in the European war, hoping he will take the name of England in addition to his own.

GIFTS TO EMPLOYEES.

A number of bequests to secretaries and clerks pass under the will of Mr. Samuel White, J.P., of Dorset House, Clifton, Bristol, chairman of the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Company, and other companies, and late chairman of the Bristol Stock Exchange.

Mr. White left £297,490 gross, with net personalty £267,352, the bulk of which is divided among members of Mr. White's family. Bequests to employees include

£1,500 to George Bradford Steers.
£1,000 to Reginald Warren Mercer.
£500 each to Henry Albert George and Henry Reuben Loosmoor
£400 to Walter Frederick Holloway.
£300 to Ernest George Kingston.
£300 and £2 10s. a week to his coachman Charles Jefferies. £100 to his wife, and £20 each to his children, the executors to provide him with suitable living accommodation.
An annuity of £60 to his gardener David Alexander Ponsie.
£200 to his butler Frank Payne.

He also left a year's wages to each of his indoor servants and authorised his executors to continue his subscriptions and donations to charitable institutions.

OTHER WILLS.

	GROSS VALUE.
KENWARD WALLACE ELMSLIE, of Hay Place, Broom Road, Teddington, average adjuster (net personalty £107,499)	£113,914
THOMAS HORROCKS OPENSHAW, of Wimpole Street, W.1, consulting surgeon to the London Hospital, etc. (net personalty £25,549)	29,808
THOMAS SCANLAN, of Campden Hill Court, Kensington, W., barrister-at-law, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, 1924-1927 (net personalty £4,746)	7,506
ELIZABETH MARGARET, LADY MILBANKE, of Eccleston Square, S.W., widow of Sir Peniston Milbanke, 9th Bart., and daughter of the Hon. Richard Denman (net personalty nil)	1,098

CENSOR CUTS FILMS.

SCENES FROM "THE NIGHT PATROL."

Scenes depicting the abduction of a girl lured to London by a bogus advertisement have been cut from a British film, "The Night Patrol," following a ban by the film censor, Mr. Edward Shortt.

Mr. Norman Lee, who produced the film, told an interviewer yesterday that it was a serious attempt to combat the menace of fictitious advertisements inserted in provincial newspapers by unscrupulous men who want to get hold of unsophisticated girls to sing and dance in foreign water-side cafés of ill-repute.

"The theme of the film is an exposure of the idea that London streets are paved with gold," he said. "Young men and women come up from the provinces hoping to make their fortunes, and get into the hands of bad people.

"The banned scenes show a young girl being chloroformed, carried off in a car, and put on board a foreign tramp steamer, from which she makes her escape.

"The part was taken by Miss Jessie McKilroy, a 20-year-old domestic servant at Brighton, and the film was supervised by Miss Baxter, a well-known London rescue worker. We did not attempt to glorify the life to which these girls are enticed, but tried to show the dangers, and I am at a loss to understand the reason for the Censor's action."

A CHANGE OF PURSE.

A woman entering a fancy goods shop in High Street North, East Ham, the other day purchased a purse. Half-an-hour later she returned and asked if she might have a similar purse but in another colour. The exchange was made, and, after she had gone, the shopkeeper, in packing the returned purse in its original case, discovered a wad of Treasury notes inside. So far the customer has not claimed her money.

THE POPE'S CORONATION.

Under the direction of Cardinal Bourne the celebration in Westminster Cathedral of the anniversary of the Coronation of his Holiness Pius XI. will take place next Wednesday at 8 p.m. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, representing nineteen countries having accredited representatives at the Vatican, have accepted invitations. Other guests will include Bishops residing in Westminster, Canons of Westminster Cathedral, representatives of both Houses of Parliament and of twenty-one Catholic societies.

Cardinal Bourne will give Benediction, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. Gerearts, D.C.L., and the Rev. R. Phillips, S.T.L.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

A wreath was laid at the tomb of Mary Queen of Scots in Westminster Abbey yesterday by a deputation from the Royal Stuart Society. Captain Henry Stuart Wheatly-Crowe, the Governor-General of the Society, handing the wreath to Canon Storr, spoke of "the love and respect that the name and memory of Mary Queen of Scots inspires in many hearts in Scotland and in England to-day.

"It is with satisfaction we learn that within recent years a scientific expert of acknowledged repute has pronounced, after examination, most of the documents known as the 'casket letters' on which she was charged and tried to be forgeries."

MISS HELENA PERROTT.

Lady Perrott gave a small dinner-dance at 24, Eaton Square for her second daughter, Miss Helena Perrott, who is one of this year's debutantes. Among those present were :—

Lady Mary Lindsay, Miss Joy Verney, Miss Diane Chamberlain, the Hon. Betty Askwith, Lady Mary Crichton-Stuart, Lady Jean Bertie, the Hon. Theodora Benson, Lady Elizabeth Yorke, Lady Audrey Talbot, Lady Joan Talbot, Miss Ismay Crichton-Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Ulric Thynne and Miss Ulrica Thynne, Miss Elizabeth Vesey, Miss Myra Drummond, Lord Dudley Gordon, Miss Jessamine Gordon, Lord Thirlestane, Viscount Tiverton, the Hon. Montague Stopford, and the Hon. John Strutt.

Dinners in connection with the party were given by the Earl of Halsbury and Mrs. Clayton Glyn, Viscountess Chelmsford, Lady Askwith, the Hon. Mrs. Osbert Vesey, Mrs. Francis Alston, and Mrs. Edward Blount.

BUCHAN'S FIRST COLD SPELL.

WINTRY CONDITIONS TO CONTINUE.

FALLING TEMPERATURE

ENGLAND.—Wind north-east or east, fresh or moderate; perhaps local snow showers, but some bright intervals; cold, frost at night.

SCOTLAND.—Wind light and variable; mainly fair; cold; frost at night.

IRELAND.—Wind light or moderate, easterly; fair; cold; frost at night.

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Fresh or moderate north-east or east wind; perhaps local wintry showers; sea moderate.

By OUR METEOROLOGICAL EXPERT.

The whole of Great Britain and Ireland yesterday continued to feel the wintry thrust which had arrived, after weeks of unseasonably mild weather, on the scheduled opening day of "Buchan's first cold period." Around a large anticyclone, which had travelled south-eastward from Iceland to Scotland, developing rapidly as it advanced, air flowed across this country from the Gulf of Finland and regions of Scandinavia, where temperature stood within a few degrees of zero.

Though this current gathered a good deal of warmth in its passage over the North Sea, it was still cold enough to keep the thermometer from rising much above the freezing-point all day in many parts of England. At Harwich the highest figure reached was only 34 degrees, in spite of three hours of sunshine, while 35 degrees was not exceeded at Tunbridge Wells, and 36 degrees at Leamington. The 1 p.m. reading of 37 degrees at Kew was 6½ degrees below the normal for the season, and 3 degrees lower than on February 8 last year, when the great frost of that month had not yet got into its stride.

NORTH SEA CLOUDS.

Further heavy snow and sleet fell over a wide area in the East and South of England on Friday night, extending also to the Channel Isles. During the day only slight local falls were reported, but cloud banks from the North Sea continued to drift over these districts, and many places had very little sunshine—London none at all. In the far South-West, however, the weather was gloriously fine, seven or eight sunny hours being enjoyed in West Devon, Cornwall, the Scilly Isles, and Pembrokeshire. Temperature reached 43 deg. at Penzance and St. Ives.

For the third day in succession the keenest morning frost was experienced in Central Ireland, where the thermometer on the grass went down to 13 deg.—19 deg. below freezing point. Readings only a few degrees higher were registered in Western Scotland, but the lowest minimum reported in England and Wales was only 24 deg. This absence of hard frost in the latter countries was due to the prevalence of cloudy skies and brisk winds at night.

The anticyclone is now well established, and there is little likelihood of any threat to its supremacy in the near future. The wintry spell will probably last for some time, with a further fall of temperature. In spite of the lengthening days, the night of February 11 is, on the average, the coldest of the year at Greenwich, and the great frost last winter did not reach its climax until February 15.

CAT AND GIRAFFE.

STRANGE FRIENDSHIP AT THE ZOO.

By OUR ZOO CORRESPONDENT.

Officially there is a price on the head of any domestic cat found wandering round the Zoo, yet almost every house in the Gardens has a pet cat, a sleek, plump feline with an enviable reputation as a "ratter." From time to time the cats become attached to the wild creatures, with the result that strange friendships are formed.

Last summer Zoo visitors were intrigued by the sight of a tiny kitten playing with a litter of wolf cubs and a young fox, but the latest of these friendships is still more striking, for the animals concerned are a black cat known as Nelson, and Charlie, the Zoo's male giraffe. Nelson was born in the giraffe's home, and, although he and his mother were hastily removed, the kitten, as soon as he was able to walk, began to cultivate their acquaintance. He is now so intimate with the giraffes that he frequently walks after them when they pace up and down the den. Although he is fond of them all, Nelson's favourite is Charlie. At night, when Charlie lies down to sleep the cat curls up beside him, although nothing will induce Charlie to allow a human being to touch him.

The hippos are also friendly towards Nelson, and in the evening when they are eating their evening meal they invariably receive a visit from him. For when the hippos are given their food a number of rats arrive to share the meal, and it is Nelson's habit to use the broad back of Bob, the largest hippo, as a shelter so that he can suddenly spring on the rodent "gate-crashers."

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Alan and Lady Cobham will arrive in London to-morrow morning on their return from South Africa.

Thousands of bottles of patent medicines and packages of surgical dressings were destroyed at the Ribble Bank Mills in a £15,000 fire at Preston yesterday.

Henry Edwards, a retired gardener aged 72, was found dead by the side of a wheelbarrow he had been pushing along the road at Englefield Green, Surrey.

Mrs. Mabel Mary Carter, aged 42, wife of the licensee of the Railway Hotel, Sheerness, fell from a third-floor window of the hotel yesterday and was killed.

The closing of side streets to traffic during certain hours to form playgrounds for children is regarded by the great majority of the borough councils in London county as impracticable.

The Architectural Society of University College are producing "R.U.R.," by Karel Capek, in aid of the centenary appeal, on February 11, 12, and 13, in the College Gymnasium at 8 o'clock.

Permission to place a railway across the approach road to St. George's Stairs, in order to connect the wharf with the Southern Railway siding, is being sought of Deptford Borough Council.

A valuable diamond pendant, lost by Mrs. S. Hanison, of St. Aubyns, Hove, at the Mayoral Ball in the Town Hall on Thursday night, has not been recovered, despite a prolonged search.

Playing with a kitten on the hearthrug, Ronald John Boulter, aged 22 months, of Clephane Road, Islington, fell into a bath of boiling soapsuds and received scalds, from which he died.

Sir Charles Higham will be the guest of the Royal Empire Society at a house dinner for men in the society's headquarters in Northumberland Avenue on February 13, when he will address the members on "Is Publicity Good for Empire?"

The twenty-year-old girl who has been in the care of Norwich police suffering from loss of memory has been identified as G. R. M. Stretton, a probationer nurse at Whipps Cross Hospital, Leytonstone, whose home is near Bath.

At a Chelsea inquest yesterday on William Chapman, 82, a former messenger, who died at St. Stephen's Hospital, Fulham Road, after being knocked down by a horse and van in Drury Lane, it was stated that it was the driver's first accident in forty years as a carman.

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The battery-operated alternative to the All-Electric 3. The finest station getter on the market. Ask your radio dealer to let you tune them in on the calibrated dials.

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GOOCH'S

THE MODERN STORE OF KNIGHTSBRIDGE.

White Sale!

TO-MORROW AT 9 a.m.

IT is barely two years since the remodelling and modernisation of Gooch's—and already Gooch's have built a reputation for Sales that compare with any in London—for value, for variety, and, above all, for the absolute genuineness of every offer and every statement. Compare these wonderful values!

See what you save!

A collection of Ladies' attractive Crepe-de-Chine NIGHTGOWNS, all of excellent quality, some with French embroidered designs and many trimmed real Valenciennes laces. In all dainty lingerie shades. Usually 39/-, 35/6 and 29/6. WHITE SALE PRICE, each 20/-

Also Petticoats, at 20/-. Chemise and Knickers, 17/6 a garment.

Ladies' cosy Shetland Wool VESTS, woven from durable quality woollen yarns with effective rainbow coloured tops. Delightfully warm and suitable for day or evening wear. WHITE SALE PRICE, each 3/-

A collection of Ladies' dainty NIGHTGOWNS, in various materials, including Lawns. Some are lace trimmed and others effectively embroidered. Round and square shaped necks. Pretty Lingerie shades. WHITE SALE PRICE, each 5/-

Chemise and Knickers, a garment, 3/6.

Pure Irish Linen!

Pure Irish Linen SHEETS, recommended for good general wear. Made of pure flax yarns. Hemstitched. Single Bed Size, about 2 x 3 yards. Usually 30/- WHITE SALE PRICE, a pair 20/-

Double bed size, about 2½ x 3 yards. Usually 42/6. WHITE SALE PRICE, a pair 28/6

Attractive DRESSING GOWNS, made of good quality Art Broche, with long roll collar, three quarter length sleeves, pocket and belt to tie at side. Cut on full fitting lines and will pack easily for travelling. In shades of Mauve, Rose, Peach or Saxe. Usually 29/6. WHITE SALE PRICE, each 15/-

GOOCH'S (1928) LTD., KNIGHTSBRIDGE, S.W.3 Phone: Kensington 5100

DICKINS & JONES WHITE SALE TO-MORROW

THREE recognised facts about Dickins & Jones' White Sale have made it an annually anticipated opportunity for re-stocking linen chests. (1) Every piece of merchandise is NEW. (2) Every piece is of regular DICKINS & JONES' QUALITY. (3) Every piece is SUBSTANTIALLY LOWER IN PRICE

WOVEN WEAR

New Styles—and every one a White Sale opportunity

Take advantage of these low prices!

Lingerie, Second Floor.

PYJAMAS

W.S. 243. (Below) Pyjamas of Fleur de Chine, daintily trimmed with applique design in various shades. In Coral, Sky, Lilac and Nil.
WHITE SALE PRICE **15/9**

W.S. 266. **"TECTOR" PURE WOOL COMBINATIONS** in light weight, suitable for spring wear. These are superior quality two-ply yarn, delightfully soft and unshrinkable. In low neck, rib arm, or low neck, no sleeves, with kilt or usual length legs. Also in opera top, kilt leg. These are superior value. Sizes Slenders, Wm.'s O.S. and Ex. O.S.
WHITE SALE PRICE **12/6**

Dept. Ground Floor.

W.S. 269 **CREAM SPUN SILK COMBINATIONS,** in fancy opera top, kilt legs. Also in low neck, no sleeves, edged silk lace, kilt legs. Sizes: Slenders, Women's and O.S. Usual Price, 23/6.
WHITE SALE PRICE **18/6**
ALL SIZES, PER PAIR

NIGHTGOWNS

W.S. 244. (Above) Nightgown of Fleur de Chine, excellent for wash and wear. Bound and trimmed with applique of contrasting colours. In Ivory, Coral, Azure, Lilac and Nil.
WHITE SALE PRICE **11/6**

PRINCESS SLIPS

W.S. 245. In excellent quality Rayon Milanese. Opera top. Lengths: 38, 40, 42 inches. In Pink, Nil, Nude, Grey, Navy, Rose Illusion, Beige, Brown, Pastel Blue, Ivory and Black.
WHITE SALE PRICE **8/11**

ROUND NECK. Lengths; 38, 40, 42 inches. **9/11**

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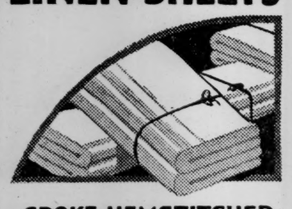
LINEN SHEETS



SPOKE HEMSTITCHED

W.S.31. An advantageous purchase enables us to make this extraordinary offer of good reliable quality spoke hemstitched **LINEN SHEETS.**
WHITE SALE PRICES, Per Pair,
2×3 yds. **21/-** 2½×3 yds. **27/6**

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W.S. 41. Special Offer of excellent quality snowy-white hemstitched **LINEN PILLOW CASES.** At this attractive Sale Price these Pillow Cases represent supreme value. Recommended to give absolute satisfaction. Size 20 x 30 ins. WHITE SALE PRICE:—
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"HOUSEWIFE" COTTON PILLOW CASES

W.S. 39. Unique Sale Offer of 500 dozen very fine quality plain hemmed snowy-white **COTTON PILLOW CASES.** These will wash and wear well. Size 20 x 30 ins. **6 for 6/-**

TURKISH TOWELS

W.S. 138. An offer that creates a new standard of value. Stock of CHRISTY'S famous snowy-white Turkish Towels. Beautiful soft quality Good dryers at remarkable price. Full size, 24 x 48 ins. Offered in bundles of six.
WHITE SALE PRICE **6 for 10/9**

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W.S. 145. **CHRISTY'S TURKISH BATH SHEETS,** Fringed. An opportunity presenting wonderful value. Size 42 x 72 ins.
WHITE SALE PRICE **EACH 6/-**

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS

W.S. 65. WHITE SALE bargain in **ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,** with Blue borders. These are thoroughly recommended to give every satisfaction. Size 60 x 80 ins. PAIR **18/6**
Larger sizes in the same quality.
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Court and Society

Visitors to the King and Queen at Sandringham during the past week have included Lord and Lady Bledisloe, who had the honour of a "dine-and-sleep" command, as also did the Rev. Patrick McCormick, the Vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, who preached the sermon on Sunday last at Sandringham Church. Lord Bledisloe, who is Governor-General designate of New Zealand, was invested by the King with the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George while at Sandringham, and he and Lady Bledisloe are leaving Southampton for New Zealand on Friday.

Admiralty House has before now been the scene of a crowded assembly, but I doubt whether it has often been required to accommodate so many as were bidden to meet the members of the London Naval Conference on Wednesday last. The First Lord of the Admiralty and his wife and daughter stood for quite an hour in the hall, shaking hands with a stream which meandered into the dining-room and thence to the several drawing-rooms which are such a feature of the house. Mrs. Alexander was dressed in coral and gold lamé, with a spray of orchids on the left shoulder, and Miss Alexander wore a girlish frock of lemon georgette with coloured flowers and a mauve sash. The two libraries on the first floor were also thrown open, and many wended their way upstairs, where they were able to inspect a series of photographs of recent First Lords. Everywhere the brightest of flowers were used in profusion, and a string band added its lively tones to the general air of gaiety. The Prime Minister was expected, but Miss MacDonald, in fact, came alone, and was wrapped in a white embroidered shawl over a diamanté-trimmed dress, and had on bright green shoes. The Lord Chancellor came with his sister, Miss Sankey; the Hon. Mrs. FitzRoy, looking well in Parma mauve lace, had perforce left the Speaker in the House of Commons, and among a very large number of well-known naval personalities, such as Admiral Sir Roger Keyes and Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, were the various members of the Conference, with seemingly the entire seventy-six constituting the Japanese party.

Admiral Sir Charles Madden came with Lady Madden, who wore pale pink satin and carried a feather fan to match; the Countess of Oxford, in flowered cocoa-coloured tulle, was accompanied by her son, the Hon. Anthony Asquith; the French Ambassador came alone, and greeted Sir John Hanbury-Williams with evident pleasure; Air-Marshal Lord Trenchard brought Lady Trenchard, in black and silver; and the Lord Mayor, wearing his jewelled badge of office, was with his wife, whose oxydised silver dress was treated to a double panel train. I met Mrs. Amery, who was in black velvet, with the diamond marguerite brooch on her shoulder which was presented to her when she launched the Otranto; Lady Cynthia Mosley, in vivid emerald green chiffon, which harmonised well with her emerald and diamond earrings, came with her husband; and other interesting personalities invited were the American Ambassador, with Mrs. Dawes, who wore sparkling silver paillettes; Signor Grandi, Lord and Lady Camrose, Sir John Reith of the B.B.C., and Earl Russell.

Now that the Earl and Countess of Granard are settled in their town house for a time, Lady Granard has once again started her much-liked dinner parties, and on Tuesday had something like two dozen guests or more at Forbes House, Halkin Street. They included the Duchess of Roxburghe, who wore a black-jetted frock, as did the Hon. Lady Bingham; the Duchess of Marlborough's sister, Mrs. Grey, who had on a black velvet coatee over a white frock; Mr. and Mrs. Lionel de Rothschild, Colonel Harold and Lady Zia Wernher, Mrs. Arthur James, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, the Spanish Ambassador and the Marquesa de Merry del Val, and the American Ambassador and Mrs. Dawes, among others, while none looked better than the hostess herself, who wore her fine sapphire and diamond necklace with a dress of velvet to match. Bridge was played after dinner, for Mah Jong is quite out of fashion nowadays, save in one or two places.

The date of the marriage of Lady Millicent Taylour to Mr. H. F. Tiarks has now been settled, and the ceremony, which will be performed by Cardinal Bourne, will take place at Westminster Cathedral on April 28. The Marquis of Headfort will give away his daughter, and the Marchioness of Headfort will hold a reception after the ceremony, though whether it will be at her new residence in Abbey Road or elsewhere has not yet been decided. This house, which is called Kenlis Lodge, is next to that which used to belong to Miss Maxine Elliott, and is now occupied by the Hon. Inigo and Mrs. Freeman Thomas. The Earl of Bective, who is so clever with electric affairs, has made his parents' new home practically all-electric, inasmuch as not only is lighting, cooking, and heating all done by this means, but electric hair-dryers, vacuum cleaners, health motors, and sunray apparatus are also installed There is a charming garden with flagged paving, and an all-weather tennis court with a charming loggia beside it for al-fresco meals. A panelled drawing room with Orpen portraits of Lord and Lady Headfort runs from back to front of the house, and throughout Lady Headfort has chosen beige shading to yellow as her colour scheme for curtains and furnishing in general.

Princess Helena Victoria honoured the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry with her company at Londonderry House on Wednesday, when an excerpt from Rutland Boughton's musical drama, "The Round Table," was given. This took place in the celebrated picture gallery, and as no platform had been set up it was but little trouble to clear it for dancing, with which the evening concluded. Lady Londonderry was a picturesque figure in a floral-embroidered parchment satin dress, with a sash of heliotrope velvet, which always looks well with her set of amethysts. Her two débutante daughters, the Ladies Margaret and Helen Stewart, were dressed alike—as they frequently are—in white satin picture frocks, and a brief appearance was that of the youngest-born, Lady Mary, who was charmingly garbed in pale blue. As usual at these parties at Londonderry House, invitations were sent to members of varied circles, so that not only Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, but Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin were included. Then there were also Sir Austen and Lady Chamberlain, the latter wearing a rather long dress of green and silver with a little coatee edged with dark fur (and her green-rimmed spectacles); Lord Berners, Viscountess Chaplin, in dark-blue velvet; the Duke of Norfolk, the Countess of Ilchester, in black; Countess Howe, in velvet of a fairly bright blue; the Hon. Evelyn and Mrs. FitzGerald, the latter in a very long-skirted dress of white chiffon; and the Marquess of Dufferin, with his wife, who was also the wearer of one of the new but difficult-to-dance-in long dresses, hers being on a pale flowered lamé. Lord and Lady Londonderry left town the following day for Oakham to hunt.

Curzon House has not been occupied since the death of the late Earl Howe, but was partly opened up on Thursday afternoon when big fires were lit in the dining room and adjoining boudoir, the occasion being a meeting of the Poetry Society. Countess Howe had lent it for the purpose of forming a Mayfair Centre, the idea for which owed its inception to the Hon. Eleanor Norton Lady Maud Warrender, who looked handsome in black, trimmed with beige and black fox fur, took the chair as President-General, and was called upon not only to read the statement which Miss Norton preferred to delegate to her, but also that of Lady Howe, who was to propose that "The members of the Poetry Society residing in the Mayfair area agree to form a Mayfair Centre, and invite non-members present to join the society forthwith and co-operate in constituting and extending the Poetry Society in Mayfair; and that Mrs. Mends Gibson be elected provisional president and the Hon. Eleanor Norton secretary." Lady Howe, very lovely in a close-fitting black velvet toque and sable coat, afterwards presided at the tea-table with her inseparable Pekinese companion by her side. Lady Tenterden, Lady Chalmers, and the Hon. Cynthia Guest, the last-named in a becoming dress and hat of leaf green, were among those present, as well as Chevalier Kyle, the acting director, and Commander Carlyon Bellairs. Lady Howe is about to undertake what is hoped will be a final and successful cure, which is to last about three weeks, during which time she will be laid up at her house in Curzon Street, and will be unable to see friends, relying on her dog, her books, and the wireless to help the time to pass.

MAYFAIR.

FOR EVENING

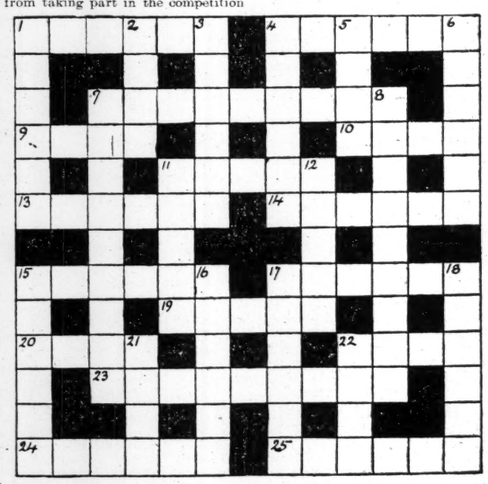
ANKLE length frocks are at their prettiest when carried out in transparent tulles and chiffons. The sketch on the left shows biscuit-coloured net, and has a matching coat with a fur hem. Both the corsage and the hip-line are fitted, the whole frock clinging closely till it falls into panel sections at the sides and at the centre front, where the skirt is a little shorter.

The slanting lines with slight shirrings across the corsage and skirt are interesting details, while the suggested amber coloured paste necklace, fastened at one shoulder by a clasp of yellow brilliants, and wound round the throat, complete the ensemble.

A velvet evening cloak with an ermine collar and a long end down the back is shown in the other sketch. The slim-fitting shoulders and wrap have two godet flounces dipping at the back.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE No. 267.

Send solutions addressed "Cross-word No 267," SUNDAY TIMES, 186, Strand, London, W.C.2. Two novels selected from publishers' announcements in the SUNDAY TIMES will be given to the senders of the first five correct solutions opened after the first post on Thursday. Readers in Scotland are precluded from taking part in the competition



ACROSS.

1. Epithet for good wine or fruit.
4. Obviously the home of a god.
7. Kind of raft.
9. Kind of pen, often split in the middle.
10. This board is part of 12 down.
11. No, this may cure.
13. Found beneath a column.
14. A quaint-looking American bird.
15. Fence.
17. Alarm.
19. A river in 7 across.
20. Perhaps the voice of 12 down.
22. 2 down is a real synonym for this.
23. Evil ending in debts.
24. Bitter remarks may do this.
25. Mind of spring.

DOWN.

1. An impulsive person, to put it mildly.
2. "The ale appears to please all our guests, Ethel" (hidden).
3. Ghost.
4. Obviously fit dessert for a vegetarian.
5. A Dago can be made to "encourage" others.
6. Native of an Asiatic country.
7. Dance.
8. Flower.
11. Dwarf.
12. A weekly periodical.
15. Golfers' club.
16. The proper place to keep 12 down.
17. Attractive.
18. Suitable name for that new puppy perhaps.
21. Wood.
22. This mast is rigged up as a substitute.

CROSS-WORD No. 266 PRIZEWINNERS.

Miss P. M. C. MACDONALD, 51, Queen Anne Street, W.1; Commander W. S. BARDWELL, R.N., H.M.S. Albury, c.o. G.P.O., London; V. STUART COX, Heathcroft, Willaston-in-Wirral, Cheshire; Mrs. FULLER, Shirley, Hockering Gardens, Woking, Surrey; Miss MAY SKELTON, 21, Abbey Park Road, Grimsby, Lincs.

SOLUTIONS.—ACROSS: 1, Pantomime; 8, Louse; 9, Catsup; 10, Proposed; 11, Alkali; 12, Festal; 14, Hearse; 18, Harass; 20, Negative; 21, Boiler; 22, Issue; 23, Roundhead.

DOWN: 2, Avail; 3, Testator; 4, Mappin; 5, Elapse; 6, Gusset; 7, Pendulous; 11, Authentic; 13, Starfish; 15, August; 16, Sitter; 17, Theban; 19, Sheba.

A Woman's Corner

Valentines.

Old-time Skating.

By PANDORA.

How far do clothes affect manners and customs in modern times? This query is inspired by the fact that more feminine styles are coming into fashion—or have come—and their adoption coincides with the return to some extent of the Valentine.

St. Valentine's Day has been for long a sort of tradition, but the date has been little noticed for many years. The sending of valentines had declined to nothing, but this year the observant may note that the shops are showing very charming valentines again, silently suggesting to the shopper that the date is near when pretty missives with affectionate messages and appropriate designs should be sent to those we single out for our special devotion.

There are very few with silly or so-called humorous designs, and none, so far as one can see, of the hideous "comic" valentines which were in favour many years ago. They may be seen only in collections of old valentines, and cause one to marvel at the coarseness and cruelty which passed for humour with a certain section of the public. This year's are best described by that hackneyed word "dainty," for they are extraordinarily pretty. No need to think of suitable mottoes to write with the card, for there are sentiments for all, from the card which is to be sent "To the dearest man in the world from one who thinks him so," to the veiled and delicate allusion to a devotion which is evidently only suggested and not publicly proclaimed.

Helping Trade.

Plainly, then, with the flounces and trailing skirts we shall be less afraid of being "soppy," though I do not advise a young man to send a very sentimental valentine to the girl who scorns the new feminine fashions and all they imply.

There is a side of the question of valentines which is practical and valuable. In these days of much unemployment it is cheering to know that greeting cards of all kinds mean bread-and-butter to men and women who suffer when the fashion changes. Not only those who design the cards and write the verses are happier when cards are in fashion, but those connected with the allied trades of block-making, die engraving and paper-making. Send a valentine and help British trade! If the unsentimental jeer, you can turn the tables and hide your tender feelings by explaining that you are helping to give work to those who need it.

Country Travellers.

A letter from a man reader has interested me very much, and its publication may call the attention of many people to a grave danger. He says he feels strongly that more care should be taken to guard the country girls who come to London to take places or to obtain work. A great responsibility rests upon those who employ young women who may be quite unaccustomed to big cities, but this is not always realised by the employers.

My correspondent says he was travelling in the Tube from Finsbury Park to Piccadilly and found two young girls of about fifteen, who were absolutely at sea as to their whereabouts.

"As I am a middle-aged man, I asked them one or two questions, and found these girls had travelled from Durham and were on their way to South London. One had a letter from the matron of a hospital asking her to begin her duties that day, but in the letter there were no instructions whatever as to reaching the hospital, and on the notepaper no road or street was mentioned. One of the girls was carrying a trunk that a strong man would not carry any distance.

"My point is (he goes on) that if it is essential these girls should come to London (though I am all against it), they should be met at the London terminus, or, failing that, should be given the fullest directions as to how to reach their destination."

Formidable London.

Few people will disagree with the writer of the letter. The very idea of these young girls coming from the country and left to find their way from one part of London to the other alone is disturbing. One finds it hard to make excuses for any employer with so little sense of responsibility as to engage a maid from the country and leave her to find her way across London alone, with the risks such a situation involves. London must be a terrifying and bewildering place to a young girl who has spent her life in some Northern village or small town, and to arrive at a big station alone and with no idea how to set about reaching her destination is enough to upset any stranger unaccustomed to travelling.

American Editions.

From time to time I have wailed over the magazine stories which hail from the United States, and consider that they have become naturalised when they change Broadway into Piccadilly and call dollars pounds, despite the fact that the whole style of the story and the manner of the conversations therein scream of Transatlantic origin. Now I notice that a great many books appear in England which we suppose to be new until we discover in some modest and rather obscure page that they were printed first in the U.S.A.

This is no disparagement of the book itself, of course, but one likes to know if a work is actually new or not. One takes for granted that it is so and is not on the look-out for any mention of this being an English edition of a book which may have been out for some time. Will the publishers please put the note about previous publication in a more conspicuous place? I am sure they will gratify a good many readers by so doing.

I despair of the stories, but it seems a reflection on the many interesting and able writers who are indigenous to the soil that American stories should have to be offered as English. The American short story has a well-deserved reputation for cleverness, but why not serve them up to us undisguised?

Skates in Old Days.

A brilliant cold day like last Thursday made skating a suitable topic for conversation. Most of us will agree with the writer in "Chambers' Book of Days" who speaks of skating as "an animated and cheerful exercise, but susceptible of many demonstrations which may be called elegant," but he did not soar in imagination to indoor rinks. He merely regretted that opportunities for the exercise in Britain are limited.

I have just learned (what you probably knew ages ago) that in the twelfth century Londoners skated, but they did not wear the modern skate. The original one was made from the leg-bone of an animal, which they fastened to their feet by thongs of leather. They then propelled themselves by poles. The people who go to Switzerland for the winter sports, or skate at some of the London rinks, have travelled a long way from the Londoners who set the fashion 800 years ago.

Even the skaters of the sixties look very odd to modern eyes. A picture of the ladies of the parties wearing pork-pie hats and crinolines and very short boots being escorted on the ice by men with long, drooping moustaches and tall hats, is enough to cheer one enormously, even on a foggy or wet day.

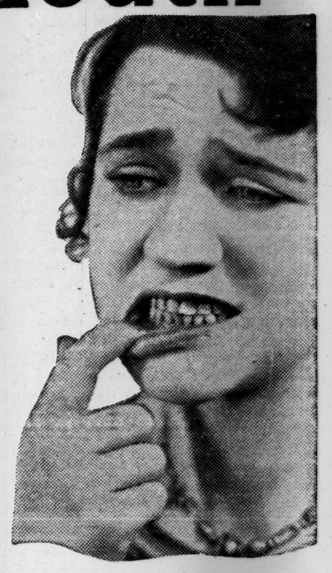
Pepys on "Skeates."

Pepys had his first sight of skaters during a hard frost in November, 1662, for he notes that he went over "to the Parke (where I first in my life, being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skeates, which is a very pretty art)." A few days later he again mentions skating, for he tells that on December 15 "To the Duke, and followed him into the Parke where though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go slide upon his scates, which I did not like, but he slides very well." Evidently Pepys was rather at sea as to the spelling of the word, so he generously offered a choice. One never reads any of the Diary without thinking how the very human Samuel would have enjoyed modern life with its surprises.

"Acid Mouth"

Causes Yellow, Dingy Teeth,

Sore, receding gums!



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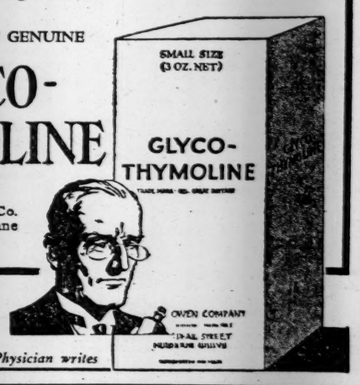

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FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN SWITZERLAND.

After the deplorable conditions which prevailed at most of the Alpine sport centres from Christmas until the third week of January, it is not surprising that many visitors should have given up all hope of things righting themselves. Crowds of the earlier holiday-makers thus went home sadly disappointed as to the weather and snow which they had encountered in the Alps.

Since that time, however, and since the advent of the later visitors, matters have improved very considerably. Much snow has fallen, and, although the strong winds which did so much harm to most of the higher skiing slopes have not altogether ceased, the surface of the mountains is now really not at all bad for sport. Frost has been persistant: in spite of threatening clouds, conditions have proved quite good for every branch of winter sport, and we are now looking forward to a fairly good month of February. The meteorologists give us every hope.

RESIDENTS BADLY HIT.

It is a good thing that this should be the case, since, apart from the visitors, the inhabitants of the mountain valleys have been severely hit by the abnormal conditions that have prevailed, particularly in the Bernese Oberland.

The trees felled high up in the forests during October had been waiting the arrival of snow and frost in order to be slid down the mountain sides and hauled along the frozen roads to the railway or the sawmill. Only with difficulty has a small quantity thus been transported, while, owing to the scarcity of spow, much of the timber suffered damage. The same was the case with the hay, which is slid down on sleighs from the higher meadows to feed the cows stalled in the villages below.

In the Oberland, where the number of cattle is considerable, the supply of hay was becoming a matter of anxiety. Now that snow and frost have come, all is well. They are working hard to make up for lost days.

MORE VISITORS.

The hotels report quite a revival of orders from winter sport devotees. At many places several visitors who had cancelled their orders, in view of the previous bad weather conditions, are now writing to inquire if they cannot snatch a fortnight on the snow before the beginning of March.

They are right in so doing, since now is undoubtedly the best period of the winter to enjoy the cream of winter sport. And there are still many races and competitions to come at most resorts. The season in the Engadine, at any rate, is now virtually beginning in earnest. It is more than a pity that more holidaymakers, who can fix their visit to the Alps regardless of the Christmas vacation, should not attempt to make their stay during February and early March, for things are then at their best.

Such will certainly be the case this year, although we shall never quite have that firm covering of hard snow on the mountain sides, which yields that delightful "spring skiing" when the sun gains in power. To that extent we shall be the losers. On the other hand, we shall be able to start thinking of the higher Alpine ski-tours all the earlier.

THE SOCIAL SIDE.

KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS ON HOLIDAY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

MURREN, Saturday.

The King and Queen of the Belgians, after spending a happy fortnight in Switzerland, have now returned home in time for the State Ball to-day. This is a more than usually resplendent affair, to which many more foreigners than usual are invited.

No reigning family is more popular on the Continent than King Albert and his Consort. It was he who stood out when the Germans demanded a passage through Belgium to annihilate France.

The Queen of the Belgians is also plucky and determined, and showed her courage in taking up ski-ing here with intrepid dash. Upon their last day their Majesties insisted on taking a vertical dive back into the village, completing a long descent on skis to the very door of their hotel. They were radiantly happy in this little village, far away from photographers and reporters. King Albert would get up early in the morning and wander down for a walk into one of the little villages which cling to the mountain-side like nests; and here he would talk over agriculture and politics with any peasant he happened to meet.

MOTOR CYCLISTS.

Their Majesties have a Swiss villa of their own, to which they go in the summer, and their native love of simplicity comes out during their holidays in this enchanting spot. They take a motor-bicycle, and the King will go forth on this, with the Queen sitting behind, and they will put up incognito at any village inn to which caprice and chance may bring them.

Their Majesties have arranged to pay a visit to Egypt in a few weeks. This is to be official in character, and they will be the guests of the King, who hopes himself to conduct them to the Pyramids and Luxor.

Winter sports have reached a climax this year by the presence of more Britons than ever upon the snowy slopes. A well-known London impressario has visited an Alpine resort to see whether or not he can reproduce a frozen slope indoors and transpose the startling effects of a ski run and jump. But the conditions are, of course, impossible. The length, and particularly the height of these perilous take-offs, preclude any artificial construction in our country, and if he staged it out of doors he could not, of course, guarantee the right weather for the purpose.

BRITISH EXPERTS.

This season's ski-ing has once again proved the superiority of Mr. W. Bracken over other challengers, although Mr. Macintosh is, as ever, a near competitor. But Mr. Bracken's style and verve remain unequalled, and it is only in a down-hill race that Mr. Macintosh's force and weight give him occasional superiority. Miss Sale Barker has repeated her former success, and can still defeat Miss Elliott on longer runs. The Honourable Verena Maxwell has come on considerably this season, but she has had an unfortunate fall which may hamper further progress this year. Miss Di Crewdson has improved also remarkably, and now stands not far behind Miss Elliott. Among junior skiers, Lady Raeburn's son, Digby, who is at Harrow, and Lady Mabel Lunn's son, Peter, who is at Eton, are the chief protagonists.

Mr. Krefting, a well-known Norwegian, has paid a surprise visit, and was amazed to find that, whilst at the Langlauf (an "expedition" type of ski-ing) Norwegians remain paramount, they have a great deal to learn at turns and descents in the perilous Swiss highlands. His influence may be brought to bear to induce the Norwegians to agree to include downhill racing in the Olympic contests, and it is rumoured that Viscount Knebworth—an excellent skier—Mr. Bracken, Miss Sale Barker, and Miss Crewdson may visit Finse, in Norway, after Easter, in order to compare values with their Norwegian comrades.

HUMANISING OF OUR PRISONS.

WIFE OF HOME SECRETARY PLEADS FOR MORE ENLIGHTENED METHODS.

A COMMENT ON SUICIDE OF MAN IN WANDSWORTH GAOL.

The suicide in gaol of a man who had been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude and to fifteen strokes of the "cat" has aroused widespread interest during the past week.

In Parliament on Thursday Mr. J. R. Clynes, Home Secretary, said he would consider the suggestion of appointing a Select Committee to consider the question of flogging in prisons. He also said the evidence at the inquest in the Wandsworth Gaol case showed that the man killed himself because he feared to serve a sentence of ten years' penal servitude, and not because he feared the "cat." He committed suicide a week before the earliest date at which the "cat" could be inflicted.

In the accompanying article Mrs. J. R. Clynes, wife of the Home Secretary, makes a plea for brighter prisons and more humane methods of the treatment of criminals.

WHY SHOULD GAOL BE DRAB?

DEGRADATION DUE TO PRISON LIFE.

By MRS. J. R. CLYNES.

As a result of the leap to death of the convict James Spiers in Wandsworth Prison, as the alternative to the cat-o'-nine-tails and the prospect of ten years' penal servitude, a number of thoughtful people are beginning to wonder whether our prisons and our methods of dealing with criminals are not fundamentally short-sighted. Spiers carried his reaction against our present-day system to an extreme degree. But almost worse than this intensity of feeling is the ordinary criminal's sense of degradation—not on account of his crime—but owing to prison life.

MRS. J. R. CLYNES.

Justice, of course, must be done. But the type of justice which demands eye for eye, tooth for tooth, is not the justice which will make men kinder towards each other, nor will it produce a fundamental desire to do good. Once a man has served "time" he feels that he has expiated his crime. But, and this is the serious side of the question, he is left with no real incentive to improve. On the contrary, he has learned the lesson that the law can be cruel in turn. In a word, he has gained nothing save the determination that his next crime should not be found out.

BRIGHTER PRISON CELLS.

I do not believe that we will ever reduce the number of criminals until we realise that we must base our prison system on the idea of correction of crime rather than for punishment. I am going to suggest certain reforms and changes in our prisons, and to try to prove to my readers that they are all really practicable. I will not suggest any scheme which I have not already seen in practice in certain institutions.

First of all, is there any reason why prisons should be the desolate, drab places they are to-day? Is there any reason why we should bring more ugliness into lives that are already ugly? As I see it, we have in prisons an opportunity to show men and women who have always lived in squalor (the majority of men and women who go to prison are from poor districts) how to live cleanly and healthily. Prison cells could be made into bright rooms that would arouse in the prisoner a desire for decency in his surroundings later on. We know from experience the value of colour alone in making for the recovery of shell-shocked soldiers. Why not seek to utilise this knowledge to hasten the recovery of the morally-ill criminal.

COMMON-SENSE METHODS.

There is no reason why women should not be taught to decorate their cells and maintain their niceness, besides being forced, as they are now, to scrub and clean the floor. There is no reason why a man should not hang up the photograph of his mother, or his sister, or his wife, and so lighten the gloom of his cell. We do not want him to feel that he is lost.

I have seen the effect of sane and scientifically thought out surroundings on prisoners in Borstal institutions. These institutes, unlike prisons, do not set out to punish crime, but to correct criminal tendencies, which to me seems the only logical way of combating any kind of crime. In particular, Aylesbury Institute, which has Miss Barker as Governor, is an example of sound common-sense methods as applied to criminals.

The Aylesbury Institute gives each woman prisoner a separate bed-sitting room, which in a prison would be called a cell. But these are real bed-sitting rooms, with a divan, a white washstand, mats, and a small table. The girls are not only encouraged to keep their rooms neat and tidy but also to make them look pretty. There were photographs and flowers in the rooms I went into, sometimes even a doll on one of the beds. I was told that many of the girls who were sent to the Institute had never before slept in such comfort or such cleanliness, and the effect was that when they left they took with them a desire for order and the comfort that cleanliness ensures.

PAYMENT FOR WORK.

It does not seem wise to me that the tasks allotted to prisoners should be especially chosen for their disagreeableness and the drudgery involved. Would not work which was useful not only to the prison community, but to the community as a whole, rouse in them a greater sense of responsibility? Is there anything against providing men with work which was really of interest to them, and which might be of use to them when out of prison? I should like to see every man who is sent to prison given the opportunity to learn a trade that would help him to earn honest money when he was free. Men could be taught trades such as shoe-mending, hairdressing, engineering, and so on, in order to fit themselves to be useful members of society.

They should also be paid for their work, the money going toward the upkeep of a prisoner's family and also toward the upkeep of the prison. This system is in practice in certain States in America. As a result, the prisons are self-supporting, not a burden on the State as in England, and prisoners keep a sense of individuality and independence. Women, on the other hand, could be taught how to cook dainty dishes, besides baking bread, and could be shown how to launder daintily, as well as doing the rough washing of prison linen.

DANCING PRACTICE.

To emphasise the fact that interesting work exerts a very real influence on the criminal's outlook, I am going to give two instances of the way a girl and a boy both "went straight" through careful handling.

Visiting a reformatory not long ago, I came across a girl dancing alone in her room to a gramophone. I asked the governor how it came about that she was allowed to do this. She told me that the girl had once been employed in a chorus troupe, but, owing to lack of money, ill-health, and other troubles, had stolen goods from a shop. The girl had come to her in a very sullen and brooding state of mind. Her conviction meant that she would find it practically impossible to find a job again, for, besides the disgrace, when the three years' sentence had expired she would have forgotten how to dance. When the governor realised this, she understood also that if she could not earn her living by her dancing there would be only one terrible alternative. Therefore the governor saw to it that a gramophone was given her, and for so many hours every day she sent her to her room to practise.

Another occasion, when visiting a boys' reformatory, I saw a keen-looking youngster who had been convicted three times for stealing cars. I asked what he was learning to do, and I was told, to my astonishment, that he was training to be a chauffeur. It was explained to me that by putting the boy in direct contact with those things that most interested him his desire to possess cars was satisfied, and his criminal tendencies were neutralised.

I do not suggest that every chorus girl sent to gaol should be given a gramophone to dance to, nor that every car thief should be trained as a motor mechanic, but I do advocate work that holds some personal interest for the prisoner.

In the institute at Aylesbury the women make cakes, which are sold in the town. They are also taught how to manage a garden, a poultry farm, and stables. I was told that the girls from Whitechapel and other slum districts always choose to be out in the open air, and they really enjoy work to such an extent that many of them on their release manage to get work on farms.

I give these instances to show that it is possible to carry out such reforms to the benefit not only of the criminal concerned, but the rest of the community.

INFLUENCE OF MUSIC.

A reform I should like to see carried out in every British prison, as it is in America and in some instances in England, is a regular visiting musical society, or even a society attached to the prison. I have seen for myself the effect of music on the prisoners' minds. I have seen the dogged, stubborn look lift from their faces and a gentler expression take its place. I have seen, too, the tears come to the eyes of hardened-looking criminals. I once went with a concert party to Pentonville Prison and the eight hundred men I saw that night looked happier and more reassured after the concert. I am sure music is a very powerful instrument for arousing the higher instincts in every one of us.

Much has been done in recent times towards reforming our prisons, but there is a great deal to accomplish before they keep pace with other modern institutions, as, for example, our hospitals. At present, instead of helping people to a better way of living, the prison presents terrors to which at least one man has preferred death.

CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES.

THIS WEEK'S EXPERIMENTS BY THE B.B.C.

The B.B.C. announce that on Tuesday next, and on Friday, February 14, the published programme for London will, from the end of the first news bulletin until midnight, be broadcast by the National programme transmitter, working on a wave-length of 261 metres, and also by Daventry 5XX.

At the same time, the regional programme transmitter, working on a wave-length of 356 metres, will broadcast the published programme for Daventry 5GB. The published programme for London, therefore, will be obtainable from either the National programme transmitter (261 metres), or from Daventry 5XX while the published programme for Daventry 5GB will be obtainable from either 5GB, working as usual on 479 metres, or the London regional transmitter working on 356 metres.

Any listeners who have difficulty in receiving the National programme transmitte , or who find that their receivers cannot separate the two programmes, are invited to address a postcard marked "B.P.," to the Chief Engineer, B.B.C., Savoy Hill, London, W.C.2. Information will then be forwarded to them.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION.

Six members of the Licensing Commission for England and Wales are visiting Carlisle this week-end to make inquiries regarding the working of the State liquor-control scheme.

The visit being private, the Commission will not take evidence in public.

KING CHARLES'S HOUSE.

HISTORIC WORCESTER BUILDING TO BE PRESERVED.

It has been decided to apply the provisions of the Ancient Monuments Act to King Charles's House in the Corn Market and New Street, with a view to preserving the half-timbered building as one of the "show places" of Worcester.

The house is one of the oldest buildings in Worcester, and it is suggested that the whole mansion should be restored to its original state and preserved as a museum. Only two small portions of what was once an extensive house remain—one in the Corn Market and one in New Street, the corner part having been destroyed by fire in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

It was from this house that King Charles escaped after the Battle of Worcester, leaving by the back door just as his pursuers entered at the front. Over the front door is the inscription, "Love God (W.B. 1577 R.D.) Honor Ye Kinge."

MUNICIPAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Deptford Borough Council, at their meeting on Wednesday, will be asked by the General Purposes Committee to support a resolution passed by Bradford Town Council that powers should be conferred upon municipal corporations to enable them to establish municipal savings banks on lines similar to those on which the Birmingham Corporation Bank is established, and that the Government be urged to initiate, or afford facilities for, legislation to this end.

ENGLISH LIFE IN PAINTINGS.

GROUP PORTRAITURE EXHIBITION.

"CONVERSATION PIECES."

At the beginning of March, when the Italian Exhibition is in its last week, a remarkable loan exhibition of English paintings will be opened.

It is to be held at Sir Philip Sassoon's house, 25, Park Lane, from March 4 to March 30, and will be confined to English "Conversation Pieces" of the eighteenth century, of which no special display on the same scale has, it is believed, ever been held in London before. Over 150 specimens of the genre are being collected from all over England and Scotland, and special arrangements are also being made to transhipp certain pictures from Ireland and from America.

The public will be admitted from 11 to 7 every day, Sundays included. The entrance fee of 5s. will go towards the funds of the Royal Northern group of hospitals, of which Sir Philip is treasurer, and season tickets will be sold at a guinea for the same cause.

FAMILY OR SOCIAL LIFE.

The artistic objects of the exhibition were described yesterday to a representative of the SUNDAY TIMES by its organiser. "Conversation Pieces," said Sir Philip, "are a characteristically English type of painting, which were in fashion through most of the eighteenth century. Roughly, one may define them as small group portraits of family or social life—people sitting in a room and conversing, or sitting together in the open air. They are always pictures below life size, so that it would not be possible to include, say, the Sargent group of the Wertheimer family as a modern example. But the term is extended to almost any group of persons doing things, and depicted in the same style, provided the figures are small. For instance, there is a Hogarth painting of a masked ball at the Wanstead Assembly, being lent us by the South London Art Gallery, which can be included, but on the whole the exhibition represents groups of between three and a dozen persons, rather than large social gatherings.

"The collection of 150 pictures of this type should be valuable to the student, and to the general public, because so few of them are ordinarily seen. Most examples are in private collections, and both the National Gallery and the Tate Gallery are rather poorly off in Conversation Pieces. Historically, too, they are of unusual interest. For instance, there are four paintings by Zoffany, lent by the Earl of Durham, which show Garrick and his family, with Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Cibber, and to take another generous lender there are Lady Desborough's paintings by Zoffany and Stubbs, of the Melbourne and Milbanke families, the third Earl Cowper and the Gore family. Lord Camrose is lending 'The Cottage Door' by Wheatley, so well known for his 'London Cries.' Mr. G. W. Andrews is letting us have a well-known Gainsborough of Robert Andrews and his wife.

DUKE OF YORK'S CONTRIBUTION.

"The Duke of York is lending us Seymour's painting of famous hunters belonging to the 18th century Duke of York, and Lord Willoughby de Broke is allowing us to show a Zoffany of the family of his ancestor, John, Lord Willoughby. The general impression given by all these pictures is that one is looking into a room at the social life of the 18th century, and though one cannot discount the talent of the artists—Hogarth, Zoffany, Gainsborough, Wheatley, Nollekens, and the rest—the attraction to many visitors will be the essentially English life to be observed."

The first floor of the house in Park Lane is already being converted into a temporary picture gallery by the introduction of false walls, covered with plain dark canvas, and special lighting. The size of the rooms will not permit of peripatetic lecturers such as have guided visitors at Burlington House, but special lectures will be held outside the house at the British Academy during the run of the exhibition by experts upon this style of painting. Arrangements are also being made for school children above the age of 13 and art students to be admitted at a special rate of 1s. between 9.30 and 11 each morning.

THREAT TO THE GAP.

ROTTINGDEAN BEAUTY SPOT IN DANGER.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BRIGHTON, Saturday.

Modern developments are threatening to destroy the old-world charm of Rottingdean, formerly the home of Rudyard Kipling and the late Sir Edward Burne Jones.

The immediate danger to the village, now incorporated into Brighton, is a new coast road which it is said will ruin the picturesqueness of the nook in the cliffs called The Gap, round which the summer life of Rottingdean centres. "The road," said the vicar, the Rev. Lewis Verey, at a protest meeting last night, "will destroy the character of The Gap, which has a homely simplicity, an atmosphere and associations which ought not to be disturbed. We can easily imagine our forefathers gathered there in times past. "Brighton is not so rich in places of interest that it can afford to lose The Gap."

WINTER RESORTS.

FINE CONDITIONS IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Saturday.

The following reports have been received from the Swiss resorts:—

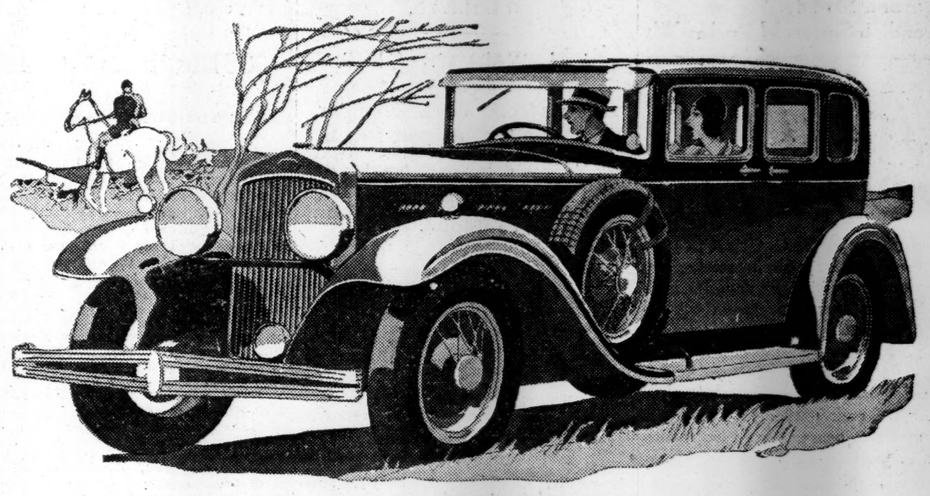
Place.	Height in ft.	Temp. Fahr.	Weather.	Depth of Snow Ins.
Adelboden	4,462	21	Overcast	8—12
Andermatt	4,738	19	Overcast	20—30
Arosa	6,089	18	Overcast	30—40
Caux s/Montreux	3,452	19	Very fine	4—8
Château d'Oex	3,209	23	Fine, a few clouds	2—4
Davos	5,121	16	Cloudy	16—20
Les Diablerets	3,773	5	Very fine	20—30
Engelberg	3,343	23	Overcast	12—16
Flims-Waldhaus	3,773	21	Overcast	12—16
Grindelwald	3,445	27	Overcast	4—8
Gstaad	3,455	25	Overcast	16—20
Gurnigel	3,898	19	Fine, a few clouds	8—12
Kandersteg	3,835	23	Overcast	12—16
Kleine Scheidegg	6,772	12	Cloudy	12—16
Klosters	3,904	16	Cloudy	12—16
Lenzerheide Parpan	3,846	No report		
Leukerbad	4,629	13	Very fine	20—30
Montana Vermala	4,987	19	Very fine	12—16
Mürren	5,413	27	Misty	8—12
Pontresina	5,915	5	Very fine	20—30
Ste. Cergue	3,520	19	Cloudy	20—30
Ste. Croix-les-Rasses	3,894	19	North-East Wind	16—20
St. Moritz	5,991	9	Very fine	16—20
Villars Chesières	4,183	19	Very fine	8—12
Wengen	4,186	23	Misty	8—12
Zermatt	5,315	9	Very fine	20—30
Zweisimmenlenk	3,163	25	Overcast	8—12

GERMAN RESORTS.

Place.	Temp. Fahr.	Sport Conditions.	Depth of Snow.
Garmisch-Partenkirchen	30	Light snow all—powder snow	2 ins.
Berchtesgaden (Bavarian Alps)	28	Further heavy snowfalls	
		Grained	8 ins.
Feldberg	27	Light clouds—powder snow	35 ins.
Freudenstadt	32	Misty — powder snow	6 ins.
Schlerke (Harz)	21	Light clouds — hard snow	2 ins
berhof (Thuringian Forest)	19	Misty — powder snow	8 ins.

—*Reuter.*

WOLSELEY



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These attractive SPRING OUTFITS indicate the fashion for the coming season. The slender line at the hips will be maintained, and day and afternoon dresses will be longer. The gowns illustrated are examples from the large variety we have in stock of copies and adaptations of Paris models that reflect originality of style and good taste. We cater not only for the slim and medium figure, but have always in stock gowns suitable for full figures.

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FASHIONABLE FROCK for Spring wear, in Romolaine Avante, novel cape back, collar of crêpe-de-Chine, belted at natural waistline. In Black, Navy, and a few good colours.
PRICE **10½ Gns**

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

FIRST METHODIST CHAPEL.

REMINISCENCES OF THE WESLEYS.

A LAYMAN'S GIFT.

From A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BRISTOL, Saturday.

"The people called Methodists" erected their first place of worship at Bristol in 1739, and it was later that John Wesley secured an old cannon foundry in Moorfields for his first London chapel. This chapel in Bristol was erected in the Horsefair, and became the centre in the West Country of the activities of John and Charles Wesley. About one hundred years ago the building passed out of the hands of Wesleyan Methodists, and was used by the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Now, however, it is once again in the possession of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

A generous Wesleyan layman who is in business in the City of London—Mr. Edmund Lamplough—has not only purchased the chapel, but has paid the whole cost of the renovations. These have been carried out in a manner worthy of the historic traditions associated with the place and in keeping with the early part of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Lamplough has caused to be placed in the building a number of tablets printed most artistically, which tell its history. These tablets are framed in teak.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, who were in possession, will use the building for a time for their Sunday services, but it is to stand open on weekdays for private devotions, and will serve many other purposes in Bristol Methodism.

On Thursday and Friday celebrations will take place at Bristol in honour of the reopening after extensive restorations. On Friday both the Bishop and Lord Mayor of Bristol are to have a share in the programme. Mr. Edmund Lamplough will hand over the deeds of the chapel on the preceding day, and his brother-in-law, Dr. J. H. Ritson, secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is to preach at the opening services. The closing special service takes place on Sunday afternoon, when a "Lovefeast"—an old Methodist gathering—will be held.

THE HARROW "STRAW."

WHAT OLD ACCOUNT BOOK REVEALED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HARROW, Saturday.

There is an interesting centenary this year at Harrow. One hundred years ago the late Mrs. Chatham, grandmother of Mr. R. Burns, the present hatter to Harrow School, founded the business of a straw hat and bonnet maker near the Headmaster's. It is claimed by Mr. Burns that his grandmother made the first "straws" for the School, and he still uses some of the blocks on which the hats were made.

The Harrow "straw" is distinctive, and Mr. Burns, on the authority of his grandmother, states that a two-inch crown and three-inch brim were adopted to make it different from the ordinary shape. This was done after consultation with the authorities about 1860. Previous to that the "straws" were of various shapes.

The date of the change from the "topper" to the straw for everyday wear has always been doubtful. Mr. Burns, however, on going through old documents in his possession, discovered an old account book, and the first entry states that on April 22, 1846, Mrs. Chatham made twelve straw hats for the School at 4s. each. This discovery takes the date of the change back some years from that generally supposed.

HARROW SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following have gained scholarships at the Universities: T. M. Rattigan, Trinity College, Oxford; J. W. Ivimy, Caius College, Cambridge; C. B. I. Willey, Balliol College, Oxford; R. D. Stewart Brown, Trinity College, Cambridge.

New members elected to the Phil. are: J. W. Hopkins, J. M. Birkin, I. M. Carlisle, O. C. Browning.

JOHN BUCHAN—ACTOR.

TO APPEAR IN A PLAY BY HIMSELF AND DAUGHTER.

Colonel John Buchan, M.P., and his daughter, Miss Alice Buchan, have together written a play around the life and character of Guy Fawkes which is to be produced at Oxford to-morrow night.

Miss Buchan, who is 21, yesterday told an interviewer that her father supplied the idea and that she wrote the dialogue. They are both to act in it.

"It is called 'The Fifth of November,'" she added, "and is a travesty of the Gunpowder Plot. We are producing it to compete in the British Drama League Festival. Three other teams from Oxford will be against us on Monday, and the winning team of the four will come to London for the final contest.

"This is the first play of mine that I have ever had acted. I have not written any novels yet, but I have had some short stories published. The play had to be written at very high pressure—it was all done in three days, and they were certainly three strenuous days.

"I have done quite a lot of acting, and I am taking the principal woman's part in the play—that of a lady at the Court of James I. For about three weeks we have been rehearsing very hard, and as I have been doing the producing I have had to 'superintend' father. He looks very effective in his Gunpowder Plot costume, and in his little beard I don't think many of his friends at Westminster would recognise him."

AUCTIONS & ESTATES.

A HOUSE IN THE FERNIE COUNTRY.

Standing in the heart of the Fernie country, while hunting may also be had with the Quorn and other famous packs, Great Glen House is to be offered by auction by Knight, Frank, and Rutley. The estate, which Sir Maurice Levy, Bart., has decided to sell for reasons of health, is only seven miles from Leicester, and extends to some 200 acres. There is a beautiful residence seated in delightful pleasure grounds.

A valuable Mayfair investment will be offered when Knight, Frank, and Rutley shortly submit for sale by auction the block of four flats, with extensive garages, at Nos. 69, 70, and 70a, Curzon Street, which is mainly freehold. The same firm has also been instructed to sell Millfield, Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, a beautiful old house with about 30 acres.

The auction of The Lodge, Banstead, will be held by Knight, Frank and Rutley, at Hanover Square, on April 3. The property comprises a residence exceptionally suitable for a school or institution. There are pleasure grounds laid out in broad lawns, an orchard, and a playing field.

Deacon and Allen will shortly submit for sale by auction the desirable corner residence, No. 5, Hyde Park Square, overlooking the Gardens and quite close to Hyde Park and Marble Arch.

Sibdon Castle, Shropshire, has been sold by Knight, Frank, and Rutley, who, in conjunction with Masters and Co., have sold Holmwood, Weston-super-Mare. The Valence Estate adjoining Westerham, Kent, has been sold by Knight, Frank, and Rutley in conjunction with Simmons and Sons. It is understood that the purchaser bought for private occupation. The estate extends to some 447 acres.

Hampton and Sons have disposed of 2, The Terrace, Richmond Hill, an imposing eighteenth century residence, and one of the few houses in the district that enjoy the world famous view over the Valley. Other private treaty sales by Hampton and Sons include Lincombe Hall, Stourport, overlooking the Severn Valley, and including some 60 acres of home farm; Abbey Wells, Newbury, a modern house in about 30 acres and with three cottages, and Leigh Hill Cottage, in the Cobham district.

BRIDEGROOM'S EERIE VIGIL.

WEDDING EVE IN HAUNTED VICARAGE.

SOUTH MIMMS GHOST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BRISTOL, Saturday.

One of the strangest vigils ever kept will be that by a young Bristolian to-morrow night on the eve of his wedding in the 600 years' old village church of South Mimms, Middlesex. Instead of attending a bachelor party, he is to spend the night in the "haunted room" at the vicarage.

The central figures of this episode in the "no-wedding village" are Mr. Bertram Rayner, whose parents live at Bedminster, and Miss Ogna Hicks, the actress, who will be married at South Mimms on Monday. In an interview Mr. Rayner told me of his intention to stay in the haunted room. I then had a talk with the vicar, the Rev. Allen Hay, who explained all about the apparition.

A BLUISH-WHITE GLOW.

"It is quite true," he told me, "that ever since I came here, over thirty years ago, the vicarage has been and still is haunted. Almost every morning when the church clock struck three I was awakened by the presence of a ghostly spirit, and in the end I had to give up the haunted room and sleep in one adjoining. Many of my parishioners have told me of seeing a bluish-white glow stealing from a certain tomb and going through the churchyard. Visitors who have slept in the vicarage have been kept awake by the mysterious noises, and others have seen the phantom kneeling at the altar in a ceremony she was cheated out of by her villainous lover."

The apparition is believed to be that of a lady who died after a love romance, and who still appears whenever a wedding takes place in the tiny church of St. Giles.

Mr. Rayner said: "Since living in South Mimms I have become very interested in this particular ghost, as psychic matters have an attraction for me, and the ancient history of this centuries-old village makes the presence of the ghost most probable, apart from the indisputable evidence of the vicar.

"What sort of a night I shall have I cannot say. The vicar took a lot of persuading before he would agree to let me stay there, for he has had to seal the room. It is pitch black there at night, and the wind howls round the place like the sigh of many lost souls. If, as is supposed, the phantom bride comes to ascertain if the bridegroom is the one who jilted her, I only hope he bore no likeness to me.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

"It would be rather unpleasant if she thought I was the former lover. I am looking forward to the experience, though the villagers say I am looking for trouble. I know it is rather a curious way of spending my last night of bachelordom, but then you see the ghost may not turn up.

"My fiancée thinks I might be too scared to attend the wedding next day, but I am sure the vicar will see that his world-famous no-marriage parish does not get robbed of its romance."

"STEALING" A BABY.

CURIOUS CHARGE AGAINST MAN AND WIFE.

There was a remarkable sequel yesterday to the disappearance of a baby and a push-cart on Friday night from outside a public-house in High Road, Tottenham.

The baby was left outside the house while the parents were inside. When they came out it had disappeared, but it was afterwards found by the police in a courtyard.

At Tottenham Police Court yesterday Cyril Christian, 27, labourer, of Circular Road, Tottenham, and Mary Christian, stated to be his wife, were charged with stealing the baby, and also with abandoning it, and with stealing a pram and contents, the property of Mrs. Alice Goosetree.

Mary Christian fainted in the dock before police evidence was given, and after she and the man had been remanded she collapsed.

Detective-Sergeant Rowlinson said that he found the baby, which was crying, in a yard behind the public-house at two o'clock in the morning. It was snowing at the time and bitterly cold. The baby was taken to the police station and later identified by Mrs. Goosetree.

The sergeant added that he went to a house which had been condemned as unfit to live in and there saw Cyril and Mary Christian. Both denied the charge. At the police station Mary Christian said to Mrs. Goosetree, "I am sorry. I did your baby no harm."

A pram cushion found in the room occupied by the man and woman was identified by Mrs. Goosetree.

YOUNG DECEIVER OF SPINSTERS.

£95,000 IN PASS BOOK; BUT NO ACCOUNT.

"COUNT OF BOULOGNE"

Surprising facts about the career of a plausible and good-looking young man, who has victimised middle-aged women to the extent of thousands of pounds, was told at Marylebone Police Court yesterday.

Before the magistrate (Mr. H. C. A. Bingley) was Henry Irving Eustis, alias Henry Anderson Conroy Irving Eustace, aged 23, of no occupation, giving an address at Staffordshire House, Walton-on-Thames, with Euphemia Simon Sherriff (45), a housekeeper, of Bridge Bungalow, Shepperton, charged with obtaining £28 and £19 5s. by fraud from a hotel-keeper at Cleveland Gardens, Bayswater, and a motor dealer at Atherstone Mews, S.W.

Mr. Lawrence Vine (defending the woman) submitted that she had been the innocent dupe of the young man Eustis, "a specialist in the victimisation of middle-aged spinsters." The magistrate, in discharging her, said he thought she had been guilty of amazing folly.

Eustis, a smart-looking and well-dressed young man with a rich bass voice, obtained accommodation at the hotel of Mr. Edgar Percy Vosper, Cleveland Gardens, for himself and his "aunt." He and Miss Sherriff stayed for about three weeks.

Eustis pleaded guilty to both charges, and Detective-sergeant Duncan, dealing with the second charge, said that Eustis hired motor-cars from Mr. Gibbs, a motor dealer, and presented in payment a cheque for £75 to cover £51 owing and to open a credit account with the firm. The cheque was returned marked "No account."

That cheque, said the sergeant, came from a book issued to Eustis in 1927, when he had a small account at the Westminster Bank. He now had nothing to his credit there, but his pass-book had been cleverly faked and showed payments in of £20,000, £15,000, £2,000, £10,000, and £15,000 through his solicitors. The total balance amounted to £95,442.

£10,000 FROM ONE WOMAN.

Sergeant Duncan said that Eustis was a single man. He was born in a little fishing village in Cornwall, and was a waiter at seaside resorts in Devonshire until 1925, when he had a serious motor-car accident.

While in hospital at Sidmouth his plausibility enlisted the sympathy of three charitable women, one of whom took him into her house afterwards. In twelve months he succeeded in getting £10,000 from her. At Teignmouth he met another woman, and succeeded in getting £1,500 from her.

He bought a motor-car business at Walton-on-Thames, and, staying at a high-class hotel met a woman to whom he represented himself as "Eustace, Count of Boulogne" with an ancient castle in Cornwall and a house in Grosvenor Square, which was let to the Japanese Embassy. Such an impression did he make on this woman that within three weeks she had parted with £19,500. A high court action was taken, and judgment was given against him for over £3,000.

To a Doncaster woman in London he pretended that he had £8,000 in the bank, but only one cheque, and induced her to exchange four signed blank cheques for that one. Armed with these open cheques, he set about staving off the threat of imprisonment in connection with the high court action. He drew one of the cheques for £6,000 in favour of the woman's solicitors, to satisfy the judgment, and with another for £844 he bought a car. For this he was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court to twenty-two months in the second division.

Mr. Bingley sentenced him to nine months' hard labour.

ANÆSTHETIC DEATHS.

PERCENTAGE NEGLIGIBLE IN OPERATIONS.

Dr. R. M. Bronte, the pathologist, giving evidence at an Ealing inquest yesterday, said: "Out of some hundreds of thousands of anæsthetics administered in Greater London during a year there are not perhaps two hundred deaths. The percentage is negligible."

The inquest was on Thomas Henry James Panton (24), an aeroplane fitter of Lansdowne Road, Hayes, who collapsed while undergoing an operation at the King Edward Hospital, Ealing, for an intestinal obstruction.

Dr. Bronte said that Panton was not in a very fit state to undergo an operation, but there was no option.

Mr. R. Kemp, the West Middlesex coroner, recorded a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, and said that no blame attached to the hospital.

SOCIALIST SPLIT ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

"BACK BENCHERS" IN REVOLT.

LEADERS SILENT.

Both Mr. J. H. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of Works, refused yesterday to discuss the reported differences of opinion among certain members of the Government on the practicability of various proposals for dealing with unemployment.

"I have no statement whatever to make," Mr. Thomas told a reporter.

Mr. Lansbury was equally reticent. "I do not wish to say anything whatever," he said.

"SICK OF IT ALL."

SOCIALIST M.P. RENEWS THE ATTACK.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

WIGAN, Saturday.

An attack on the Government for its failure to carry out its pledges in respect of unemployment was made by Mr. E. Sandham, M.P. for Kirkdale, at the meeting at Wigan to-day of the North-Western Divisional Council of the I.L.P.

Mr. Sandham declared that he was "profoundly dissatisfied" with the way things were being carried on at Westminster. The Cabinet had failed to do as much as it ought to have done to carry out its pledges to provide work and maintenance, and Mr. Thomas was bound to fail because his whole policy was based on the assumption that we were suffering from under-production, when, as a matter of fact, the country was suffering from over-production. His policy was the very antithesis of Socialism.

If the Labour Government could not provide work it ought at least to have kept its pledge to provide decent maintenance. Nobody would attempt to assert that they had provided decent maintenance, and because a few of them decided to be faithful to their pledges they had been threatened with all kinds of reprisals.

MYSTERY OF £5,000,000.

In spite of the fact that most of the back benchers were opposed to the wording of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Cabinet refused to alter it until they saw they were likely to be defeated by their own followers. Then the Treasury, which could find no money, when only twenty of them revolted, mysteriously produced £5,000,000 when most of the back benchers revolted.

"If you want a change you will have to alter the whole stupid procedure of the House of Commons," Mr. Sandham declared. There are just as many sick of the whole silly game as I am. If the Government had carried its Socialist policy to the House of Commons it would have gone down, but it would have gone down on its principles, which is far better than going down deserting one's principles."

"BUS STOP" SUSPECTS.

WOMAN'S "ARRESTED FOR NOTHING" PLEA.

At Marlborough Street Police Court yesterday, Annie Debnam (40), coster, of Monier Road, Old Ford, and May Moss (28), married, Cassland Road, Hackney, were charged with being suspected persons loitering in Oxford Street to commit a felony.

A detective-sergeant gave evidence of observing the women mingling with omnibus crowds at Holborn Circus. Although there was plenty of room in each bus, they did not attempt to get on.

Eventually they did take their seats in a bus, but instead of sitting together on one of the empty seats, they sat down beside other women passengers. At Oxford Circus they hurried across the street to a large crowd which had gathered round an accident and an ambulance.

The officer saw Moss push her way into the crowd, and Debnam pushed from behind. Moss had her hand against several women's handbags, and on the knob of one she put her hand. At the same moment Moss looked round, tugged at Debnam's coat, and, pointing to a man, said, "Look out, there's a D."

Moss protested in court that she never mingled with the crowd. "I have been arrested for nothing," she pleaded, crying.

Both women were remanded.

BRITISH LEGION FINANCE.

"EVERY CONFIDENCE AT HEADQUARTERS."

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S DECLARATION.

"There is an air of confidence over Eccleston Square" declared General Sir Ian Hamilton, president of the British Legion, when recent events in connection with the affairs of the organisation were discussed yesterday at the conference of the metropolitan area branches at Dennison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road.

At the opening of the conference the following message from the King was received:—

"The King wishes to convey to the metropolitan area branches of the British Legion, assembled in annual conference, an expression of his sincere thanks for their message of loyal greetings and good wishes, which are much appreciated by their Majesties."

General Hamilton expressed regret that their chairman, General Sir Edward Bethune, should have been forced by illness to resign. "To me and, I think to you, this is nothing less than a tragedy on the top of a tragedy," he said.

Referring to his own position, Sir Ian said: "Everyone understands that it is not possible for anyone to leave the ship at this moment—least of all the skipper. If he were to skip all the spectators would cry out, 'Look at that bloke swimming away—the ship must be sinking!'"

"This might put the wind up among our underwriters—the British public. Anyway, it would be quite too great a risk to take—a wanton risk—seeing that, far from the ship sinking, she hasn't even sprung a leak; that her name is the Victory, and that the flag is nailed to the mast.

GOOD FROM MISFORTUNE.

"My reference is, you will understand, to the ex-organising secretary and to what has happened to him and to us. I am not going in any way to discuss the subject, for the very good reason that when I accepted the presidency some nine years ago I did so on the clear understanding that finance lay outside of my province except in so far as policy might enter into the business. About the only time I have ever interfered was when the area council wanted to raise the wind by sweepstakes.

"All I need say, then, is that, in my opinion, good fortune is ultimately going to come out of this misfortune. The grand inquiry has begun. Last Tuesday Lord Bridgeman began it. I have heard nothing—not a word—but an air of confidence hangs over Eccleston Square which is reassuring."

Sir Ian made an amusing reference to the gaieties of the British Legion branches.

"Some of our branches," he said, "are breaking out into all sorts of gaieties, so that what they really want is a dancing president. I know those branches, and I notice that they more often ask me to open balls than halls. They prefer jazz to speeches, and so do I. Still, although I regard you exactly as Methuselah regarded the children of Israel, I must confess that at 77 my dancing days are over, or, if not over, overish."

SUB-COMMITTEES CRITICISED.

By seventy votes against sixty-two the first eleven pages of the annual report, excluding the balance-sheet, was referred back. Mr. Stephen Kelly (Brixton) who moved the resolution, said that his branch, on the evidence before them, did not blame the late organising secretary very much.

"We are not going to uphold crime," he said, "but we say that if the different sub-committees dealing with these matters had done their work in a better manner it would have made it nearly impossible for the ex-organising secretary to have done what he did.

"We are of the opinion that there has been something very lax with the finance of the Metropolitan area. We have nothing definite to go on except what we hear from outside. The trouble could have been scotched in the beginning."

Great enthusiasm was shown for Sir Ian Hamilton when he was nominated for re-election as president of the area. Cries of "Good old General" resounded through the hall. Voting was unnecessary, and Sir Ian was re-elected unanimously.

Admiral Sir Henry Bruce was elected chairman of the London area for the forthcoming year in succession to Sir E. C. Bethune.

UNNECESSARY CRITICISM.

Reference to newspaper criticisms of the methods in which the Legion funds are managed was made at the annual conference of the Home Counties Area, held in London yesterday.

Viscount Hampden, the president, who was unable to be present, wrote: "I believe there is every confidence in the administration of our finances at headquarters, and although we may consider this criticism unnecessary and unpalatable, as criticism always is, it will turn out on the whole to be a benefit.

"It has caused an important inquiry to be made, the report of which, when it is made public, will no doubt mean increased support and confidence for all branches throughout the country."

On the proposition of Viscount Stopford, who presided, a resolution was unanimously carried expressing "the entire confidence of all Legionaries in the area in the conduct of Legion affairs by Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, their President, Colonel Crosfield, their chairman, and all the officials at headquarters who are responsible for administering the various funds under Legion control."

FALSE PRETENCES.

TRICK TO OBTAIN MONEY FROM BANKS.

A sentence of six months' hard labour was passed at Croydon Borough Police Court yesterday on Alan Doyne Vigors, 23, of Bognor, for obtaining money by false pretences. According to his own statement, he is an ex-officer of the Royal Air Force.

Detective Bampton said that Vigors called at a Croydon bank and saw the manager, telling him that he had a relative, a Salisbury doctor, who had an account at the bank's Salisbury branch. He asked for money to get back to Salisbury, as his car had broken down. Two days previously £1 had been obtained at the Streatham Hill branch of the bank by a similar story. The Croydon manager sent for the police. The detective added that Vigors had defrauded dozens of people by his impudent effrontery.

It was stated that he had twice before been convicted of false pretences. He asked the magistrates to take into account the Streatham Hill case as well as other cases at Kentish Town and Brighton.

AN ANCIENT FORT.

STRONGHOLD IN SCOTLAND'S EARLY HISTORY.

An effort is being made to have scheduled for preservation, under the Ancient Monuments Act, the fort on the picturesque craig of Clatchard, in Abdie Parish, Fifeshire, which is in danger of destruction.

The fort, which is of great antiquity, overlooks the ruined Abbey of Lindores and commands a wide stretch of the Tay Valley. It lies on the crest of a rocky precipice 300 ft. above sea-level, and is about a mile from Newburgh.

The fort is remarkable for the extensive and complicated system of defences. The immense amount of labour involved in the layout indicates that, like the great fort on Norman's Law, in the adjoining parish of Dunbog, it was a place of more than ordinary importance in the turbulent days of Scotland's early history.

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TO-DAY'S EVENTS.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Cathedral.—10.30: Rev. C. Cheshire; 3.15: Canon S. A. Alexander; 7: Rev. A. W. Hopkinson.

Westminster Abbey.—10.15: Bishop of Durham; 3: Canon V. F. Storr; 6.30: Rev. J. H. G. Ellison.

Southwark Cathedral.—11: Canon N. P. Tower; 6.30: Canon A. W. Maplesden.

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—11.15: Canon A. E. Brook.

Chapel of the Savoy.—11.15 and 6: Rev. Hugh B. Chapman.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—11.15: Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.

All Hallows', Barking-by-the-Tower.—11: Rev. L. S. R. Beckley; 6.30: Rev. W. Muirhead Hope.

All Saints', Ennismore Gardens.—11: Rev. F. G. L. Cruce; 6.30: Rev. B. R. V. Mills.

All Souls', Langham Place.—11: Bishop of Willesden; 6.30: Rev. O. Brenton.

Brompton Parish Church.—11 and 3.15 (children): Prebendary Gough; 6.30: Rev. F. Ll. Hughes.

Christ Church, Lancaster Gate.—11.15 and 3: Rev. R. Beresford Peirse; 6: Rev. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, Cosway Street, Marylebone.—11: Rev. W. A. Potter; 3.15: Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30: Music.

Holy Trinity, Sloane Street.—11.15: Bishop of Truro; 3: Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30: Rev. C. Cheshire.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—11 and 6.30: Rev. J. M. Vallance.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11: Rev. W. Kingston; 6.30: Rossini's "Stabat Mater."

St. Ethelburga the Virgin, Bishopsgate, E.C.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Geikie-Cobb.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—11: Prebendary Thicknesse; 6.30: Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—11: Rev. H. Pearson (Police Court Mission); 6.15: Rev. A. L. Giles.

St. John's, Regent's Park.—11: Rev. T. G. B. Ray; 6.30: Music.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11: Canon Carnegie; 7: Rev. Eustace Jervis.

St. Mark's, North Audley Street.—11 and 6.30: Rev. W. G. Pennyman.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11: Rev. Dr. Morrison; 7: "Hymn of Praise" (Mendelssohn).

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—11.15 and 3 (children): Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton; 6.30: Rev. R. A. Giles.

St. Paul's, Onslow Square.—11: Rev. the Hon. W. Talbot Rice; 6.30: Mr. Arthur Wood.

St. Paul's, Portman Square.—11 and 7: Dr. Stuart Holden.

St. Peter's, Eaton Square.—11.15: Rev. R. A. Giles; 3 (children): Rev. A. Thompson; 6.30: Rev. J. W. Griffiths.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont Street.—11: Rev. Dr. A. Fleming; 6.30: Rev. I. R. Gillan.

Westminster Cathedral.—10.30: H.M. (Ebner); 12: L.M., Rev. J. E. Hathway; 3.15: V. Mag. (Palestrina); 7: Comp. T.L. (Whyte), Ave Regina (Vittoria); Rev. L. Long.

St. George's Cathedral.—10.30: H.M.; 12: M., Rev. T. Brady; 6.30: V., Rev. C. O'Callaghan.

Farm Street Church.—10.50: H.M.; 12: L.M., Rev. F. C. Divas; 3.30: Rev. A. F. Day.

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7: Rev. Dinsdale T. Young; 3.30: Rev. J. Ellis.

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7: Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk; 3.30: Rev. R. S. Frayn.

City Temple.—11 and 7: Rev. T. R. Glover.

Lyndhurst Road Congregational Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30: Dr. R. F. Horton.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham Gate.—11 and 7: Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Christ Church, Westminster Bridge Road.—11 and 7: Dr. W. C. Poole.

King's Weigh House, Duke Street.—11 and 7: Dr. W. E. Orchard.

Marylebone Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. Carnegie Simpson, D.D.

Regent Square Presbyterian Church.—11 and 7: Rev. G. T. Bellhouse.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church.—11 and 6.30: Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Brixton Independent Church.—11 and 6.45: Rev. Dr. E. James (Southend).

Bloomsbury Baptist Church.—11 and 7: Rev. Dr. F. T. Lord.

Spiritualist Community, Grotrian Hall, 115, Wigmore Street, W.—11: Mr. Ernest Hunt; 6.30: Rev. Drayton Thomas. Clairvoyant: Miss Frances Campbell.

Liberal Jewish Synagogue, St. John's Wood Road.—11.30: Rabbi Dr. Mattuck, "The Jews Special Message to the Modern World."

Theistic Church, Æolian Hall, 135, New Bond Street.—11: Rev. J. Tyssul Davis. Subject: "The Camel's Hump and Man's."

MEETINGS, MUSIC, ETC.

Kinship with the Sea: Special service at the Liverpool Cathedral, 2.45.

Pioneer run for motor-cycles of historic interest; leave Aerodrome Hotel, Croydon, 11.

Apollo Theatre.—"Singing Gaolbirds."

Guildhouse, Eccleston Square.—3.30: Mr. E. S. Ritter; 6.30: Dr. Percy Dearmer.

THE WEEK'S DIARY.

TO-MORROW.

Lord and Lady Bledisloe guests at dinner of the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. T. M. Wilford, May Fair Hotel, 8.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, M.P., attends dinner of the Oxford Carlton Club, Clarendon Hotel, Oxford, 8.

John Carpenter Club: Lord Mayor and Sheriffs guests at dinner, Hotel Victoria, 7.

Brooklands Automobile Racing Club: Earl of Lonsdale presides at dinner and presents Testimonial Fund to Colonel F. Lindsay Lloyd.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., guest at dinner of the London and Suburban Traders' Federation, Hotel Metropole 6.30.

Authors' Club: Dinner and address by Mr. E. V. Knox on "Fiction." Canon Anthony C. Deane presiding 7.

TUESDAY.

Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., opens the Lancashire Cotton Fair, Manchester.

Drury Lane Lodge Investiture, 4.45: Dinner, Connaught Rooms, 6.

London County Council meeting, 2.30.

Oxford University Dramatic Society: "Macbeth," New Theatre, Oxford.

City Livery Club entertain at luncheon Lieut.-Col. V. C. Richmond, the designer of Airship R 101, and Major Scott, the navigator, at Carpenters' Hall, 1.

WEDNESDAY.

Knights of the Round Table: Dinner to meet the Japanese Delegation to the London Naval Conference, Hotel Cecil, 7.

Cruft's Dog Show, Royal Agricultural Hall (two days).

Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain: Mr. G. M. Gillett, M.P., guest at luncheon, Mr. Henry Ridpath presiding, Hotel Victoria, 1.

The Lord Mayor unveils and the Marquis of Crewe presents the bust of Abraham Lincoln to the Gresham Committee, at the Royal Exchange, 1.

Individualist Bookshop: Luncheon and address by Sir Charles Grant Robertson on "The Need of a New Political Philosophy," Mr. Harold Cox presiding, Hotel Cecil, 1.

Merchant Taylors' Company: Dinner to meet the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at their Hall.

Royal Society of Arts: Mr. Holbrook Jackson on "Colour Determination in the Fashion Trades," Lord Ebury presiding, 8.

Lord Mayor presides at meeting to inaugurate the National Roll of Buyers of British Goods, Mansion House, 3.

Royal Empire Society: Dinner and address by Sir Dennistoun Burney on "Empire Communications," Hotel Victoria, 7.

Pilgrims' dinner in honour of Lord Desborough, Earl of Derby presiding, Hotel Victoria, 8.

THURSDAY.

Croydon Conservative Association (North Division): Sir F. Boyd Merriman, M.P., guest at dinner, Greyhound Hotel, Croydon, 7.30.

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., addresses annual meeting of the London Jewish Hospital Ladies' Association, 2, Albert Gate, 3.

Royal Historical Society: Sir Richard Lodge delivers presidential address, 22, Russell Square, 5.

City of London Debating Club, 36, Bucklersbury: Sir Arthur Shirley Benn on "Empire Trade," 5.30.

Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries: Reception in honour of the Women Secretaries to the Five Powers Naval Conference, Crosby Hall, 8.30.

FRIDAY.

Duke of Gloucester attends dinner of His Majesty's Civil Service, Connaught Rooms, 7.30.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., visits Ulster, and attends the luncheon of the Ulster Unionist Council, at Plaza.

London Head Teachers' Association: Sir Henry Newbolt guest at dinner, Café Royal, 7.

Society of Somerset Folk: Mr. G. F. Luttrell presides at dinner, Holborn Restaurant, 6.45.

University College London Old Students' Association: Sir Frank Heath presides at dinner at University College, 7.15.

Mr. L. S. Amery, M.P., at Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Cleckheaton.

Lord Lloyd at Cambridge University.

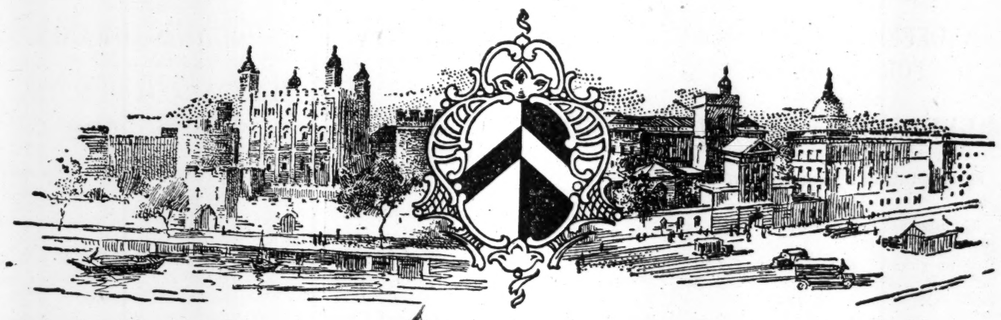
Ladies' Imperial Club, 29, Dover Street: Sir George Hume on "How the Local Government Bill will affect London," Lady Lawrence presiding, 3.15.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., guest at luncheon of the Ulster Reform Club, Belfast.

Earl of Plymouth attends Junior Imperial League Rally, East Walthamstow, 7.

Marlowe Dramatic Society present "Henry IV." (Part II.) at the A.D.C. Theatre, Cambridge.



LONDON'S LASTING GLORY

LONDON reveals her civic dignity, her stalwart strength and her ancient history in her public monuments. Although new buildings may have replaced the old, from the pressure of necessity, the ravages of time or the havoc of fire, the temperament remains in all of them, forming a true expression of that invisible quality that may well be called "the Spirit of the City of London."

In the City, the hub of the Empire, the Bank, the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House stand like the three points of the geometrician's circle, as though to remind us that financial solidity and commercial strength were ever the chosen allies of London's civic authority.

Nearby, the old Guildhall, with its priceless archives, tells again of the long line of merchant princes who, since the first Lord Mayor, Fitz-Aylwin, through seven hundred and forty years, have upheld their city as the bulwark of substantial commerce.

Two Citadels

As the Guildhall remains a memorial of London's merchant princes, St. Paul's embodies the religious faith of the City, and seems to declare in every stone the power by which it rose yet vaster, though overwhelmed by flame.

The Courts of Law at the Old Bailey link up the ancient city with the principles of equity and justice, and the famous London Bridge is a reminder of London's historic reaching out over sheets of water far wider than her own. It is a type and an emblem, like the wharves that lie beneath its shadow, of the zeal of London's citizens in every age to bridge all gulfs between humanity.

The merchant who travelled forth from London's river in the old days, went out to vast and strange territories to find the better claims staked out, the East and West divided between Spain and Portugal. Yet the merchant spirit of London conquered even here, strengthening the weak hands of Portugal in the East, and taking the Northern fragments that Spain had despised in the West; thus laying the foundations of our gigantic foreign trade.

Yet who would gaze at London's greatest monuments will find them as bulwarks and citadels on the old city walls: one of them flanks the city at the south-east: the other at the north-west. The first is the Tower of London. The second is The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew.

These two famous monuments have much in common, though both historically and topographically they are the exact opposite of each other.

Under Norman Kings

Both were built under Norman kings. Indeed it is reasonable to believe that even while Rahere, and the City apprentices and voluntary workers whom he assembled on his labour of love, were piously adding stone to stone on the land at Smithfield, generously given by King Henry the First, the architects and builders were still raising the grim towers and wide walls of defence along the river side; for the Tower of London dates from 1078, but a few years earlier than St. Bartholomew's.

The strength and might of the warrior were embodied in the one place: the meekness and kindliness of the healer in the other.

Both were citadels of defence: the one against an armed foe: the other against the invisible enemy disease. Yet the Tower saw little of actual warfare, while the hospital has been a battle-field to every generation, in which the sum of victories is so amazing as to be beyond all human power of measuring.

THE TRAITOR'S GATE, TOWER OF LONDON.

Even in a time so near our own as the period of the Great War, the shroud of mystery that hung around the Tower was thinned a little at times to let out some rumour of incidents recalling its grim past, that will remain in the memory for generations to come.

But throughout those black days the citadel of St. Bartholomew's was still the place of succour and protection. The loyal service of its staff gave light and life and help in the darkness, while enemy planes hurtled down their shafts upon us. But for the mercy and skill of Barts many had lost their lives. It was truly a field hospital.

Legend has it, though without historical warrant, that some parts of the Tower date back to Roman times, and on this supposition the poet Gray thus apostrophised the ancient monument: —

"Ye Towers of Julius, London's lasting shame,
With many a foul and midnight murder fed!"

If the flanking citadel on the south-east deserves the name of "London's Lasting Shame" it is equally proper to call The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, the other citadel, "London's Lasting Glory"; for her 800 years of history is surely the noblest continuous record of the triumph of the noble principles of generosity and kindness that any monument has yet achieved.

Gateways of Terror and Hope

When the young Elizabeth was brought to the Traitors' Gateway of the Tower, she felt the shadow fall upon her that had fallen on so many famous persons at this spot, and refused to land until threatened with force. She was one of the few who landed there and came out unharmed. The very spirit of Terror that made her protest her loyalty in bitterness and indignation, haunted this gateway of the great rampart of the south-east.

At the north-western rampart there is another gateway, and thousands have passed through it as through a gateway of hope. The very news to countless numbers of sufferers that St. Bartholomew's would receive them, has been the means to cheer them toward the hopeful way of health.

There are many remarkable stories that come down to us from the great past of the hospital.

In some of those stories we are told that the fame of St. Bartholomew's and its great reputation for healing were so widespread that sufferers, unable to move a limb, were then, as now, brought from great distances. Sometimes they came by sea and up the Thames and the old Fleet river to the landing-place at Smithfield, from which the devoted brothers of the hospital would gently carry them. So wonderful was the feeling of hope and its effect upon the patients that, almost by miracle, they would regain their strength and be able to return cured. Although St. Bartholomew's has built its later repute upon more scientific means than these, there is no doubt that the early reputation of this home of healing has ever had a value that cannot be measured.

The Armoury of the Tower contains one of the most remarkable collections in the world, showing progressive stages in the arts of defence. But what had ever the ancient building on the Thames to compare with the defensive armour of the Citadel at Smithfield? To mention one name alone, the name of William Harvey, whose revolutionising discovery of the circulation of the blood laid the foundations of the whole of modern medicine, is to cite a comparison as startling as it is fundamental.

Henry, the son of the Conqueror, who gave his own land that Rahere might build his hospital on it, found a different use for the unfinished Tower, for he employed it as a State prison, where he confined Ralph Flambard, the warlike Bishop of Durham; though the place was then so insecure that the prisoner escaped.

Yet here was a contrast of the two citadels. One was a monument of the King's tender mercy, the other of his implacable sternness.

Revealing National Character

And so they have stood through the ages. We all revere the Tower with its great old history. But The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew is the proud monument of London that calls out to us for admiration and gratitude.

Here is the crystallised mercy of eight hundred years and forty generations, lighting up the very city itself with a marvellous brilliance of compassion, and revealing to us an ancestry of pity.

In the north of the old city it stands, and its framing light is an aurora that streams across the firmament.

This is London's Lasting Glory.

Yet to-day the risk is upon us that this too—in another sense and for different reasons—may prove to be also *"London's Lasting Shame."* London's historic monuments—the Tower, St. Paul's, the Mansion House, and the Bank—have, at many periods of their existence, fallen into disrepair or been compelled to seek extensions and reconstructions, to meet the advance of civilisation. Relying on the generous loyalty of London's citizens, their faith has justified itself, and they have risen with renewed youth, to stand once more erect in the hearts of the people.

Our northern citadel, The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew, has long been suffering from the urgent demands of a growing population, and from lack of means to make full use of scientific advance. She is now, to-day, in most urgent need of repair, reconstruction, and extension. The work, that stern necessity demands, has been begun, in reliance again upon the generosity of the British people.

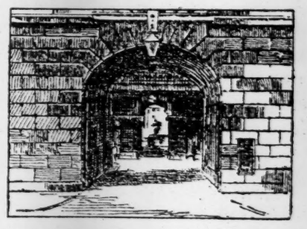
If Faith be Justified

If her faith be not justified, it will indeed be to our shame that, while ungrudging support has come for civic monuments of wealth and material enterprise, our famous *national* House of Mercy is still waiting for a helping hand.

What Barts needs to-day is as clear as it is urgent. She is offering to every citizen of London and to all English-speaking people the right or privilege of giving donations and benefactions—for buildings already in course of erection, for reconstruction already estimated, for specific department service, for training and for research.

We do not fear that the response will be meagre or slow. Only we ask that our faith be justified; that the perpetual safety of The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew may be ensured—to stand for ever, as now and in days gone by—

LONDON'S LASTING GLORY



BARTS GATEWAY, SMITHFIELD.

Given by a king, built by a monk, trusted by citizens, sustained by public charity, and dear to the people as a holy refuge: for eight hundred years, aided by all the monarchs of the realm, The Royal Hospital of St. Bartholomew has held and nourished the Heart and Spirit of the Nation.

Donors and Benefactors are requested to kindly address all remittances to the Rt. Hon. Lord Stanmore, C.V.O., Treasurer, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, E.C.1.

RESEARCH into the public need for security from material loss led the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company Ltd. to devise the now famous ALL-IN Policy for householders and houseowners. Research into the public need for more rapid progress in the treatment of illness and disease demonstrates the necessity for an ALL-OUT public support for Barts policy of achieving the highest possible efficiency worthy of her status as London's oldest hospital and the Mother Hospital of the Empire. With this object in view the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company Ltd. has contributed to the cost of this announcement.

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Save 7/6 in £1

Some of the offers at this Sale show a saving of 7 6 in £1, and the least saving you will effect is 4/- in £1 off ordinary prices.

Write for Catalogue

The bargains are shown in the profusely illustrated White Sale Catalogue, sent free on request.

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Look over your stocks of Linen & Lingerie! Whether you have whole sets to replace or just gaps to fill in, you'll want the inexpensive, famous Shoolbred quality—and there's just this Sale when you can get it at amazingly low prices. Shop early and you'll have the whole of our *new* stocks to choose from. Don't miss this opportunity.

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Anyone can use this Sliding Stairway

It is not too steep for children or for old people. Its stairs are wide and firm. Its balustrade gives ample support.

Most certainly—anyone can use the Slingsby - Sliding - Stairway. Fixed permanently at one end it provides an absolutely safe and easy way into "the room in your roof," and when not in use looks like a neatly panelled door in the ceiling.

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ARE YOU, as one engaged in advertising, whether with an advertiser, an advertising agency or a newspaper, helping the N.A.B.S.?

The N.A.B.S. was formed in 1913 under the aegis of the late Lord Northcliffe. In the sixteen years of its existence more than three thousand people, all of them directly or indirectly connected with advertising, have felt the benefit of its helping hand. The aged and the sick among advertising men and women, and the widows and orphans of advertising men, have never sought the Society's aid in vain. Advertising, like every other profession or business, has its percentage of people who through no fault of their own are brought down by illness or other kinds of misfortune.

There are at the present time 14 advertising people of over 70 years of age whose old age is being made comfortable by the N.A.B.S. Moreover, at the present time the N.A.B.S. is responsible for helping, and in some cases educating, 12 girls and boys whose fathers when living were engaged in advertising.

Not every man and woman in the advertising business knows of this benevolent work. Consequently all do not subscribe to the funds of the N.A.B.S. If you are making your living out of advertising and are not at present subscribing, will you not to-day send a donation to the Hon. Treasurer? Any donation, however small, is welcome. If you are already subscribing, will you not get some friend in advertising who does not know of this work to send a donation?

The Annual Festival will be held at the Connaught Rooms on March 28th, when H.R.H. Prince George has graciously promised to speak. Sir Gomer Berry, Bt., will preside. The demand for tickets (12/6d. each) is sure to be big, so early application is urged.

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Registered under the Friendly Societies Act 1896

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RUSSIAN CROWN JEWELS.

AN OFFER IN NEW YORK FOR £200,000.

REVEALED BY TRAGEDY

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The presence in this country of two rare gems from the ill-starred collection of the Russian Crown jewels, and an attempt to sell them to the Rockefellers for £200,000, is revealed through the death of Leopold Strasser, an obscure and elderly diamond dealer, who, last Thursday, by accident or design, plunged, with his motor-car, into Jamaica Bay, Long Island.

The two stones, each of ten carats—one sheer leaf green, the other pure golden—are supposed to have been presented in 1842 by a Russian Grand Duke to the mother of the murdered Czarina, and were bought in Belgium, in 1922, by a New York diamond merchant, after the usual vicissitudes which have accompanied so many of the alleged treasures of the Romanoffs.

Faced with bankruptcy, Mr. Strasser had received a commission from the owner of the diamonds to sell them to the Rockefeller interests, and he was returning home on Thursday night from an interview with the Rockefeller agents when he came by his death.

In a pocket of his coat the police found a memorandum promising a commission of £50,000 if he succeeded.

At the offices of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York to-day, it was said that there was neither confirmation nor denial of the story that the Rockefellers were seeking rare jewels for their collection.

FAMOUS REBEL DEAD.

ARAB WHO SURRENDERED TO BRITISH.

BASRAH, Saturday.

Reports have been received here that Feisul-ed-Dowish, the notorious rebel Arab tribal leader, has died while being taken to Reydah, his former capital.

Feisul-ed-Dowish and a number of his adherents surrendered to a British patrolling force of armoured cars and aeroplanes about a month ago. King Ibn Saud, of Nejd, demanded their extradition, and it was apparently while the prisoners were being taken into the interior of Arabia that Feisul contracted the disease from which he died.—*Reuter.*

ANOTHER MAIL-BAG ROBBERY.

COUNTRY ROAD MYSTERY.

Information was given at Diss, Norfolk, early yesterday, that a mail-bag robbery had occurred a few miles from Eye, Suffolk.

A motor mail van was taking the mails from Diss to the village of Fressingfield, Suffolk, and it is supposed that the robbery was made on a lonely country road.

A sealed mail-bag was found later. It had been forced open, and all the letters were missing. Detectives are inquiring into the mystery.

YESTERDAY'S MUSIC.

MISS ELISABETH SCHUMANN'S RECITAL.

One can hardly imagine a moment when Miss Elisabeth Schumann's art is incapable of beguilement. But it is in the nature of things that the sweet magic should work more shrewdly in songs of certain types, having regard to the fine-spun quality of her voice.

In Schubert's "Wohin?" and "Die Einsame," in Schumann's "Der Nussbaum," at her afternoon recital at Queen's Hall, it was as if the notes were being tapped out upon a fairy glockenspiel. You must have been completely captivated, even if you listened only with the outward ear. But if you tried—and you would be unwise not to do so—to catch, as well, the inner vibrations of the consciousness, you would be rewarded with something more permanent to carry away.

For this artist's fine taste and vivid intelligence permit her to sing nothing without putting a certain significance into it. It is this ability which enables her to step outside what would otherwise have been a comparatively restricted field of *lieder* and suggest with success the full-blooded caresses of Handel's "Ritorna o caro," the ecstatic power of his "O hätt ich Jubals Harf'."

Just now and then the effort involved in such excursions threatens to show itself in the vocal quality, though, indeed, perhaps the singer was beginning to grow a little tired by the time Schumann's "Er ist's" and "Aufträge" were reached.

She sang, for the first time, two songs dedicated "to my friends Elisabeth Schumann and Karl Alwin" by Richard Strauss. Both sets of Hans Bethge's verses represent romantic subjects. In "Thre Augen" the curves of the melody carry the appeal direct; in "Liebesgeschenke" (from "Die chinesische Flöte") there is almost the counterpart of rich Oriental embroidery. Both show Strauss's genius as a colorist, and are interesting in construction. Mr. George Reeves accompanied to perfection.

MOISEIWITSCH.

In the course of his piano recitals at Wigmore Hall, Moiseiwitsch arrived at Schumann, from whom he selected the Toccata in C, the Etudes Symphoniques, the Fantaisie, Op. 17, and "Carnaval." His playing was clear, rhythmical, and charged—sometimes overcharged—with colour. Nevertheless, he did not disclose to us all the secrets of Schumann's charm. In the department of execution, which counts for so much in his work, he would be well advised to identify the timing of right and left hands where the score calls for their simultaneous use in the component notes of a chord. H. F.

FINE CHORAL SINGING

LONDON SCOTTISH CHOIR'S ANNUAL CONCERT.

The London Scottish Choir gave its thirty-sixth annual concert in King George's Hall, Tottenham Court Road, last night, in aid of the Royal Scottish Corporation and the Royal Caledonian Schools at Bushey.

The choir of fifty-one members opened with a fine rendering of a beautiful eighteenth century Scots psalm, "Martyrdom," composed by an Ayrshire shoemaker, and its unaccompanied rendering of Scots' folk songs was uniformly good.

Bagpipes selections and Highland dances by boys from the Royal Caledonian Schools, with fine singing by Mr. Stuart Robertson and violin selections by Miss Catherine Spalding completed an excellent programme.

Under the able conductorship of Mr. J. D. M. Hodge, the choir crowned its many achievements last season by winning the London Musical Festival Challenge Shield for Mixed Voice Choirs. Its origin was in the humblest way, over forty years ago, when some ardent Scots interested in choral work used to meet in each other's homes for part-singing. They became so proficient in Scots' folk song that they were invited to sing one St. Andrew's Night in the old St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. The choir's continued vitality is a splendid monument to its founder.

A NEW MAID OR MANSERVAN ?—The help you require may be found in th Situations Bureau columns of the SUNDAY TIMES, or obtainable by advertising for it. The rate is 1s. a line. See page 29.

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN FORGERY TRIAL.

POLITICAL AMNESTY PLEA.

COINING CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Saturday.

The trial of two Georgians and several Germans on a charge of having forged Russian chervonetz notes, which began a month ago, was concluded on Thursday, and judgment was pronounced this morning.

The presiding judge announced that the charges against Karumidse and Sadatieraschwili of false coining were withdrawn by virtue of the political amnesty proclaimed by the Government of the Reich a few years ago. The prosecution pleaded unsuccessfully that the amnesty was in favour of German citizens only. Sadatieraschwili is also acquitted of a charge of fraud. Dr. Becker, Herr Schmidt, and Herr Boehle are acquitted of charges brought against them, while Herr Bell is acquitted of the charge of fraud. The charge against him of being concerned in the forgery of banknotes is withdrawn.

The defence was that the forgery of Russian notes was justified as a political measure. In support of this argument attempts were made to prove that English capitalists favoured the movement to free Georgia from the dominion of the Soviets.

It was also argued, with some ingenuity, that in view of the fact that the Bolshevik Government only recognised outside of Russia notes which it had exported itself, the chervonetz in question could not be regarded as money within the meaning of the German forgery laws.

The spurious notes have been confiscated by the court, and the State has been ordered to pay the costs of the trial.

WHERE "FLORADORA" WAS PRODUCED.

END OF THE NEW YORK CASINO THEATRE.

At a time when Daly's Theatre, the London home of light opera, appears to be threatened, the news comes that its "opposite number" in New York, the Casino, one of few old playhouses lying in the so-called "down-town" district of the city, is being demolished.

For nearly half a century comic opera was the staple fare at the Casino, where "Floradora" was first produced, and where Miss Marie Tempest and Miss Edna May were among the theatrical "stars" who at various times delighted lovers of light music.

The Casino, which is being superseded by a commercial building, was designed in the Moorish style, and its bar, in pre-Prohibition days, was one of the principal haunts of the "stage-door Johnnies" of New York.

It was in 1882 that the theatre was opened with "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." The first big hit was obtained in May, 1886, when "Erminie," with Pauline Hall and Francis Wilson began its run of 1,256 performances.

At that time the Casino, standing at the junction of 39th Street and Broadway, was the theatre farthest "uptown," but now only the Knickerbocker, the Empire and the Metropolitan will remain of the glamorous old row of amusement houses below 42nd Street.

From 1905 the Casino, which belongs to the Bixby estate of California, was leased by the Shuberts, who came in shortly after the great days of "Floradora."

The theatre's last performance was "Faust," given by the American Opera Company.

NO DOCTOR'S REPORT.

MAGISTRATE'S COMMENT ON NEW PROCEDURE.

When an elderly woman was charged at Old Street Police Court yesterday with being drunk and incapable, Mr. Campion, the magistrate, remarked: "It is in the interests of this woman and of every person similarly charged that I should know exactly what the doctor has reported.

"For all I know, the doctor's report might show to me that she was ill, and I have not that report. In my judgment it is a very unsatisfactory state of things from the point of view of the accused person. Here is a woman, 74 years of age, and she may have been seriously ill for all I know."

In discharging the woman under the Probation of Offenders Act, Mr. Campion said: "I have no record of the doctor's fee. I have had no assistance from the doctor's report, and the doctor's fee is not certified."

WED BY LIGHT OF FLASHLAMP.

A GRETNA ROMANCE.

HAPPY COUPLE IN MOTOR CAR.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GRETNA GREEN, Saturday.

After being married by the light of a flashlamp over the famous anvil at Gretna Green, the 23-year-old daughter of a Manchester merchant and her bridegroom are now honeymooning in Scotland.

The bride was Miss Marian Wilkinson, of Curwen Wood, Carnforth, near Kendal, and her father and brother are directors of the firm of John Wilkinson, Manchester and Nelson, Ltd., coloured goods manufacturers, of Manchester. She was married to Mr. John Alexander Shaw Kennedy, a London man.

"They were the smartest couple I have married this year," the blacksmith at Gretna Green, Mr. Rennison told me to-day, "and they arrived in a beautiful saloon motor-car. They were married at 7.30 in the evening by the light of a flashlamp. The bridegroom told me he had been resident for the necessary twenty-one days in Scotland at Fleet, in Kircudbrightshire. When they left they said they were making for Perth and then going on to Gleneagles."

OLD COUPLE'S ROMANCE.

The bride's parents state they had no objection to the marriage, and believe that the only reason for such an elopement was a romantic one.

Mr. Rennison performed another wedding on the same day, the couple in this case being a 70-year-old man and a 65-year-old woman from Glasgow. "They told me that the woman had been his housekeeper for twenty years," added the blacksmith, and she remarked, 'He ought to know me by this time.'"

The famous anvil has now been taken to Birmingham for a few days, where Mr. Rennison will appear at a carnival in aid of the Birmingham Hospital.

A BOY'S WANDERLUST.

STORY OF 180 MILES' WALK TO LONDON.

A lad of 14, who has run away from home, near Manchester, several times, has been found wandering at Edmonton. A constable found him in Fore Street and took him to the police station. He was cold, hungry, and ill.

The boy gave the name of Thomas Preston, and said that his home was in Wharf Street, Dukinfield. He said he had walked nearly all the way to London, a distance of over 180 miles, but had been given two or three short lifts by motor-lorry drivers.

His parents were informed, but a message received from them stated that they could not afford to come to London to fetch the lad. It was also stated in the message that he had run away from home several times, and this was his third walk to London. Recently his parents had to spend £6 on getting him home, but on the way back he gave them the slip.

Preston expressed a wish to join the army. He is now in Edmonton Poor Law Institution, and will remain there until the authorities decide what shall become of him.

WAR ON INFLUENZA.

MR. THOMAS SUPPORTS NEW MOVEMENT.

The war on colds and influenza, launched in an open statement issued yesterday by a group of prominent industrialists, is being taken up as a national public health issue by M.P.s for industrial centres throughout the country. The Lord Privy Seal, Mr. J. H. Thomas, has given it his blessing. "The movement has my entire approval," he said.

"Everyone connected with public health should use every effort to help fight this 'war,'" said Mr. George Lansbury, First Commissioner of the Office of Works. "The big factories have set a good example to industry generally by taking scientific steps to protect the health of their employees. Others will do well to follow their example."

Sir Louis Baron, one of the signatories of the open statement, states that preventive measures are taken at his factories by which the 3,000 workers are kept free from the menace of epidemics. "'Good health, good work,' is one of our slogans," says Sir Louis. "We endeavour to inculcate into the minds of our workers the ideas of good health. We try to make them realise the value of good food and sensible clothing. We teach them how dangerous it is to neglect their teeth and tonsils and to neglect sore throats and colds.

"Every girl is asked to report instantly she has a headache, cold, or sore throat. She is examined and kept under special observation. Preventive measures, including gargling, are taken to prevent the spread of a cold caught by one of the girls. If a girl is away for more than three days the special nurse visits her to ensure that she is being looked after."

HUSBAND MURDER "EPIDEMIC."

RICH WIDOW'S ARREST

NEW SENSATION IN HUNGARY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BUDAPEST, Saturday.

The Ministry of the Interior is concerned apparently with an endless series of cases of women poisoners, who murder their husbands and other relatives with arsenic.

Almost every day brings fresh instances in certain country districts of the callousness of peasant women and the indifference of village doctors, which has made arsenic poisoning almost a commonplace.

This morning a wealthy farmer's widow named Balog was arrested and charged with a series of murders.

It is alleged that five years ago she poisoned her husband with the help of her farmhand lover, then her sister, a cousin of whom she was jealous, and finally her son, who objected to the *liaison* with the farmhand.

The Public Prosecutor's office was swamped with anonymous letters denouncing the woman. Many parts of the country are concerned in this "epidemic" of husband murders by arsenic, and a special section of the police is carefully investigating all new allegations.

ULSTER'S CHAMPION.

LORD CARSON SEVENTY-SIX TO-DAY.

Lord Carson, who is 76 to-day, is spending his birthday in London with his family, and there he will receive the good wishes of his innumerable friends. Although he will go down to history as the champion of Ulster, he is not an Ulsterman. He was born in Dublin, the son of a well-known architect, who belonged to a family which originally came from Galway.

It was his opposition to the Home Rule Bill and the resistance which he organised in Ulster which brought him his greatest prominence. His association with the Ulster Volunteers numbering nearly 100,000, with their spectacular gun-running and the "Solemn League and Covenant," made him a world figure. Always a fighter, he declared only last week: "I am now a retired judge, looked upon as an old bore, but I still have a voice, a spirit, and a soul that can rise above petty things, and, if necessary, I am prepared to fight again the battle of Ulster."

Yesterday the Earl of Rothes was 28, Lord Rothschild 62, and Sir Joshua Rowley 92.

To-day the Marquess Camden is 53, Lord Burghley 25, and Lord Esmé Gordon-Lennox 55.

DIFFERENCES SETTLED.

NORTHERN CONSERVATIVES AND AMALGAMATION.

It is officially stated that a meeting of Northern Conservatives to inaugurate the Northern Counties Provincial Division of the National Union of Conservative Associations, will be held in Newcastle on February 22. This indicates that the recent differences have been overcome.

It will be remembered that in December the Duke of Northumberland and Sir Alexander Leith expressed themselves in disagreement with some aspects of a scheme under which the counties of Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland were to be amalgamated, and they declined to accept office.

The point in dispute has now been settled Sir Alexander Leith has intimated that he will be prepared to allow his name to go forward as chairman of the area provincial division, and it is understood that the Duke of Northumberland, before leaving for India, agreed that if the outstanding difficulties were overcome he would accept the office of patron.

CORONER FOUND DEAD.

NORTH DEVON SOLICITOR AND LAND AGENT.

Mr. G. F. Brown, coroner for North Devon, and a well-known solicitor and land agent, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at his residence at Instow, near Bideford.

Mr. Brown had been much in the public eye during the week. He had severely censured a married woman at an inquest on a young married farm labourer, and on Friday he had committed for trial three persons whom the jury had found guilty of gross negligence in respect of the death of a child.

Mr. Brown served as a major with the Devon Territorials in the East during the war, and had since occasionally suffered from heart trouble. He leaves a widow and a grown-up son.

TO-MORROW'S CAUSE LIST

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30: Reasons for Report.—Anandalwan v. Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. Appeal.—Attorney-Gen. of British Columbia v. McDonald Murphy Lumber Co. (pt. hd.). At 12: Campbell v. Hogg and ors (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 12: Appeals.—Ramapati Chatterjee and ors. v. Ramani Mohan Sen and ors. (and 7 connected Appeals—cnsldtd.); Gopal Saran Narain Singh v. Musammat Janki Kuer (2 Appeals—consldtd.).

Court of Appeal.

COURT I. (MASTER OF THE ROLLS, LAWRENCE and GREER, L.JJ.).—At 11: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From Chanc. and Prob. and Div. Dvns.—Appeals.—From K.B.D. (Rev. Paper—Final List).—Garland (Insp. of Taxes) v. Archer-Shee—appl. of Applt., Insp. of Taxes, from order of Rowlatt, J. (pt. hd.); Commrs. of Inland Rev. v. Smith—appl. of Applts., The Commrs., from order of Rowlatt, J.

COURT II. (SCRUTTON and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30: Appeal Motions—Expte.—From K.B. and Admrlty. Dvns.—Appeals.—From K.B.D. (Interloc. List).—Dean of Drummond—appl. of Deft. from order of Roche, J.; Thompson v. Car and Gen. Insce. Corp.—appl. of Defts. from order of Roche J.; Pynchon and Co. v. Field.—appl. of Deft. from order of Charles, J.

Chancery Division.

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 11: Witness List.—Part II.—Trico Products Corp. v. Joseph Lucas (action to be mentd.); re Arbitration Act, 1889—re Allistone and Giddins (special case, pt. hd.); Raclifle v. Perry and Co. Hoods (Foreign Commissions) (action and counterclaim).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30: Witness List.—Part I.—Epton v. Woolwich Equitable Building Soc. (action, pt. hd.); Chapman v. Deltavis and Co. (action).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 11: Petns. (Unoppd. First).—To wind up.—British Safety Glass Co.; British Controlled Films (with witnesses); Gray's Inn Trading Co.; Symphony Gramophone and Radio Co.; Harley the Tailor; M.C. Construction Co.; W. and S. Williams; S. Lane and Co.; Newport Amusements; Lyon and Borns; John Evans and Co. (London); British Masterpiece Films; Church Street Garage; Harrison Jehring and Co.; Stovell, Dawson and Co. (To confirm reduction of capital); Dieny and Lucas. (To restore name to register); Philip E. Palmer. (To sanction scheme of arrgt. and confirm redn. of capital); Kerrier Motors; Style and Winch, (sec. 135); Moss Hall Coal Co. (same); Belgravia Dairy Co. (same). Motions.—Madame Rowe; P. Epstein and Co. Adjd. Smnses.—Gwynne's Engg. Co.—Knowles v. Gwynne's Engg. Co. (applin. of Associated British Manrs. (Egypt) (to be mentd.); Gramophone Records (applin. of F Titterton).

COURT II. (LEMMORE, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 10.30: Chmbr. Smnses.—A to. D (Master JOSEPH CHITTY).—With Counsel.—Re Chapman's Will Trusts; re Frear, dec. (Woolley v. Frear). Without Counsel.—Re Anderson-Berry, dec. (Hunter v. Robertson); re Friedlander, inf. To follow A to D Dvn.—S to Z (Master HOLLAND).—With Counsel.—Re Jodrell, dec. (King v. Chapple); re Hill, dec. (Oliers v. Hill); re Taylor, dec. (Ruck v. Landbeck); re Shaw, dec.; re John Firth Wood, dec. Without Counsel.—Re Waters, dec.; Thorne v. Gorringe. To follow S to Z Dvn.—L to R (Master WATKIN WILLIAMS).—With Counsel.—Re Newbould's Sttlmnt. Trusts; re Evan Evans, dec.; re I. Mendes, dec. Without Counsel.—Re T. J. Chapman, dec.; re Robarts and Ammonal.

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30: Witness List.—Part II.—For Judgt.—Pelly v. Davies (action and counter-claim). For Hearing.—Duncan v. Haymarket Picture House (action).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—In Court (as Chmbrs.).—At 11: Chmbr. Smnses.—A to D (Master BENNETT).—With Counsel.—Re Camp and Co. (Martin v. the Co.); re British Dyestuffs Corp. Without Counsel.—Re Cook, dec. (Cook v. Cook). To follow A to D Dvn.—E to K (Master KEEN).—With Counsel.—Re King, dec. (Pettingell v. Boll); re Bain's Sttlmt.; re Evans, infs. (to be mentd.) To follow E to K Dvn.—L to R (Master H. W. JELF).—With Counsel.—Roper-Lumley-Holland v. Hanington; re Sneed, dec. (Archer v. Prall). Without Counsel.—Midland Bank v. Gaist; Same v. Cope; re Price, dec. (Attorney-Gen. v. Price); Milford v. Deacon and Co.; To follow L to R Dvn.—S to Z (Master CHANDLER).—With Counsel.—West London and Provincial Perm. Benefit Building Soc. v. Lewis; re Smith, dec. (Highmore v. Paynter); re Short, dec. (Short v. Short).

King's Bench Division.

APPEAL COURT II. (DVNL.) (SCRUTTON and SLESSER, L.JJ.). (Sitting as Additional Judges of K.B.D.).—Not before 11.30: Civil Paper.—Madge v. Roberts—Pitt's, appl. from Judge Harington, Croydon County Court (pt. hd.); Hamilton v. Bennett—Pitt's, appl. from Judge Randolph, Wandsworth County Court; Graves v. Ryder—motion by Landlord to set aside award; Aston and ors. v. Eastwood and anr.—Deft's, appl. from Judge Hogg, Tunbridge Wells County Court.

L.C.J.'s COURT (DVNL.) (TALBOT, CHARLES and HUMPHREYS, JJ.).—At 10.30: Expte. Motions.—After Court of Crim. Appeal.—Crown Paper.—The King v. Dove—nisi for certiorari for inquisition (expte. Walton) (by order).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30: Special Juries.—To be mentd.—Carroll v. Athletic Publications and anr. For Hearing.—Jonesco v. Evening Standard Co. (pt. hd.); Same v. London Express Newspapers.

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30: Common Juries.—Phillips v. G. P. Productions and Same v. Same (cnsldtd.); Levy v. Peek Frean and Co. and anr.; Moody and anr. v. Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd.

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—(Chmbrs. Judge).—At 10.30: Non-Juries.—Morse v. Ouse Drainage Board; Jones v. Brit. Erka Artificial Silk Co.

COURT IX. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30: Commercl. Smnses.—Attd. by Counsel.—C. T. Bowring and Co. v. Amsterdam London Assurance. Not Attd. by Counsel.—M Dia v. County Fire Office; Molasses and ors. v. Manchester Ship Canal Co.; G. E. Coggan v. W. Hewlins Milburn and Co. Not before 10.45: Non-Juries.—Adlets v. Cook W. T. Lamb and Sons; Featherby.

TO JURORS.—Special Jurors for Court VII. (other than those in pt. hd. case) and Common Jurors for Court III. need not attend until Tuesday. Common Jurors for Court IV. must attend at 10.

Court of Criminal Appeal.

L.C.J.'s COURT (TALBOT, CHARLES and HUMPHREYS, JJ.).—At 10.30: Applns.—Rex v. John Douglas Whitaker (31); v. William Henry Maurice Randall (353); v. Harry Colley (45); v. Walter Anthony (37); v. Frederick Rymes (42); v. Svend Aage Hansen (46); v. Horace Walter Bonnett (35). Final Appeals.—Rex v. Robert Henry Thomas Clive (28); v. Dennis Terrence O'Brien (29); v. James Bridger (36); v. James Rogerson (24); v. William Garbutt Wright (25).

Official Referees.

COURT II. (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30: Benjamin v. Cook; Coals v. Reid, Price and Co.

COURT III. (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 11: Hall v. Dutchman.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30. Admrlty.—Newbigging, 1929, Folio 450.—Motion for confirmation of Registrar's Report, and for determ. of Priorities and payment out. Undefd. Div. Causes Hudson, A. F., v. Hudson, E (pt. hd.); Jacobs v Jacobs and Joyner (132); England, A. M. v. England, J. C (316); Gibbs, L. M. S., v. Gibbs, W. C. (329); Armstrong, A. M., v. Armstrong, H. (380); Habgood v. Habgood and Bushby (381); Mitchell, F. G., v. Mitchell, G. D. (382); Hidderley v. Hidderley and Sykes (383); Daniel, M. C. A., v. Daniel, E. M. (384); Cutler, E. L., v. Cutler L. W. S (385); Allingham, G. C., v. Allingham, P. (386); Robinson, M. L., v. Robinson, L. (387); Crooks v. Crooks and Wicker (389); Harrington, M. J., v. Harrington, S. V (390); Elliott v. Elliott and Connor (391); Cook v Cook and Jones (392); Barnett v. Barnett and Ewart (393); Jeeves v. Jeeves and Tyler (394); Boddy v. Boddy and Peck (395); Sheppard, R. M., v. Sheppard, D. (397); Miller, C. L., v. Miller E. A. (398); Ager v. Ager and Mewes (399); Young, L. v. Young, H. I. (400); Cuff v. Cuff and Van Gessel (401); Turner v. Turner and Reid.

COURT III. (PATERSON, J.).—At 10.30: Prob. and Div. Smnses.—Not before 12: Applns. to make absolute decrees nisi in 117 causes. Prob. Motions.—Taylor, E. L, dec.; Lorymer, M., dec.; Fordham, F. L., dec.; Hope, R., dec.; Whyte, J., pres. dec.; Dougal, R. J. B., pres. dec. Div. Motions.—*Maude, P. v. Maude, C. G.; *Atkins, S. v. Atkins, W. M. (*K.P. showing cause); Davison, C. M. v. Davison, J. A.; Coombes, H. v. Coombes, S. R.

MAIL AND STEAMSHIP NEWS.

(Note: l., left; d., due, c., called; p., passed; f., for; fr., from: a. arrived.)

THE MAILS

ADRAR (C.R.) Dunkirk f. Point Noire l. Port Gentil S.

AKI MARU (N.Y.K.) fr. Osaka a. Brisbane S.

ALLER (N.D.L.) Yokohama f. Bremen l. Singapore S.

AUTHOR (Harrison) Clyde f. Dar-es-Salaam p. Gibraltar S.

BENDIGO (P. and O.) Brisbane f. London d. Plymouth 6

BELGENLAND (Leyland) fr. New York s. Chinwangtao S.

BERLIN (N.D.L.) f. Bremen l. Southampton S.

CHAGRES (Fyffes) Tela f. Bremerhaven p. Dover S.

CHESHIRE (Bibby) f. Rangoon l. Liverpool S.

CITY OF BATAVIA (Ell. Bucknall) f. Cochin l. Liverpool S.

DENIS (Booth) f. Para l. Liverpool S.

ENOA MARU (N.Y.K.) l. Yokohama l. Calcutta S.

JERVIS BAY (Aberdeen and Commonwealth) Brisbane f. Hull p. Isle of Wight S.

JERVIS BAY (Aberdeen and Commonwealth) f. Hull a. Southampton S.

KALYAN (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama a. Singapore S.

KARAPARA (B.I. fr Bombay a. Kilindini S.

KASHIMA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Hamburg l. Gravesend S.

KOLN (N.D.L.) Philadelphia f. Hamburg p. Dover S.

MALWA (P. and O.) London f. Yokohama, a. Southampton S.

MANTUA (P and O.) Yokohama f. London l. Penang S.

NECKAR (N.D.L.) f. Hamburg l. Melbourne S.

NOWSHERA (B.I.) Wallaroo f. Dunkirk and Hull. p. Perim S.

ORFORD (Orient) London f. Brisbane a. Colombo S.

OTRANTO (Orient) London f. Brisbane c. Adelaide S.

PORT BRISBANE (C. and D.) fr. London a. Fremantle S.

PORT FREMANTLE (C. and D.) f. Gladstone l. Brisbane S.

QUERIMBA (B.I.) fr. Calcutta a. Sydney S.

RANGITATA (Federal) f. London l. Wellington S.

SHIRALA (B.I.) Osaka f. Calcutta a. Amoy S.

TAMBA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Bombay l. Shanghai S.

TANGO MARU (N.Y.K.) Melbourne f. Yokohama l. Thursday Island S.

TOYOOKA MARU (N.Y.K.) f. Yokohama l. Liverpool S.

WAIKWA (U.S.N.Z.) fr. New Westminster a. Hobart S.

WAINGAROA (N.Z.S. and A.) London f. Timaru p. Prawle Point S.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

CITTA DI GENOVA Genoa f. Melbourne c. Adelaide S.

CLAN MORRISON f. Tuticorin l. Liverpool S.

DOLIUS f. Singapore l. Manila S.

HALIZONES f. Chittagong l. Liverpool S.

MENESTHEUS Liverpool f. Yokohama l. Singapore S.

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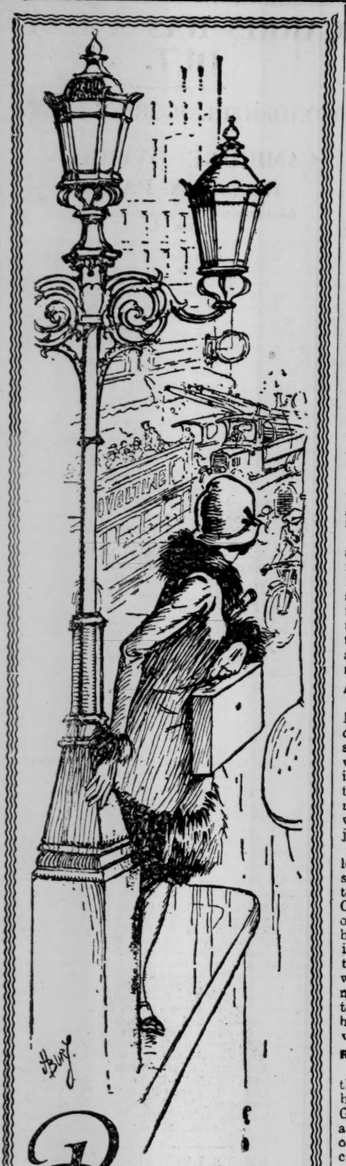

Busy streets demand Strong Nerves

THE rush and hurry of our town and city life make heavy demands upon the nerves. Work is conducted at high pressure and under worrying conditions. Tone and vitality are lost and the nerves become strained and worn.

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P.520

THE UNIVERSITIES.

LAW EXAMINATIONS AT OXFORD.

A LECTURE INCIDENT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The new statute reviving the preliminary examination in law was promulgated in Convocation on Tuesday. Professor Holdsworth explained that it would bring the Law School into line with those of the Universities of Cambridge, Birmingham, and London. He maintained that the present system does not allow time for adequate study, and that by taking the first two papers—those on Roman Law and Criminal—at the end of their first summer term, candidates would then be able to go on to Constitutional Law and the history of the judicial system in England as an introduction to fuller study.

Another advantage lay in the fact that Criminal Law is more interesting to a beginner than Civil Law, and is accessible in more palatable form.

The Master of Balliol gave notice of an amendment that should provide for the holding of an examination at the end of the Long Vacation, his point being that if a student just fails to get through in June it is unfair that he should have to wait until December for an opportunity to take the same examination again, and that such a delay might seriously prejudice his ultimate success.

ALLEGED BANNED LECTURE.

The cancellation of Mr. Aleister Crowley's lecture to the Poetry Club has naturally caused a certain amount of interest, the more so because of the quite remarkable speed with which it appeared on sale in the streets in pamphlet form. Actually, it would appear that Oxford did not miss very much by reason of Mr. Crowley's absence. His name was an exciting one for the Poetry Club to juggle with, and they juggled dexterously.

It is to be regretted, however, that so misleading an impression of what really happened should have been propagated; the lecture, though "banned" in a sense by the Roman Catholic persuasion in Oxford—which rightly, of course, has no official standing—was not banned by the University authorities. They, in fact, had evinced no interest whatever in the proceedings, and probably Mr. Crowley would have spoken without hindrance had it not been for the pressure brought to bear on the secretary of the club, which resulted in his having to ask Mr. Crowley to cancel his visit.

ROWING.

The convulsions which shook rowing circles throughout the middle of the week were brought to a timely conclusion by Mr. Alastair Graham's resignation. A much happier atmosphere now prevails, and under the spell of new enthusiasm, it seems possible that the crew may be able to atone for the time and prestige lost in the recent squabbles.

The army of pressmen has packed up its cameras, and put away its notebooks, and comparative peace reigns on the river bank once more. It is generally recognised, too, that under the circumstances, Mr. Graham had no option but to resign, as considerable confidence is felt in the abilities of the present coaches.

CAMBRIDGE.

THE LACK OF EMPIRE INSPIRATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

The letter last week from Mr. George Pilcher, the Secretary of the Royal Empire Society, under the heading, "Lack of Empire Inspiration," demonstrates very succinctly the position in respect of Imperial affairs. It is not, however, to be thought that such a position is due entirely to apathy in the undergraduate on the contrary, political consciousness is strong in Cambridge, but tends to be directed to International and Social problems, rather to the exclusion of Imperial interests.

As Mr. Pilcher suggests, Cambridge lacks such institutions as the Rhodes Scholarships, which at the sister University provide a foundation for Imperial work, nor does the syllabus of the Historical Tripos include an adequate study of Empire History.

There is, however, a lighter side to the picture. In the absence of subsidised institutions of this kind, voluntary organisation at Cambridge has provided not only the Royal Empire Society's branch but also the recently formed Seeley Club, which Mr. Amery visited last term, an intimate union of some of the most progressive Cambridge men from Home and Overseas. This institution, similar in conception to the Raleigh Club of Oxford, in an unofficial manner, is accomplishing good work in directing study towards Imperial problems. At the same time, the meetings of the Royal Empire Society, which this term has initiated a course of lectures by Dr. L Haden Guest and Colonel The Master of Sempill, are proving an increasing attraction to undergraduates.

CAMBRIDGE POETS.

Although Cambridge has produced more poets than any other university in the world, in most cases, she has, perhaps wisely, not attempted to commemorate them in anything so cold as stone or brass. Indeed, one might live in Cambridge for years and fail to discover that Milton, Dryden, Coleridge, Tennyson, and Macaulay had also lived there. Halls and Chapels are more redolent of poetry than of the names of the poets. Cambridge men will therefore be interested in the proposal made by a group of distinguished men, headed by the Prime Minister, to erect a memorial to the latest of her sons, Rupert Brooke. That corner of a foreign field in Skyros which is for ever England is to be adorned—if the design be accepted—by the eminent Greek sculptor, Michel Tombros. Committees in support of the scheme have already been formed in Athens, Brussels, Cairo, Geneva, Madrid, Paris, and the United States. The English Committee appeals for £2,000. Mr. John Drinkwater is its chairman.

Mr. W Hopkins, B.A., Sidney Sussex, has been awarded the Burney Prize for 1929. Mr. T. W. Taylor, B.A., Christs, has been awarded the second prize.

The Master and Fellows of Clare College have elected Mr H. Thirkill, Tutor of the College, to be President of the College.

LONDON.

UNIVERSITY AND BUSINESS CO-OPERATION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The absence of a combined national movement to improve our methods of commercial education is steadily becoming more evident, and has led to the appointment of a Government Committee on Education for Salesmanship which, acting upon the instructions of Lord Eustace Percy, who set it up, is dealing with "education for commerce on its creative, organising, and executive sides." Much work is needed to secure co-operation between employers, employed, chambers of commerce, education authorities, schools, and universities.

The London School of Economics has recently been making an effort to start the wheel of progress. With the help of Mr Francis W Goodenough, C.B.E. (the chairman of the Salesmanship Committee), and others a representative delegation of fifty members was collected for the International Congress on Commercial Education, which was held at Amsterdam last September. As a result it was recommended that the next International Congress, in 1932, should be held in London.

The British delegates realised that to make the London Congress a success they must have

Continued on next column.

KING'S ENGLISH IN DANGER.

CONTAGION THROUGH U.S. "TALKIES."

SIR ISRAEL GOLLANCZ'S REASSURANCE.

Sir Israel Gollancz, professor of English language and literature in the University of London, discussed yesterday with the SUNDAY TIMES the question of the degradation of the English language in America.

"The first point to be considered," said Sir Israel, "is that America herself is the 'galled jade,' and so far 'our withers are unwrung.'

"Two years ago, at the request of representative American scholars, a conference, over which the Earl of Balfour presided, was held in London with the object of discovering a means whereby the English language might be preserved from the barbarisms which threaten its very existence in America.

"Our American friends made it clear that they had no desire to hinder the natural development of speech or the differentiation of dialects in their country. They confessed, however, that the fear which confronted them, appalling as a nightmare, was of a cleavage between the English spoken in America and the standard speech in this country.

"That is a fear which appears to be entirely justified, but it concerns America, and not us.

"An executive committee was formed, of which I was made a member, but our American friends have so far been backward in making themselves heard, and little or nothing appears to have been done.

"There is very real and grave danger in the situation, and cultured Americans feel greatly concerned about it. From all ends of the earth fresh barbarisms are pouring into the country. The English language in America is like the herd of Gadarene swine, but we may hope that it may not altogether annihilate itself. I still have a belief that the London Conference will prove not to have been in vain."

Our representative referred to the anxiety felt that the American idiom might gain a foothold in this country through the "talkies," reflected in Sir Alfred Knox's question on Tuesday to the President of the Board of Trade.

"Do you not think," Sir Israel replied, "that the problem of the 'talkies' will settle itself? If they are unintelligible, people will cease to attend them, and the opportunity will arise for English 'talkies.'

"I do not think we need worry ourselves too much about the matter. A few expressive words may gain a legitimate place in our language, but English speech is, I think, safe with the English people."

M.P.'s WIVES AT SCHOOL.

CONSERVATIVE TRAINING CENTRE LECTURES.

Arrangements have been made for a special course for wives of M.P.s and prospective candidates at the Bonar Law College, Ashridge, the new Conservative training centre. It will begin on Monday, March 3, and extend to the following Friday.

The following is the syllabus of the lectures:—

"Some Trials of a Member's Wife." The Countess of Iveagh, M.P.
"Industry, Insurance, and National Taxation." Mr H. G. Williams.
"Foreign Relations." Capt. A. Eden, M.C., M.P.
"The Moral Effects of Unemployment." The Hon. Mary Pickford.
"General Party Organisation." Miss Maxse.
"Women and Local Government." Miss Spencer.
"Public Speaking at Political Meetings, Bazaars, etc." Miss Dyball.
"The Economic Causes of Unemployment." Mrs Costello, B.A.
"Conservative Principles." Mr. Arthur Bryant.

It is hoped to arrange other informal meetings for discussion and debate.

HOUSES AND LANDS.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS IN STRATTON HOUSE.

Up-to-date residential flats in an ideal position, with uninterrupted views over the Green Park, are now available in Stratton House. This building was designed by W. Curtis Green and Partners, and contains all the latest conveniences, including the panel heating system, sound-proof ceilings and windows, and internal telephones to each flat.

Specimen flats are ready for inspection. Inclusive rents are reasonable. The agents are Knight, Frank, and Rutley.

The Metropolitan Railway Company has built Chiltern Court, immediately adjoining their Baker Street Station, containing 180 suites of rooms, ranging from a ten-room mansion flat to a three-room bachelor flat.

There are also thirty separate bedrooms and other attractive features, and a well-appointed restaurant, capable of accommodating 250 guests. Rents, for the accommodation provided, are reasonable, and range from £225 to £1,000 per annum.

The home of the late Sir Robert Woolley Walden, J.P., a pre-war-built residence, freehold, and recently reconditioned and decorated throughout, on the Surrey Hills, 600 ft. above sea level, and within thirty-five minutes of London, is on offer by Harrods. There are one and a-quarter acres of well-matured gardens and grounds, as well as a garage.

People in search of town, suburban, and country houses should study our advertising columns. Furnished houses and flats are also offered in convenient localities.

Continued from preceding column.

some organisation which will not only enable them to secure adequate support in this country, but which will also help them to set their own house in order. They, therefore, decided to examine the possibilities of forming a British Association for Commercial Education.

The constitution of this body, the exact name of which has not yet been decided upon, is now being prepared. Though its field will probably be wider than was originally anticipated, great care is being taken to ensure that its activities shall not clash with those of existing associations. The next few months will be spent in securing a representative list of nominees to the Council, and it is hoped that a call for members will be made during the summer.

CENTENARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Centenary Appeal Committee have handed over to the Delegacy of King's College a sum of £5,000 for the purpose of founding a Centenary Scholarships and Bursaries Fund. The Delegacy have decided that the first charge on the income of this fund shall be an entrance scholarship associated with the name of Mr. Henry Neville Gladstone, the chief donor to the fund, his subscription being £3,500. The value of the scholarship, which will be awarded annually, will be £40 per annum, and the conditions of its award will be identical with those of the Sambrooke Scholarship in Arts. The Sambrooke Scholarship in Arts has, up to now, been of the value of £30 a year, but it will now be raised to £40, while the college engineering scholarship will be raised from £40 to £50.

The surplus income in the Centenary Scholarships and Bursaries Fund will be allotted by the Committee of Deans to be expended on bursaries for holders of entrance scholarships, or promising students who have completed their first year, and loans for needy students, any balance remaining in the fund at the end of any year being invested and added to the capital of the fund.

There is no better use to which this sum could have been put. Every London college knows how many promising young people can only come to the University if they can get some financial help, and how often the holders of scholarships prove to have been just the right type to enjoy the privilege.

"CROSSWORDS" 250 YEARS OLD

OLD-TIME PUZZLES.

NEW ACQUISITIONS AT BRITISH MUSEUM.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

Among the additions made to the British Museum Library at yesterday's meeting of the Trustees is a small and curious pamphlet printed in Dublin towards the end of the 17th century. It is entitled: "A miscellaneous Catalog of Mean, Vulgar, Cheap and Simple Experiments," and sets to the reader nearly a hundred problems which cast a curious light on the minds of 250 years ago.

Thus the author propounds a question on the "comparative weight of a hundred apples borne upon the same tree in several years," or demands that you shall guess the weight of a cubic foot of "ale, French wine, brandy, methegl in and Spanish wine, oil-olive, rape-oil, and train-oil."

Again, he says, "let there be a bag of wool, and shot made thereinto by a musquet, carbine, and pistol, and let it be observed how far each bullet pierceth the same."

This odd mixture of unexpected practical problems and irrelevant general knowledge was evidently the 17th century form of guessing game equivalent to the modern cross-word puzzle, and it is not dissimilar to this, in the complete absence of any solution. For the "mean, vulgar, cheap, and simple" answers, it was evidently necessary to purchase a further and fatter pamphlet, and of this, unfortunately, no specimen seems to have survived.

GREAT FIRE IN VERSE.

Several other 17th century pamphlets have been acquired by the Department of Printed Books, including a verse account of the Fire of London, written in 1667, and a most interesting set of school lessons printed for the use of Winchester College in 1616.

Three Spanish books of the preceding century have been purchased from the library of Sir Charles Thomas-Stanford, including a handsome "Homiliæ Diversorum doctorum" of 1502, the first book to be printed by Brocar, the printer of the Complutensian Polyglott Bible. An early Dutch translation of a work by Defoe, formerly used and annotated by George Borrow, has likewise been bought for the library.

The manuscript department benefits by the addition of an autographed manuscript from the hand of Anton Dvorák, the composer. It is his Violoncello Concerto in A, with pianoforte accompaniment, dated 1865, and apparently unpublished.

Two volumes of poems by Rev. Samuel Wesley the Younger, appear to be in the author's hand, in view of the corrections and additions made there, which do not appear in the published text. They were purchased with the help of a gift from Mr. Iolo A. Williams.

SACRED STONE FROM TIBET.

Among other gifts to the Museum are four drawings by the late Sir Frank Dicksee, presented by his sister, and a number of selected mezzotint proofs by Mr. H. Scott Bridgewater, taken from portraits by Hoppner, Lawrence, and Herkomer, and others. These are presented by the engraver himself.

Lady Thiselton-Dyer has given the Museum a stone slab brought back from a Lamaistic temple in Tibet by Sir Joseph Hooker, the naturalist, in 1851. It is engraved with the sacred words "Om Mani Padme Hum" five times repeated.

WORTHLESS CHEQUES.

EX-OFFICER WHO "BROKE HIS MOTHER'S HEART."

Sentence of six months' imprisonment in the second division was passed by Mr. Fry at Bow Street yesterday on Thomas Herbert Morris (35), a bank clerk, of no fixed home, for obtaining and attempting to obtain money by means of worthless cheques.

Detective-Sergeant Leslie said that Morris was employed for many years by Martins Bank, Ltd., until 1921, when he left to take up a position with the South American Bank. He was discharged by that bank in consequence of getting in debt to moneylenders.

On January 29 he cashed a cheque for £8 at Martins Bank, Charing Cross, by representing that he had an account at the bank's branch in Toxteth. Two days later he tried to cash another cheque there, but, the first one having been returned, he was given into custody. He had also cashed three small cheques at different branches of the same bank in Liverpool.

Last June, while working in the City, he absconded with his employer's cheque-book and went to Calais. He there induced the British Vice-Consul to advance him £2 12s. 6d. on a forged cheque to enable him to return to England. When he arrived back he surrendered to the police, but his employer refused to prosecute.

His father, who was in a good position in Liverpool, had already paid £2,000 in respect of his debts, but he now said that he had broken his mother's heart, and he refused to have anything more to do with him. Morris, added the officer, served as a lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery during the war. He left Martins Bank with a good character.

WALKING TOUR AT 77.

ACROSS MOUNTAIN IN BLINDING SNOWSTORM.

Mary Ann Gale, aged 77, of Garndiffraith, who returned home yesterday after she had been missing for nine days, expressed surprise at the anxiety her absence had caused. She said she had only been on a walking tour.

One night she walked across Risca mountain in a blinding snowstorm, and despite her age she still feels no ill effects. "I am as fit as a button, and the walking has done me good," she added.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Sunday Times

No. 381 · LONDON SUNDAY, FEB. 7, 1830. [Price 7d.

The Stuart papers, of which there are enough to fill a large room in St. James's Palace, are now in course of transcription and arrangement.

The affairs of the East India Company are immediately to be the subject of an inquiry. A Select Committee is to be moved for on Tuesday by Mr. Peel.

Lord John Russell is to bring forward a Bill to enable Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham to send representatives to Parliament.

The ice, combined with the snow, completely covers the river opposite the Isle of Dogs. Not a single boat has been able to cross the river. The huge mass of ice which presented itself was grand and terrific, and wild fowl were seen perched on the iceberg, seeking a scanty existence.

Mr. Lennard, in the early part of the present session of Parliament, intends to introduce a Bill for the better regulation of playhouses, plays, players, and dramatic writers. In this age of improvement it will be a dangerous measure to interfere with or in the slightest degree abridge the privileges of the playgoing people.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, during his visit to Italy, the German States, and the Netherlands, appears to have kept a regular journal containing remarks and observations relative to works of art in those interesting countries. His criticisms on the pictures by the old masters are, we understand, extremely elaborate. These documents, together with a variety of valuable manuscripts, have been placed by the family in the hands of the biographer and friend of Sir Thomas Lawrence—Mr. Campbell, the poet.

"What the Critics say"

Unbiased Press Opinions of the SINGER "SIX"

Our claim that the new SINGER "SIX" is an altogether remarkable car with an outstanding performance, is fully backed up by expert criticism. We have published a 24-page Booklet, "What the Critics say," its contents having appeared in the British Press during the last few months. We would like you to write for a copy. It is well worth reading.

These opinions cannot fail to be of value, in so far as they come from experienced motorists, whose business it is to test and report upon a great number of cars in the course of a year.

Post Free from:
SINGER & CO., LTD., COVENTRY
LONDON SHOWROOMS:
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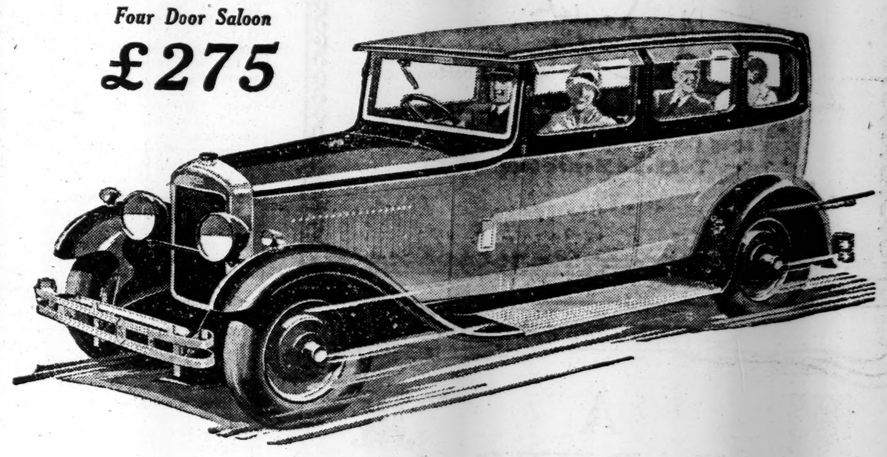
The TATLER, Dec. 11.
"... a very wonderful car ... a remarkable achievement ... I do not know any imported car which can compete with it in looks, in detail finish, or in general all-round performance at anything like the price."

DAILY TELEGRAPH, Dec. 12.
"Its strongest point is just what is wanted, good top-gear performance. It seems impossible to make the engine labour."

The AUTOCAR, Nov. 29.
"It will run at 4 m.p.h. without snatch on top gear and accelerate away without fuss. In this respect it is equal to, if not superior to, several larger six-cylinder cars."

COUNTRY LIFE, Nov. 30.
"One's first impression is of a car of at least double the value."

Four Door Saloon
£275



W.P

Who but Alvis can offer you an 85 m.p.h. car for £595

with a 3 years guarantee—a £17 tax and commensurate economy?

The new 3 Carburetter Alvis has a guaranteed speed of 85 miles per hour and costs as a 2 or 4 seater £595; as a saloon it is also remarkably fast, round about the "eighties" and costs £675. Here is the car of cars for the man who wants real speed at reasonable cost.

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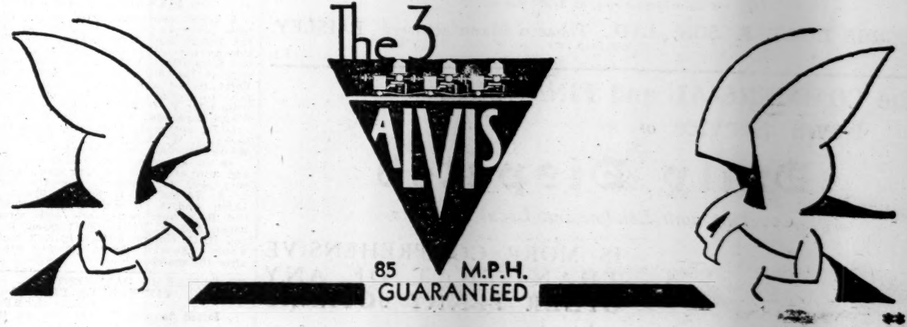

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This car has accomplished 100,000 miles, it has done so without any road stop whatsoever and the engine is as quiet as the day it left your factory.

Your "Twenty" has always been regarded; and deservedly, as the ideal town car for women; but I would like to say that I have driven this particular car for thousands of miles in all conditions of wind, weather and track, and found it no less efficient on the open high road than in London.

The late Lord Northcliffe once said to me that as an instrument of advertising British efficiency in industry the Rolls-Royce car was unique. When I reflect upon the performance of the "Twenty" I have driven now for six years, I am wholly in accord with this opinion.

It is surely one of the World's two great cars. The other is the "Phantom".

Yours sincerely

(Sir Max Pemberton)

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MOTOR MATTERS.

SOMETHING NEW.

AN EIGHT-CYLINDER SPORTS DELAGE.

By GEORGE C. STEAD.

Motor-car design and performance are so much standardised to-day that it comes as a pleasant surprise to find a car distinctly different from the ordinary. This was my good fortune the other day, when I carried out a thorough trial of the first eight-cylinder sports Delage to reach this country.

The title "sports" is somewhat of a misnomer, as one usually associates with this description a fierce, noisy engine, a gearbox that has to be used continuously, harsh springing, and somewhat scanty coachwork.

In the case of the Delage, however, none of these things exists. It is one of the most luxurious running cars on the road—silent, smooth, and easy to handle. It is capable of terrific speed, but is as easy to control as one of the "baby" cars.

The complete car, with a comfortable fabric saloon body, costs £1,085. The eight-cylinder engine has a capacity of just over four litres, and is liable to a £30 annual tax. The engine is comparatively small for such a big car. The performance on the road is almost amazing.

To give one example: I throttled the car down to walking pace on top gear and then put my foot hard down. Inside a minute the car, which weighs nearly two tons, was doing eighty-five miles per hour. The acceleration was smooth and positive up to this speed, and had the road conditions allowed, I know that that speed could have been exceeded.

This new Delage is one of those cars on which an eye must be kept on the speedometer. It cruises along without any effort at speeds that are illegal, but the easy control, the magnificent brakes, and the general sense of security make it one of the safest cars on the road.

It is not my place to be unduly enthusiastic about any one car, but I have not the slightest doubt that anyone who has the opportunity to try this car will echo my sentiments.

A SILVER CAR.

Something unique in the way of a wedding gift has been completed at the works of Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., at Coventry. It takes the form of a 30-h.p. six-cylinder car finished entirely in silver.

The paintwork of the body and the chassis frame is carried out in aluminium, and the exterior and interior metal parts, such as lamps, driving mirrors, luggage grid and guard bars, bumpers, etc., are finished in chromium.

The car, which is lavishly fitted with ivory, is the wedding gift to her only grand-daughter of a wealthy Mohammedan lady.

HONOURS WELL EARNED.

Every year the R.A.C. awards the Dewar Trophy to the car which has put up the most meritorious performance in one of their certified trials, and the Auto Cycle Union similarly awards the Maudes Trophy.

For 1929 the motor-cycle award of pre-eminence goes to Messrs. Dunford and Elliot (Sheffield), Ltd., makers of the Dunelt motor-cycle, for the amazing performance of covering 25,000 miles in twenty-three days on the Montlhery track, near Paris. The striking feature of this trial is that the machine was selected from stock by the A.C.U. officials, so there is no question of it being a special machine. At the conclusion of the trial, the machine was sealed and taken to Birmingham. After the engine was dismantled it was found that the carbon deposit was negligible.

I am glad to give prominence to this exhibition of durability by a British motor-cycle, as there is a tendency to overlook the wonderful strides that have been made in this branch of the British motoring industry.

HENLYS' NEW PREMISES.

To-morrow Henlys (1928), Ltd., open their new premises at Glasgow Terrace, Grosvenor Road, Pimlico. They are vast in extent, and everything has been arranged in the efficient manner always associated with this firm. Service, new cars, part exchanges, second-hand cars, and all the ramifications of a big motor business will be under the supervision of Mr. Frank Hough.

THE CITROEN SIX.

For £345 you can purchase a Safety De Luxe six-cylinder Citroën saloon. I put the price first because it is so reasonable. The appearance, road performance, and riding comfort are comparable to a car costing twice as much.

The Citroën has a six-cylinder engine of two and a-half litres capacity, three speeds, Westinghouse pneumatic brakes, a steel body, safety glass, chromium finish, and everything one expects on a 1930 car.

The particular charm of the new Citroën is its ease of control. One can drive for hundreds of miles without any feeling of fatigue, and one can also maintain a respectable average speed without at any time indulging in furious driving. As a matter of fact, the Citroën will exceed a mile per minute.

I have always had the greatest respect for any car produced by M. André Citroën, but I certainly think that the latest "six" is the finest car he has ever produced.

CASTROL SUCCESSES.

Every motorist was glad to read of the elevation to the peerage of Sir Charles Wakefield, the governing director of the makers of Castrol motor oils.

Anyone interested in Castrol can now obtain a copy of a booklet entitled "Achievements of 1929," which sets out the numerous successes of Castrol motor oils in all parts of the globe.

Light Lamps (London): 5.33 p.m.

CRICKETER'S ALMANACK FOR 1930.

The present week will see the issue of "Wisden's" for 1930. John Wisden's Cricketer's Almanack, which has now reached its 67th Edition, is to cricketers what Ruff's Guide is to followers of the turf. It becomes more bulky each year, and, though practically devoid of advertisements, the volume now runs to upwards of 700 pages. The present issue contains a full return of last season's cricket in England, records are brought up to date, and the story of the victorious M.C.C. team in Australia is told in detail by Mr. S. J. Southerton, who accompanied the side through the tour. Mr. F. S. Ashley Cooper, among others, is responsible for the births and deaths section of the book, and he likewise contributes interesting details of famous players who passed away in 1929. The Public Schools are capably dealt with by Mr. A. Podmore, and one can safely say that the editor, Mr. C. Stewart Caine, has again fully maintained the high standard the Almanack has enjoyed for so many years. For the picture of "Five Cricketers of the Year" the choice has fallen upon Mr. R. E. S. Wyatt, E. H. Bowley, K. S. Duleepsinhji, Mr. R. W. V. Robins, and Mr. H. G. Owen-Smith, of the South African team. The Almanack is published from Fitzgerald Works, Mortlake, S.W.14, at 5s. 6d. post paid, and cloth-bound copies 8s. post paid, and can also be obtained from booksellers and bookstalls.

HARROW FOOTBALL.

A keenly contested match at the Harrow game took place on the sixth form ground between the School and Headmaster's Old Boys, neither side scoring. With the wind in their favour, the Old Boys attacked at the start, and for the greater part of the first half play ran in their favour. Early in the game W. N. White Thomson came near to scoring with a kick off "yards," and a little later P. D. Proctor made a good effort. The School forwards well led by W. M. Welch, the captain, worked hard but they found the Old Boys' backs—A. W. Baucher, J. L. Baucher, and C. B. White Thomson very sound.

In the second half the School took the initiative, and were attacking for long spells without getting very near to scoring. For the School Welch, D. E. Yarrow, R. D. Stewart Brown, C. J. MacLaren, and A. R. Tawell were prominent. The Old Boys were particularly well served by their backs, and W. N. White Thomson, P. D. Proctor, and D. G. Gordon were prominent among the forwards. Stewart Brown received his "flannels" after the match.

TO DAZZLE IS DANGEROUS.
FIT BARKER PATENT HEAD LAMP DIPPERS.
Fitted to over 70,000 cars on the road.

BOAT RACE PRACTICE.

THE OXFORD DISPUTE AND AFTER.

LESSONS OF CLASH WITH COACHES.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OXFORD, Saturday.

The Oxford crew experienced a set-back during the past week, a difference of opinion between the coaches, Dr. P. C. Mallam, Major Wiggins, and Mr. S. C. Garton, and the President, resulting in the resignation of the latter. There has never been a similar conflict of opinion before, and whatever the bone of contention may have been, there can be no question but that the president and his coaches were all out to do their level best to stem the tide of Cambridge success.

Old rowing men know what extraordinary differences of opinion are expressed on the respective merits of men who are in the running for a rowing Blue. There is always some one who is not in the crew who is said by some to be better than those who are in the crew.

Unfortunately, a rowing eight cannot be selected in the same way that a cricket eleven or a tennis team is chosen, but is almost invariably a matter of opinion, and these opinions are usually very diverse.

No Boat Club meeting has ever created such excitement, for usually they are the most placid functions imaginable. It is questionable if there has ever been such a difference of opinion expressed at a Boat Club meeting before, and it was only by the narrow margin of two votes that the action of the president was condemned. The rules of the Boat Club undoubtedly invest the president with most autocratic powers, and possibly the incident of this week may lead to their revision, for, to the outsider, it does seem that the men who have to weld the crew into shape should have some say in the composition of the crew.

Erroneous statements have been made with regard to H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christchurch), especially by those who have wanted to justify Cambridge in bringing up Collins to row again, but the two cases are not on all fours. Edwards has not yet taken a degree, and to do this he has to come into residence for at least six more terms, while, with a view to a commission in the Oxford Branch of the R.A.F., he has first to get his B.A.

Edwards' name was on the Christchurch books last October, and it is a fact that when practice began no one was aware that he was coming into residence again, although that was the fact.

Before the Boat Club meeting, the former president, Graham, was rowing bow, but on Friday the position was filled by the Eton freshman, Waterhouse, whose style has created a very favourable impression. Now that the new president, D. E. Tinne, has settled down at 7, there is not likely to be any change in the four stern oars, but the coaches may have some difficulty in filling 2, 3 and 4 to their satisfaction.

THE NEW ORDER.

The crew again went below locks to-day, the conditions being very much more favourable than on the preceding afternoon, although there was a searching east wind. The week-end brought down a whole bevy of old Varsity oarsmen, amongst those on the launch being Major Wormald (Magdalen), G. C. Drinkwater (Wadham), S. C. Garton (Magdalen), D. Earl (Magdalen), Major Wiggins (New College), and the two Light Blues, Hon. J. Freemantle and G. Wansbrough. There were also large numbers on the towing path, amongst them being Dr. G. C. Bourne (New College), Percival W. Murray-Threipland (Christ Church), E. C. T. Edwards (Christ Church), and H. R. Barker (Christ Church).

Dr. P. C. Mallam coached, and commenced proceedings by giving tubbing instruction to Waterhouse and Johnston and Hutton and Low. Last year's racer was then run out. The crew took their seats in the same order as on Friday, when Johnstone (Brasenose) took No. 2 thwart. They left the raft at 24, and, after paddling to Iffley, continued to Sandford with a couple of stops on the way. On reaching the Horsegate they started off for a hard two-mile row, and pulled to the upper Radley boathouse at a stroke of 26. They had a further spell of paddling downstream, and then turned and came back to the boathouse, where they disembarked. On getting afloat again the same order was maintained. After pulling in stages to Kennington the crew had a hard minute's row, and afterwards proceeded in stages to the Long Bridges, whence they paddled back to the boathouse. Names and weights:—

	st.	lb.
M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	2
C. M. Johnstone (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	3½
N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University)	12	7
R. V. Low (Winchester and University)	12	3½
H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christchurch)	12	11
L. Clive (Eton and Christchurch)	13	1½
D. E. Tinne (Eton and University)	12	2
C. F. Mortimeau (Harrow and University) (stroke)	11	0
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University) (cox)	9	0

A TRANSFORMATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

CAMBRIDGE, Saturday.

It was evident last week, after the weekly lock-to-lock test, that the Light Blues would have to strengthen the stern four oars if they wished to maintain unbroken the recent run of successes in the University boat race. As it happened, the man who was able to make all the difference to the crew was on the towing path in the person of J. B. Collins, the giant old Blue, just fresh from Switzerland, and perfectly fit to take up his old seat at No. 6, and thereby solve the biggest problem that has beset the Cambridge president this year. Collins came into the boat on Monday, and before the outing was finished he had dropped easily and naturally into his old place in a manner that was little short of marvellous. His inclusion has transformed an ordinary eight into a race-winning combination.

The Cambridge crew experienced cold, wintry conditions during their weekly lock-to-lock paddle and row to-day, when a fresh northerly wind militated against any fast time being returned. Up to now these weekly tests have never been in any sense competitions against the clock, as on no occasion has the stroke fully extended the men behind him. This kind of test will come later at the proper time, and to-day Brocklebank, at stroke, rarely exceeded an average of 22 to the minute.

They had a burst of 10 at the Railings and another in Plough Reach, finishing up with a really good effort in Post Reach at 26. Here the crew displayed splendid length and rhythm, and the presence of Collins at 6 obviously made a tremendous difference to the work. The time returned was 18 min. 23 2-5 sec. This rather slow time was accounted for by the adverse conditions prevailing at the time.

The coach, Mr. J. C. Holcroft, gave the men tub-pair instruction before the eight was ordered out, and the crew got afloat shortly after 3 p.m., and headed upstream to Victoria Bridge, where the boat was swung round in readiness to start. Mr. A. D. B. Pearson, the old First Trinity Blue, was present to watch the work, and accompanied the coach on the towing path, together with the secretary, N. M. Aldous.

The University cox, R. E. Swartwout, was spending a few hours on the tideway at Putney to gain experience, and J. M. Ranking, of Pembroke, deputised at the rudder lines for him.

The latest order of rowing is:—

	st.	lb.
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	8
H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4
A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	10
P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	10
*M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	14	0
*J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	1
R. H. H. Symonds (Bedford and Lady Margaret)	11	10
*T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	6
J. M. Ranking (Cheltenham and Pembroke) (cox)	6	9

* Denotes Old Blue.

RUGBY RESULTS.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

	Pts.		Pts.
Ireland	4	England	3

INTER-SERVICE MATCH.

Royal Navy	11	Royal Air Force	3

CLUB MATCHES.

Richmond	8	Blackheath	8
Old Blues	0	Harlequins	7
Guy's Hospital	3	Aberavon	15
London Welsh	3	Bedford	3
Army	16	London Scottish	12
Old Leysians	3	St. Bart's Hosp.	20
U.C.S. Old Boys	3	O.M. Taylors	14
Bath	0	Pontypool	5
Bristol	3	Swansea	4
Bradford	8	Manchester	8
Cambridge Univ.	39	Rossiyn Park	11
Gloucester	3	Cardiff	3
Newton Abbot	7	Devonport Services	14
Newport	22	Leicester	3
Chingford	22	Wasps Ex C.	19
B.B.C.	11	Old Haileyburians B	10
Streatham C.	0	Wasps III.	22
Streatham	0	Wasps	21
Streatham Ex. C.	0	Wasps B	20
Chingford A	9	Wasps Ex C	19
L.C.C.	3	Centymca	3
Old Paulines	12	St. Thos. Hosp.	8
Old Paulines A	0	London Hosp. A	3
Northampton	11	Nottingham	0
Neath	6	Llanelly	0
Wellington	3	Plymouth Albion	8
Edin. University	13	Watsonians	6
Glasgow Acads.	22	Heriotonians	9
Huddersfield O.B.	14	Sale	10
L.S. of Economics	1	L.R.B.	0
L.S. of Economics A	9	L.R.B. B	3
L.C.C. C.	20	Westminster Bk. D.	6
Wasps A.	23	Streatham A.	0
Wasps B	9	Streatham ex-B	0
Fanbury	3	Oxford Exiles	3
Rugby	29	London University	0
Harpenden	0	Barnet	14
Barnet A	15	Harpenden A	3
London Irish	15	R.M.A. Woolwich	0
Polytechnic	6	Rosslyn Park A	14
Polytechnic A	8	Dorking A.	13
Polytechnic Ex. A.	0	Malden	17
Polytechnic Ex. B.	3	Wasps Ex. C	15
Charlton Park	5	Siemens	12
Siemens II.	5	Stones	0
Westcombe Park A	9	Britannic House	0
Northern Assurance	25	Oxo	0
Toc H. Extra B	9	Polytechnic B	6
Haberdashers' Sch. A	16	Toc H. B	21
Kingston	9	Harrods	0
B.T.H. (London)	26	Lond. Elec. Railway	0
Lensbury	13	Southend	6
Finchley B	9	Beckenham B	9
Sidcup	26	Maidstone	6
West Herts	9	Civil Service	6
Tonbridge	20	Hastings	0
Exiles	0	City and Guilds	14
N.P. Bank A	8	Faraday House	6
N.P. Bank B	8	Artists Rifles A	0
Thames Valley	0	Kenilworth	0
Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank A.	5	Charlton Park A	37
Windsor	8	Wimbledon	0
Lloyds Bank (London)	3	Lloyds Bk. (Country)	5
3rd Coldstream Gds.	16	City Guilds A	8
Rosslyn Park A	8	Guy's Hospital A	8
Chiltern	6	St. Thomas's Hsptl. A	8
L.M. and S. Railway	3	Exiles A	0
Maidstone A	0	Sidcup A	28
Sevenoaks	3	Blackheath B	0
Woodford	30	H.A.C.	0
Charlton Park III.	3	Edgware Extra A	21
Ilford Wanderers	5	N.P. Bank	3
Ilford Wanderers B	11	N.P. Bank B	3
Ealing A	6	Harrow A	3
Architectural Assoc'n	5	Rosslyn Park A.	16
Barclays Bank	8	Beckenham C	21
Beckenham Ex. B.	24	Charlton Park C	0
Harrow	3	Ealing	0
Harrow B	11	Ealing B	3
Wembley	10	South-West Essex	0
Motor Union	0	Sun Life of Canada	16
Chart. Bk. of Ind. A	3	Standard B. of S.A. A	5
Edgware B.	6	R.A.F. Records	6
Barclays Bank B	3	Rosslyn Park B.	0
G.W. Railway	10	Kildare	3
Worthing	13	Portsmouth Forces	0
R.A.F. (Tangmere)	7	Worthing A	8
Midland Bank	16	Saracens	6
Midland Bank B	16	Saracens B	3
Midland Bank C	39	Saracens C	3
Esher	3	Stratford-on-Avon A	0
Esher C	43	Twickenham C	0
Old Paulines ex-C	24	Old Blues ex-C	6
Esher ex-C	0	H.A.C.	0
		2nd Batt. Northants Regiment	0
Woodford A	17	Toc H A.	8
Woodford B	0	Old Edmontonians	21
Woodford C	3	Harrow C	4
Woodford Ex. C	31	Staines	11
Osterley	6	Staines A.	9
Osterley A	8	U.C.S. Old Boys C	30
Osterley B	0		

Matches scratched owing to frost: Moseley v. Coventry, Maesteg v. Cross Keys.

OLD BOYS' MATCHES.

Old Millhillians	0	Old Alleynians	11
Catford Bridge	15	Old Emmanuel	0
Old Dunstonians B.	12	Bank of England B	0
Old Dunstonians C.	41	Bank of England C	3
Finchley	11	Old Berkhamstedians	12
Old Ruthlishans	23	Westcombe Park	3
Old Croydonians B	3	Lloyds Bank B	9
Lloyds Bank A	10	Old Croydonians	3
Old Whitgiftians	17	Old Haileyburians	10
U.C.S. Old Boys	3	O.M.T.'s	14
U.C.S. Old Boys A.	12	Un. Serv. (Chat.) A	9
Old Cranleighans	12	King's College Hosp.	14
Chiltern B	10	K.C.S Old Boys C	13
Old Millhillians A	16	Old Alleynians A	14
Lensbury Extra B	21	Old Reigateans	3
Old Cranleighans C	0	Old Johnians	9
H.A.C. C	22	Old Alleynians C	11
Guildford	0	Old Blues A	3
Guildford A.	23	Old Wimbledonians A	5
Old Emmanuel	0	Catford Bridge	15
Old Emmanuel A.	10	Catford Bridge A	6
Old Emmanuel B.	0	Catford Bridge B	9
Old Emmanuel C	9	Catford Bridge C	11
Old Emmanuel Ex. C	8	Catford Bridge Ex. C	28
Old Stortfordians	6	Old Elthamians	6
Berkshire Wanderers	3	Old Redingensians	3
Old Fullerians	24	Standard Telephones	0
Old Tiffinians	19	Esher A	11
K.C.S. Old Boys A	14	Old Blues A	6
Old Tiffinians A	0	Esher B	26
Northampton Engineering College	0	Old Westcliffians	12
Old Alleynians B	21	Old Millhillians B	11
Old Alleynians C	9	Old Millhillians C	5

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

	Pts.		Pts.
St. Paul's School	9	Merton Col. (Oxford)	11
R.M.A. A	0	Dulwich College	43
Wrekin College	45	Ellesmere College	3
Eton College	19	Imp. Service Col.	0
Westcombe Park B.	10	Wake's School	13
Haberdashers' Sch.	3	Toc H	24
St. Edmund's C., Ware	5	Perse School	0
Taunton School	29	Blundell's School	0
Rutlish School	0	O.M.T. B	3
Wimbledon Col. Colts	22	Beaumont Col. Colts	3
St. Bees School	14	Whitehaven	11
Bishop's Stortford C.	11	Leighton Pk. Sch.	3
Colfe Grammar Sch.	21	City of Lond. Sch.	5
Eton Colleg	19	U.S.C. (Windsor)	0
Eltham College	27	Whitgift School	3
St. George's School, Harpenden	21	Toc H Extra A	0
Thanet Wanderers	20	Herne Bay College	0
Haileybury College	15	H.A.C. A.	3
Dulwich College II.	26	H.A.C. B	3
Monmouth School	6	Crypt Sch., Gloucest'r	3
Cheltenham College	9	Brasenose Coll., Ox'd	3
Warwick School	5	Leamington	0
Bradford Gram. Sch.	0	Leeds Gram. Sch.	30
Douai School	6	London Irish A	8
Epsom College	14	Richmond Extra A	11
Giggleswick School	18	Upper Wharfedale	0
Churcher's College	5	H.M.S. Fisgard	0
St. John's School, Leatherhead	11	Beaumont College	8
Eastbourne College	10	St. George's Hsptl. A	0
Wellington College	5	Richmond A	29
K.E.S., Birmingham	11	Bromsgrove School	3

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP.

FIRST ROUND.

Barrow	15	York	4
Batley	5	Hull Kingston Rvrs.	3
Castleford	11	Bramley	4
Dewsbury	24	Rochdale Hornets	10
Huddersfield	2	Warrington	5
Hull	44	Bickershaw Hornets	10
Hunslet	8	Oldham	3
Keighley	6	Gt. Clifton (Cumb.)	5
Halifax	74	Featherstone Junior	9
Leeds	27	Featherstone Rovers	5
Leigh	48	Cottingham (Hull)	0
Salford	0	Wigan Highfield	5
St. Helens	9	St. Helens Rec.	7
Swinton	5	Wakefield Trinity	5
Widnes	20	Bradford Northern	0
Wigan	19	Broughton Rangers	7

LACROSSE RESULTS.

SOUTHERN INTERMEDIATE FLAGS.
FIRST ROUND.

Old Dunstonians	10	Catford II. (holders)	1
Cambridge U. II.	2	Buckhurst Hill II.	1

INTER-COUNTY MATCH.

Cheshire	9	Lancashire	6

INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.

Oxford University	6	Manchester University	2

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

Surbiton II.	6	Henry Thornton Sch.	2
St. Dunstan's Coll. II.	12	Purley II.	1

WOMEN'S INTER-COUNTY MATCH.

Middlesex	7	Kent	1

CLUB MATCHES

Lee	9	Purley	2
Willoughby	8	Surbiton	4
St. Dunstan's Col.	15	Lee II.	1
Cambridge Univer.	8	Buckhurst Hill	6
Hampstead	7	Catford	2
Wallington	4	Willoughby II	2

WOMEN'S MATCHES.

Cambridge United	9	Surrey	12
Middlesex	7	Kent	1
Surrey	12	Cambridge University	9

RIFLE SHOOTING.

There was some remarkable shooting by members of the Stock Exchange R.C. on the City ranges. Shooting in the two spoon events Roger Riley scored two highest possibles of 100 points, and a third highest possible in the time-limit contest. F. Beard registered 9? points in the Trustees' and Managers' Series. There were two team matches. Wandsworth R.C. defeated the Stock Exchange A team by 587 points to 583. The Stock Exchange B team beat Cripplegate by 574 points to 561.

MONTE CARLO RALLY. Driving a HILLMAN STRAIGHT EIGHT the Hon. Mrs. Victor Bruce was the first British competitor to arrive at Monte Carlo; she cabled: "CASTROL gave perfect lubrication from Arctic conditions to brilliant sunshine."—C. C. WAKEFIELD & CO., LTD., All-British Firm. Wakefield House, Cheapside, London, E.C.2.—[ADVT.]

Public Schools Rugby.

ANOTHER WIN FOR CHELTENHAM.

ETON'S SMART "THREES."

BIG SCORE BY DULWICH.

ST. PAUL'S EXCITING GAME.

By the margin of three tries to one try Cheltenham College, playing at home, defeated Brasenose College, Oxford. The visitors arrived two short, but Cheltenham provided substitutes. The Cheltenham forwards took play to the Brasenose lines, where some capital passing movements looked dangerous. Lawrie however, was prominent with good tackles. From loose play Lawrie obtained, and, running round the defence, scored an unconverted try. In the second half Cheltenham attacked, and, the visitors being penalised, O'Dwyer made a fine effort to land a penalty goal, but failed. Keeping up the pressure, Cook scored, but Bryson failed to add the extra points. Then Cooper scored another unconverted try for Cheltenham. Until the end Brasenose were kept mainly on the defensive and for Cheltenham Hirson also crossed.

ETON'S DECISIVE VICTORY.

Eton College played their annual match with Imperial Service College, their Windsor neighbours yesterday, on Agars Plough. It was Eton's first school match this season. They had six old choices, while the Service College had two of last season's players available. Eton avenged their defeat of last year by a very decisive victory, scoring 2 goals and 3 tries to nil. Eton had the better of the play throughout. The three-quarters passed well, and were very speedy. The Eton players also tackled admirably. The visitors were very ragged and never got going throughout the match. D. McCorquodale, the home captain, played well, and his kicking into touch was good. After about two minutes play Maddison got over for a fine try in the right-hand corner, but Atkinson-Clark's shot at goal fell short. Shortly after Peat ran through and scored a splendid try near the left corner flag. The kick at goal failed. The visitors then did better for a time, but Eton were soon attacking, and Brownrigg scored a good try, which Atkinson-Clark converted with a brilliant kick. At half-time Eton led by eleven points. On change of ends Eton continued to play well, and Peat put on another try. Scott Ellis next scored a capital try, and Atkinson-Clark kicked another splendid goal. Eton thus won as stated.

TAUNTON'S FINE VICTORY.

Taunton School secured a good win over the visiting Blundell's School, scoring 29 points to nil. The home side opened with a fine try by Gerrard, which Hodge converted. Later Georgiadi crossed and Gerrard again added the extra points. In the second half Riley (2) and Gerrard (3) obtained tries, and Gerrard was successful with two of the kicks. Taunton were superior in the loose and behind the scrum. Blundell's were well led by Squires in the tight.

ST. BEE'S DO WELL.

St. Bee's School beat Whitehaven by 14 points to 11 on a hard ground. Whitehaven scored first, but the School retaliated through Millar, who scored a fine try. Train converted. Then Whitehaven again scored. The School backs were clever with the greasy ball. In the second-half a dribbling movement by Meikle and Train ended in the latter scoring, but Whitehaven replied with a try. The School retaliated with fine tries by Train and Meikle. Guthrie, Howard, and Eckersly were good forwards, and the backs also played well.

DOUAI DEFEATED.

Douai lost by a place kick to the London Irish "A," for whom Conway converted one of the tries scored by Garces and Halpin. Stephens scored two unconverted tries for Douai, whose forwards were overweighted in the scrums, their backs seeing little of the ball.

WREKIN DOMINATE.

Wrekin College for whom Davies scored six tries, MacGregor two Greene and Elliott one each, outplayed Ellesmere College behind the scrum, winning by seven goals (one a penalty) and 4 tries (45 points) to a try, scored by S. J. Lidgate. The Ellesmere forwards more than held their own in the loose but the excellent handling of the Wrekin three-quarters was too much for a patchy defence.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD WIN.

Though Leighton Park School pressed almost throughout the second half, they could only score once, and were beaten by Bishop's Stortford College, at Bishop's Stortford, by a goal and two tries to a try. The home side, who were superior in the scrums, attacked at the start, and Sanders, Boardman, and Knight got tries. The visitors' backs kicked well to touch, but it was rather overdone, and chances of scoring were lost.

DULWICH OVERWHELM R.M.A.

Dulwich overwhelmed the R.M.A. "A" at Woolwich, winning by 5 goals and 6 tries (43 points) to nil. Their clever handling and the forwards and backs linking up beautifully, was the feature of a fast but very one-sided game. The tries were well distributed. D. A. French, J. Edwards, and G. R. J. Williams getting two each, and D. H. Frankford (who kicked all the goals), G. M. R. Reynolds, S. B. Sellick, H. T. Bartlett, and C. R. Spencer one each.

BEATEN BY A GOAL-KICK.

St. Paul's, who were playing on their subsidiary ground at Ealing Common lost to Merton College, Oxford, by 1 goal and 2 tries to 3 tries. The School, with the wind behind them, had all the best of the first half, though E. A. M. Wood intercepted a pass to score for the visitors in the first two minutes. The score at half-time was 9 points to 3 in favour of the School. H. S. C. Killick, the School scrum-half, got the ball out well, and they should have gained a bigger lead before the interval. G. G. Shneerson, M. A. Slee, and Killick scored tries for the School, and Wood (2) and J. H. Rogers for Merton, the latter converting his own try.

EPSOM UNBEATEN.

Epsom College defeated Richmond Extra A by 14 pts. to 11, thus completing their season with an unbeaten record. Richmond were much the heavier side, but Epsom had most of the game. At half-time Epsom led by eight points, but weak tackling at centre allowed Richmond to draw level. A good rally by Epsom allowed Donty to score, for the School to win by 3 pts. Donty played an excellent game. Donty (3) and Hodges scored for Epsom while Wright (2) and Bareman crossed for Richmond.

BISHOPS STORTFORD WIN AGAIN.

Bishops Stortford College remained still unbeaten this term when they defeated Leighton Park School by 11 pts to 3. The winners owed their victory to their superiority in the scrums, though Leighton fought hard and kicked well. Stortford started the pressure early, and Sanders, Boardman and Knight scored for them, and it was not until nearing the end when the visitors crossed for their single try.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL REVIVAL.

St. George's, Harpenden, beat Toc H. Extra at Harpenden by seven tries to nil. Although outweighted the School forwards put up a great fight and enabled the threequarters to prove superior. Scott, Nelcon, Church, Hogg, Abraham, Wickham, and Ball scored tries for the School. St. George's have had a great revival this term, and have won all their matches.

GOOD WIN FOR EASTBOURNE.

St. George's Hospital were without several of their regular players when they visited Eastbourne, and were defeated by the College by two goals (ten points) to nil. The College forwards were very good, Malcolm, Tackaberry, and Mallet being prominent, and they enabled the outsides to attack repeatedly. The tries were scored by Duncanson and Hampton, Duncanson converting both. Outside Baker and Duncanson were best for Eastbourne.

SCOTTISH XV. TO MEET IRELAND.

The Scottish Rugby team to meet Ireland at Murrayfield on Saturday, February 22, was selected at Edinburgh last night as follows:—

A. N. Other;
I. S. Smith (London Scottish), G. S. Macpherson (Edinburgh Academicals), J. E. Hutton (Harlequins), and W. M. Simmers (Glasgow Academicals);
T. M. Hart

Rugby Football.

IRELAND SNATCH A VICTORY OVER ENGLAND.

SINGLE POINT DECIDES—ANOTHER DRAMATIC DROPPED GOAL.

ENGLISH OUTSIDES MISS MANY CHANCES

By D. R. GENT.

IRELAND 4 pts., ENGLAND 3.

DUBLIN, Saturday.

From an English point of view this was really a sad business. The side can never have so many good chances of winning a match as they had to-day, and yet they lost, not undeservedly, by a dropped goal to a try. The undoing of the English side was the play of the backs. In the first twenty minutes in particular they had at least a dozen chances, clean open chances, with ample room in which to manœuvre. But the centres especially simply had not the attacking ability to get past their opponents even under these favourable circumstances.

After that first period they had not quite as many chances, but they had enough, goodness knows, to have scored many times. In a sense it was the Wales game over again. There one noticed this weakness in mid-field play. But here it was far more pronounced, and the selectors can hardly send into the field against France a team that has such weak attacking players in the middle of the field. Both F. W. Malir and M. Robson are to blame. I am not going to say that they did nothing clever. But they certainly were nothing like up to international standard in this respect. The wings, of course, suffered accordingly, but even A. L. Novis and J. S. Reeve were not at their best, the latter especially. Reeve was very erratic at times, and more than once a wild leap at the ball caused him to miss it and enable George Stephenson, opposed to him, to pick up and either to save or to start a counter-attack. Novis was the best of the line, and got his try well in a manner reminiscent of the one he obtained against Scotland last season. It does look as though at long last Novis will have to be brought into the centre, and a fast wing like H. P. Jacob (here as reserve for this match, by the way) put outside him.

Unequal Halves.

I don't quite know what to say about the halves. Again, R. S. Spong worked harder than anybody else on the field, but does he give his centres the best of chances? I don't think he does, and when you have dullish players behind him, then you are bound to have poor back play. I always hate criticising adversely such a wholehearted player as Spong, but his play must be judged in his critical position by its relation to the rest of the backs. A. Key had a satisfactory first match. I am not going to say that W. H. Sobey would not have done better, both in his passing out and his breaking away, but it certainly was not Key's play that let us down. For all that we missed Spong a time or two. To finish with the backs, it is a pleasure to give hearty praise to one of them. J. E. Askew was splendid. He did one very unwise thing in the first half, but apart from that he hardly put a foot wrong. He was certainly the best of all the backs.

The forwards were capital, too. Never has Sam Tucker hooked so well. The Irishmen could not have had the ball once in five times. And then in the loose the Englishmen were good, if not very good, though P. D. Howard was ever very good. But the pack badly, very badly; needs a scoring winger, a man with a nose for an opening and a fair amount of pace. A. G. Cridlan and H. Wilkinson come to mind at once, and the attacking power of the whole side would be increased considerably by the inclusion of one of those, or a player like them.

One last word. The English backs do seem to need a leader. It was most marked in contrast to the way Stephenson handled his backs. There was method and foresight in all they did, defensive though most of their work was.

Tribute to Ireland.

Tremendous credit is due to the Irish side for their win. The way they were overplayed in the first twenty minutes would have rattled many sides. Not so the Irishmen. The backs settled down to play a watchful, defensive game, and it soon became evident that that would be their course all the match. They did it admirably. The English backs were covered and tackled hard whenever they got to close quarters. Needless to say, the Irishmen stood up well to the scrummages, for they were almost certain that the ball would go against them, and this rather reduced the working ground their opponents had. But that is all in the game, and there are counter tactics to this move that the Englishmen should have used.

All the Irish backs tackled well, but especially Stephenson, Crower, and Murray. The captain has obviously lost a lot of his pace—he showed it very clearly once in the second half—but his experience can never in his very intensive career have been of so much use to Ireland. When the Irish forwards worked into that favourable position early in the second half, Stephenson most obviously went to Murray, reminded him of the position, apparently told him to stand deeper, and then went back to the wing. Like Waddell last week, Murray soon sized up the position, and the dropped goal came duly along then.

It was Stephenson's reputation and ability that probably reduced Reeve's powers to what they were.

Mark Sugden did not get his usual blind-side try, though once only a magnificent tackle by Periton prevented it. Still, he played quite well, and more than once was able to get round and dribble away.

The Irish full-back was a mixture rather more weak than strong, but the fact that he stopped Reeve twice when the Englishman had only him to beat was very much to his credit.

The Irish forwards were good in the loose, but badly beaten in the scrummages. They did stick to their jobs, though, and were very helpful in defensive work, with N. Murphy, H. O'Neill, and C. T. Payne among the best.

The Play.

It was left until mid-day to-day to decide whether W. H. Sobey should play. He has had a bad cold for some days, and it has refused to yield to treatment, at least sufficiently to enable him to be fit for an international match. So he decided to-day, however, to stand down, and A. Key (Old Cranleighans) played instead. There had been a little doubt about T. H. Black, a septic wound on the elbow troubling him, but late last night he reported that he was quite fit.

The weather conditions were ideal. The turf was in splendid condition, and there was a coldish wind blowing, though it was not strong enough to be really troublesome. After last Saturday's experience it was good to see both sides numbered. All the players were introduced to the Governor-General before Stephenson kicked off for Ireland. Forrest made a good mark and found touch in the Irish twenty-five. After a little loose play, Novis, with a neat kick, sent play closer still to the Irish line. A good kick by Arigho, however, soon took the game to midfield.

There the Irish backs tried a passing movement, but did it badly, and when the ball got loose Novis started a bout of passing for England. Spong and Malir helped, but the latter's inside pass to Periton went astray, and Stephenson cleared. After another short bout of passing, Robson tried a punt ahead. The ball bounced badly from the new Irish full-back, but eventually he got it and was just able to clear his line.

Then we might have had an English score, for both Robson and Key made splendid runs right to within a few yards of the Irish line. They were inadequately supported, though, and, with no one up to pass to, were both tackled in possession. The English backs kept opening out the game nicely, but were unable to break through in the middle of the field.

Caught in Possession.

At last Davy cleared with a lovely kick. Askew was tackled in possession, and then penalised for throwing the ball into touch. Davy took a shot at goal, a good one, but not quite good enough, and England were able to touch down. Stephenson neatly side-stepped Reeve and put his side in an attacking position. The stay was short-lived, for a mis-field of a kick by the Irish full-back gave England a line-out twenty yards from the goal line.

Again Ireland worked their way out, and again they were sent back, this time by a superb kick by Askew. Key made a capital burst from a scrum and reached the full-back, only to be pushed into touch five yards from the corner flag.

With Novis tackled right in front of the English posts, things looked ugly for the visitors for some minutes. At last a great tackle of Sugden by Periton and a good forward dribble gave England a little relief.

It was only momentary, for Ireland then proceeded to put in a very strong attack that lasted for five minutes until Askew, with a magnificent dash, burst through and kicked to touch near the half-way line. A capital dribble, headed by Black and Howard, helped things, and the English side were able to breathe freely again, Spong keeping England attacking once more.

The First Score.

After Reeve had made a good dash on the left, the ball got loose, and Novis scored after a capital run when the game was about about an hour old. Black just failed with the kick. This lead England fully deserved.

A bout of passing by Ireland ended in Stephenson getting the ball, but Reeve was on him in a flash, and down the Irish captain went. For the rest of this half the game continued near the Irish twenty-five, but nothing further was scored, and England thus led at half-time by a try to nil.

The cleverest bit of Irish passing so far took place about five minutes after the re start, the passing and repassing being capitally done. Crowe helped it by a good kick to touch. From here Ireland made a desperate onslaught, and after open play and a scrummage near the posts, the ball was passed back to Murray, who steadied himself and dropped a goal from straight in front of the posts. This unexpected lead seemed to inspire the Irishmen, and they kept England busily defending.

They were pinned in their own twenty-five for a long time. The English backs tried to get away by a passing movement, but it was badly done. Maler fumbled his pass, and Crowe was able to take the ball out of his hands and force play back to the England twenty-five again. At last came a really good English back movement. Robson, Novis, and Maler were concerned before Reeve was given the ball. He was not too well placed, and never quite looked like scoring. Still, he made a lot of ground and got to within ten yards of the Irish line before being tackled by both Stephenson and Williamson.

This was a relief from the very dull movements in which the English backs had been indulging, but Ireland soon came back, and when Reeve tried to set up another attack Murray cut across and tackled him beautifully. An injury to Murphy stopped the game for a few minutes.

When it was resumed Spong made a very fine opening from some loose play. He got to the full-back, and passed to a forward, who, in his turn, passed very wildly—and a glorious chance was thrown away. Nor did Ireland waste any time in clearing their line, for a forward rush and good tackling saw play go right to the other end of the field once more.

Then came another slow passing movement by the Englishmen that was checked largely by a tackle of Davy's.

The forwards now took a hand, and Periton made a very good dash for the line, and at least gained a good attacking position. Again with the backs attacking, Reeve was rather careless, and allowed Stephenson to take the ball from under his nose. Away went the Irish captain half the length of the field, to finish with a cross-kick, but the English outsides had got back and the movement was pulled up, but only just.

Flattering to Deceive.

A mistake by the Irish backs was followed by Robson picking the ball up again and making off, and again an English try looked possible. Again, however, things went wrong. Robson was tackled, Reeve was not up to take the pass, and Stephenson was able to pick up and kick to touch. The English side stuck to it, though, and worked into a splendid attacking position. But from the scrummage the Irish forwards got the ball and away they went.

Time was nearly up, and though England made despairing efforts, the backs never looked like forcing a score. As a final shot Reeve went for the line, but didn't make his best attempt to beat the Irish full-back, and the latter brought him down. This was the end, and so England, after having chances galore, were beaten by a single point.

TEAMS.

IRELAND.—F. W. Williamson (Dolphin); J. C. Arigho (Lansdowne), M. F. Crowe (Lansdowne), E. O'D. Davy (Lansdowne), G. V. Stephenson (London Hospital) (captain); T. P. Murray (Wanderers), M. Sugden (Wanderers); W. J. McCormick (Wanderers), J. D. Clinch (Wanderers), M. J. Dunne (Lansdowne), J. L. Farrell (Bective Rangers), C. J. Hanrahan (Dolphin), H. O'Neill (Queen's University), Noel Murphy (Cork Constitutional), C. T. Payne (North of Ireland).

ENGLAND.—J. G. Askew (Cambridge University); A. L. Novis (Blackheath), F. W. S. Malir (Otley), L. M. Robson (Oxford University), J. S. R. Reeve (Harlequins); R. S. Spong (Old Millhillians), A. Key (Old Cranleighans); D. A. Kendrew (Woodford), A. H. Bateson (Otley), B. H. Black (Oxford University), J. S. Tucker (Bristol), J. W. Forrest (United Services), H. G. Periton (Waterloo) (captain), P. D. Howard (Oxford University), W. E. Tucker (Blackheath). Referee: A. E. Freethy (Wales).

INTERNATIONAL TABLE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.
France	2	2	0	0	12	3
England	2	1	0	1	14	7
Scotland	2	1	0	1	15	16
Ireland	2	1	0	1	4	8
Wales	2	0	0	2	12	23

OLD PAULINES RECOVER.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL 8 pts., OLD PAULINES 12.

St. Thomas's Hospital fielded their cup side against the Old Paulines at Chiswick, and throughout the first half play was fast and in their favour. Tulvertaft scored a try, and Gilbert converted with a fine kick. In a difficult cross-wind the Old Paulines' forwards could not get going, and half-time arrived with the Hospital still leading.

On the resumption, the Old Paulines improved, and Law scored on the wing, but the Hospital went again ahead when Norman crossed. Faced by the prospect of defeat, Old Paulines began to show real fire and determination, and during the last twenty minutes wore down the Hospital completely and scored three tries through Law, Jankell, and Higgins, all of which King failed to convert. Mills, the Old Pauline and Middlesex full-back, played his last game before going to Lisbon for three years.

ROYAL NAVY WIN

CLEVER WORK THWARTS AIRMEN.

ARMY BEAT THE SCOTTISH.

ROYAL NAVY 11 pts., ROYAL AIR FORCE 3.

There were 5,000 present at Twickenham when Prince George took his seat in the Royal Box for the Inter-Services match between the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

The ground had been protected, and was in good condition. The Navy forwards, frequently getting possession of the ball, gave their fast moving three-quarters many chances, and only three minutes had passed when Lee went in near the corner, Hodgkin failing with the kick for goal. Lee burst away and gave to Wood, who increased the Navy's lead with a try, which Webster converted.

The Air Force forwards came away in a great rush, Williams scoring wide out, but Llewellyn failed with the kick for goal. The Air Force rallied well towards the interval.

Ten minutes after the interval Ford gained possession near the line, going in for a try. Hodgkin failed with the kick. The feature of the game was the splendid straight running of Llewellyn for the Air Force, but the centre received poor support. The Air Force had more of the game in the second half, largely due to the work of Odbert and Russell at half-back. Gosling, the Navy full-back, saved many dangerous situations by fine tackling and splendid kicking to touch.

It was apparent from the start that the greater experience and skill behind the scrum of the Navy fifteen would lead them to victory, although the keen close marking of the Air Force and their courageous second-half rally gave the Navy many an anxious moment before the end.

The Navy, too, were much sounder in defence. Gosling, although not always going down to the fierce rushes of the Air Force forwards as one might have expected, excelled in relieving pressure with excellently judged long kicks to touch. W. H. Wood, too, revealed fine defensive qualities, and the manner in which he rushed across the field and tackled Hodder low down when the Air Force wing three-quarter was almost across the line, saved a certain score at a critical juncture of the game.

T. S. Lee gave a good exhibition of centre play. He varied some fine straight running with a deceptive swerve, and showed initiative in opening up the game to the advantage of his side. Sladen has often been more prominent, but he gave good support to Lee. Hargrave excelled at stand-off half in his quick and clean service to the three-quarters, and occasionally broke away in disconcerting fashion.

The strong Navy pack were well held by the Air Force eight, and, in fact, in the second half the Airmen heeled rather better than their opponents. The Air Force forwards did their best work in the loose, and with better backing up their fine performance in this phase of the game might have altered the result. G. E. S. Williams and H. A. Constantine frequently caught the eye in these advances, and dribbled with skill and discretion.

J. C. Russell led the Air Force fifteen cleverly, and his influence could be clearly seen. The outstanding figure in the three-quarter line was J. G. Llewellyn, who, unfortunately, found little support in his many attempts to run through the Navy defence. Hodder put in one or two good runs on the wing, but his opportunities were restricted. Teams:—

ROYAL NAVY.—Sub-Lieut. C. G. Gosling; Sub-Lieut. J. St. Clair Ford, Lieut. T. S. Lee, Lieut. G. M. Sladen, Lieut. W. H. Wood (captain); Midshipman A. E. Hargrave, Sub-Lieut. G. Webster; Lieut. T. G. P. Crick, M.A.A. W. G. A. Luddington, Lieut. J. W. Linton, Midshipman N. L. Evans, Marine C. Webb, Lieut.-Comdr. W. C. Thomas, Lieut. C. M. Morrell, Sub-Lieut. R. K. Hodgkin.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.—Pilot-Officer G. M. Levers; F.O. R. D. Cotton, F.O. J. R. H. Pott, P.O. J. G. Llewellyn, P.O. F. S. Hodder; Flight-Lieut. R. V. M. Odbert, Wing-Comdr. J. C. Russell (captain); Sergt. J. Kirby, P.O. G. E. S. Williams, P.O. J. McKechnie, F.O. H. A. Constantine, Flight-Lieut. J. G. Franks, Sergt. A. C. Hall, Aircraftsman V. E. Maxwell, P.O. A. C. Wallace.

THE ARMY'S COUNTER-STROKE

GAME WON BY SECOND HALF RALLY.

THE ARMY 16 pts., LONDON SCOTTISH 12.

The Army had a great tussle with the London Scottish on the United Sevices ground, Chatham, in fine weather before about 1,000 spectators. Dryburgh opened the scoring for the London Scottish by crossing at the corner. Waters failed to convert. The Army drew level with a penalty goal kicked by Nott. Smith, the Scottish winger, after a thrilling run, scored an unconverted try behind the post, but McCreight got another try for the Army, which Nott converted.

McCreight scored a clever try in the second half, and Nott converted. Then Smith tricked the Army defence and crossed at the corner, Waters narrowly missing with the kick. The exchanges were very even, and Beatty-Pownall ran in for an unconverted try for the Army. Waters kicked a penalty goal for the Scottish.

BEDFORD'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

LONDON WELSH 3 pts., BEDFORD 3.

The London Welsh were superior to Bedford in this game played at Herne Hill. From the start they did all the pressing, and though the tackling all round was very good, the Welsh scored in 25 minutes through a try by A. H. Jones after a beautiful movement. This was unconverted. Bedford pressed towards the interval, but no score resulted.

Immediately on resuming, Reed broke away from midfield and scored in the corner for Bedford. The goal-kick failed, and the scores were then even. It was a great forward fight after this, both sides having narrow escapes. Bedford almost scored in the last minute, but in the end it was a very even draw.

'QUINS' FINE HANDLING.

OLD BLUES 0 pts., HARLEQUINS 7.

The Old Blues made a very good show at home against the Harlequins. In the first half they were favoured by the wind, and pressed repeatedly. Their forwards heeled very frequently, but, unfortunately, the backs showed slipshod passing, which was easily spoiled by a steady defence in which Hutten and Chapman were very prominent.

In the second half the game was very keenly contested, with the Harlequins showing improved form. In a quarter of an hour, some handling got in White, Hubbard failing with the kick. The Old Blues made many efforts to get on terms, but towards the close Chapman added a dropped goal for the Harlequins.

OLD WHITGIFTIANS OUTPLAYED.

UPPER CLAPTON 36 pts., OLD WHITGIFTIANS 6.

Upper Clapton, whose fixture with Middlesex Hospital was scratched by the latter team, entertained the Old Whitgiftians at Bush Hill Park. The home club were much too good for the Old Boys, winning by three goals and seven tries to a penalty goal and a try. Upper Clapton's superiority was most marked in the back division, the halves and three's passing swiftly and accurately and running strongly. In the first half the Old Boys' forwards held the Clapton pack, whose heeling was very slow, and by fine tackling by the Old Boys' backs Upper Clapton only managed to score three tries by Wells, King, and Baird, none of which was converted. Just on half-time Bonny, for the visitors, broke through in the centre, and, running strongly, scored an unconverted try. In the second half Upper Clapton had matters pretty much their own way, their forwards controlling the tight scrums, and further tries were scored by Baird (three), Lott, Tucker, King, and Wells. Wey converted two and Brennan one. All the Upper Clapton backs played well, and Tucker, Wey, and West were the pick of the forwards.

A LAST-MINUTE EFFORT.

EDGWARE 9 pts., BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY 6.

Weakness in the centre and at outside-half nearly cost Edgware the game against Birmingham University, and it was only a brilliant try by Evans in the last minute that enabled Edgware to win by three tries to two tries. Bland and Whatley scored for the University and Hicks for Edgware in the first half. The University tackled well in face of repeated Edgware attacks after the restart, but first Scully and then Evans, both after fine runs, scored corner tries.

WESTMINSTER BANK HEAVILY DEFEATED.

ASTON OLD EDWARDIANS 20 pts., WESTMINSTER BANK 0.

Aston Old Edwardians were at the top of their form for the visit of Westminster Bank, and a virile display by their three-quarters gave them a smart victory. Browne and Flavel scored tries in the opening half, and Gwynne and Cross subsequently touched down for further tries. Phillips converted all four tries.

A CENTENARY MATCH.

RICHMOND DRAW WITH BLACKHEATH.

INTERESTING GAME.

RICHMOND 8 pts., BLACKHEATH 8.

Those old rivals Richmond and Blackheath, who have done so much to make Rugby football history, played their centenary match on the Athletic Ground at Richmond yesterday, when the honours were left even, each side scoring a placed goal and a try (8 points). Earlier in the season Blackheath had won decisively on the Rectory Field. Richmond had much the same side as against the Dark Blues on the same ground the previous Saturday, but there were some notable players absent from the Heathens, A. L. Novis and E. W. Tucker being with the England side in Ireland, while H. P. Jacob was missing from their attack and C. H. B. Rodham from their pack.

If never remarkable for individual or collective excellence on either side, it was a good, hard game. There were long periods when the Richmond forwards, playing well together, held the upper hand, and there were others—notably towards the end—when the game was largely with the Heathens' scrummagers, but on the whole, there was little to choose between the sides, and if the Blackheath backs were the more dangerous, the soundness of the home defence restored the balance. It was anyone's game the whole way, and a draw was perhaps a satisfactory finish to a hard game in which neither side at any time was able to establish any real superiority.

On neither side were the backs well together. Much of the passing was wild and the play often ragged, but for Richmond F. M. T. Bunney, C. P. M. Green, and G. M. Burton got in a good deal of telling work, while J. P. Whitham was in excellent form at full-back. Three times he brought down Lt. T. G. Devitt when that player had but to avoid him to score, while on another occasion he forced A. F. Hamilton-Smythe into touch when his line was in grave danger. Both Hamilton-Smythe and Devin gave glimpses of their real pace and form, and D. E. Morris played well in patches, but the Blackheath attack never linked up to make for any of its customary effectiveness.

In the first half a movement in which R. V. Godfray and Green stood out ended in A. G. Maby scoring for Richmond, and E. V. Howse placed the goal, while C. C. Bishop credited Blackheath with an unconverted try. After the change of ends, Hamilton-Smythe ran in with a clever try for the Heathens, and a successful kick by J. T. Kemp gave them the lead, but soon afterwards a try by Burton for Richmond made the scores equal.

TAYLORS' EASY WIN.

U.C.S. OLD BOYS 3 pts., OLD MERCHANT TAYLORS 14.

The Old Merchant Taylors played poorly together in the opening stages of their game at Osterley Park against the U.C.S. Old Boys, and the home side were the first to score when Brown ran in following good work by Sutcliffe. MacKenzie failed with the kick against the strong breeze. The Taylors improved, and kept the home side on the defensive. Newell scored a try, but Spragg failed to convert. Just before half-time Spragg obtained the lead for the Taylors with a penalty goal.

The Taylors dominated the game in the second half, their forwards getting the ball out better, but little good passing was seen. Newell crossed over twice for the Taylors, Spragg converted once.

BART'S DO WELL.

OLD LEYSIANS 3 pts., ST. BART'S HOSPITAL 20.

A very well fought game resulted from the meeting of the Old Leysians and St. Bart.'s Hospital on the former's ground at Wandsworth Common, on a hard turf, before a small attendance. The Old Leysians had the wind in their favour during the first half, but C. R. Jenkins converted a Hospital try scored by Tapper. Philip, however, replied with an unconverted try for the Old Leysians.

Early in the second half Philp nearly scored for the Leysians after a fine run. Then Prowse, from an opening made by Beilby, and Taylor scored unconverted tries for Bart's. Further unconverted tries were added by Capper, Taylor and Marshall. Taylor's score was a brilliant individual effort.

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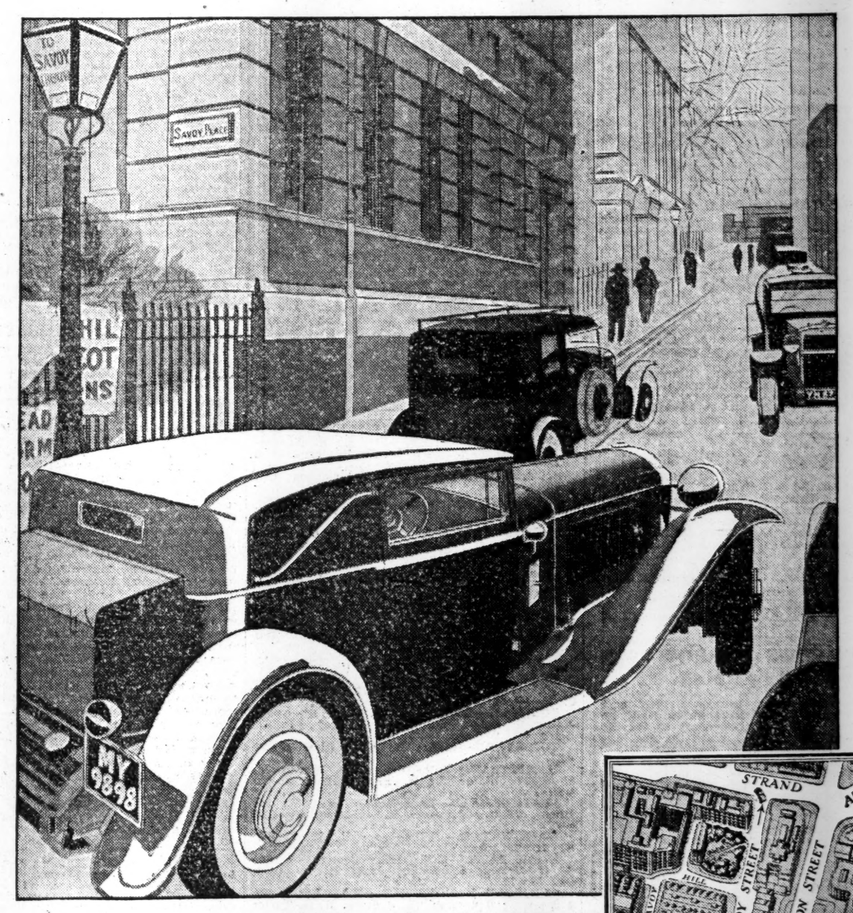

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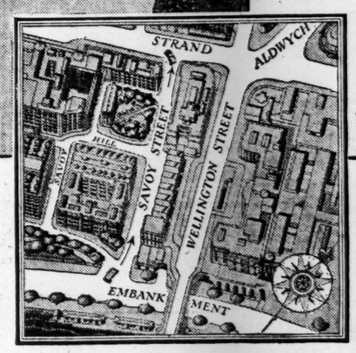

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A GUIDE TO THE VARSITY MATCH.

CAMBRIDGE HELD—BECKENHAM'S INSPIRED PLAY.

COMBINED SERVICES BEAT THE NORTH

By "CIRCLE."

Now that both the Oxford and Cambridge University teams for Saturday's contest have been finally settled and made public, it is possible to study comparative form. While Cambridge have impressed all through the season because of the excellence of their inside forwards, Oxford have improved immensely since Christmas, so that there is every prospect of a very fine encounter this week.

Last week Oxford visited and defeated BECKENHAM by 7—2, and yesterday CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY had a trial run against the same club, also at the venue of Saturday's match. The Light Blues held an interval lead of 5—1, but flattered only to deceive, for the Kent club rallied well in the second half, the result being a 6—6 draw.

In the opening stages Beckenham forced the pace, but chances were missed by the inside forwards' shooting straight at Dodson's pads. From a breakaway Rocyn-Jones opened the scoring for Cambridge, and after Harbinson had equalised, Rocyn-Jones (2), Perfect and Hardie added further goals for the Light Blues. Manders was rather unlucky with some of the shots that beat him, the ball passing between his pads.

In the second half the Beckenham forwards took their passes cleaner and with the defence, especially the half-backs, at the top of their form, the Cambridge defence had a busy time. Cork, the Irish international, scored two goals for Beckenham, and Harbinson, W. J. Berry and Taylor-Marsh one each, while Rocyn-Jones netted once for Cambridge.

TULSE HILL entertained the ROYAL AIR FORCE at Kent House and won by 3—1 after each side had scored once in the first half. Cutler, Capes, and Pickering netted for Tulse Hill and Connell for the Airmen.

PURLEY did well only to be beaten by the strong MID-SURREY side by 5—3 after being led by 3—1 at half-time. Waddilove (3), Batesson and Brown scored for Mid-Surrey, and Nelson (2) and Hacking for Purley, the former showing good form at centre-forward. Against BRONDESBURY, who won by 3—1, STAINES fielded only ten men but offered a strong defence in which Scott-Freeman was outstanding. Reaney, the centre-forward, hit all three goals for the winners, and Bidmead replied for Staines.

OLD LOUGHTONIANS and HENDON played a 1—1 draw at High Beech, with Trimly scoring for the Old Boys and de Winter for Hendon, both goals being netted in the second half. A goal by Edgley three minutes from the end enabled SPENCER to beat BARNES by 1—0, while Holman (2), Atkinson and Kirby netted for BARCLAYS BANK, who beat ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL by 4—0.

CRANLEIGH beat GUY'S HOSPITAL by 4—3, and BANK OF ENGLAND beat DULWICH II. by 1—0.

A keen game between STAFF COLLEGE and the R.M.A. (WOOLWICH) at Camberley resulted in a 3—3 draw. Sumner and Oswald gave the R.M.A. a 2—0 lead, but Redman and MacNab equalised before half-time. In the second half MacNab and Oswald both scored once for their respective sides.

Playing at home, OXFORD UNIVERSITY beat WIMBLEDON by 5—2, after leading at half-time by 2—1 In the second half the Dark Blues showed marked superiority, and while their forwards played a dashing game, Theophilus and Garthwaite excelled in the defence. Walmesley (2), Paul (2), and Oswald scored for Oxford, and Morley-Brown and N. Kirkpatrick for Wimbledon.

Although MAIDENHEAD beat READING by 6—2, the game was finely contested, and was closer than is indicated by the score. Wykes hit four goals for the winners and Murray two, while Weekes and Hutt replied for the visitors.

RICHMOND paid a visit to the ALDERSHOT COMMAND and won by 3—0. All the goals were hit by Welchman in the first half. The Command defended well after the interval, but were not at full strength.

The Trial.

The victory of the COMBINED SERVICES over the NORTH by 7—2 in the International Trial at Uxbridge may have come as a surprise to many, but the fact remains that the victors fielded a team that was a most admirable blend of experience and youthful talent, calculated to prevail on account of superior pace.

Not only were the Services forwards faster than those of the North, but they also combined the better and received the more consistent support from their half-backs. The North forwards lacked dash and cohesion, although F. C. Harrison, in the centre, made commendable efforts to pull the line together. Sub-Lieut. Kirkonnell proved a most effective leader of the Services attack, although Lieut. Atkinson was the more polished in his stickwork. Lieut. Lillie and Lieut. Salew were a fine right-wing, while Capt. J. D. Fisher was the best half-back on the field.

Atkinson (2) and Salew scored for the Services in the first half, but Harrison reduced the lead after the interval. Kirkonnell, however, added two more goals for the Services, and Lillie and Salew completed the total after Harrison had again found the net for the North. The losers were unfortunate that Chilman, their International outside left, was practically a passenger in the second half. Their half-backs were mainly on the defensive, but Stacey worked hard at full-back and Greaves played well in goal, despite the big score against him.

LONDON UNIVERSITY visited HIGHGATE and beat the home team by 6 goals to 3. The game was fast and even, but the University forwards were very dangerous in the circle. Miss Troubshaw, Miss Barry, and Miss O'Rourke, centre and left-wing of Royal Holloway College, were a very dangerous combination. Miss O'Rourke and Miss Spencer (Bedford College) each scored once, and Miss Troubshaw and Miss Barry twice. Highgate scored through Miss Barton, Miss Reilley, and Miss Reedes.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE beat BERKSHIRE at Slough in a very even game. Miss Hodges scored twice and Miss Newell and Miss Partridge once each for Bucks, and Miss Sale and Miss Catley scored for the losers.

BANK OF ENGLAND entertained EALING, and the county experience of Miss Feron, their centre-forward, proved of great value. She scored four times and kept her forward line together splendidly. Miss Collier added their other three goals. Ealing's scorer was Miss J. Pittar.

HOCKEY RESULTS.

MEN'S.

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL.

Combined Services ...	7	North ...	2

UNIVERSITY MATCHES.

Beckenham ...	6	Camoridge University	6
Oxford University ...	5	Wimbledon ...	2

OTHER MATCHES.

Tulse Hill ...	3	Royal Air Force ...	1
Purley ...	3	Mid-Surrey ...	5
Surbiton ...	0	Old Kingstonians ...	2
Staines ...	1	Bronuesbury ...	3
Old Loughtonians ...	1	Hendon ...	1
Spencer ...	1	Barnes ...	0
Barclays Bank ...	4	St. Thomas's Hospital	0
Royal Observatory...	0	N.P. Bank ...	17
Staff Coll. (Camb'ley)	3	R.M.A (Woolwich)...	3
Aldershot Command	0	Richmond ...	3
Cranleigh ...	4	Guy's Hospital ...	3
Bank of England ...	1	Dulwich II. ...	4
Maidenhead ...	6	Reading ...	2
Merton ...	1	Lloyds Bank ...	2
Bocspa ...	4	Southgate II. ...	0
Henuon II. ...	4	Old Brightonians ...	4
Hendon IV. ...	10	Hornsey IV. ...	0
Bocspa II. ...	4	St. Marks ...	7
Purley III. ...	8	Mid Surrey III. ...	0
Purley B. ...	6	Vickers ...	3
Spencer III. ...	11	Barnes III. ...	1
Sittingbourne ...	2	Tulse Hill III. ...	2
Barclays Bank II. ...	3	Amurius ...	1
Civil Service II. ...	1	Tulse Hill II. ...	1
Beckenham IV. ...	9	Catford Wand. II....	0
Beckenham V. ...	7	Bakers S.C. ...	1
Westminster Bk. II.	3	Guildhall II. ...	0
Wimbledon II. ...	6	Old Cranleighians ...	6
Wimbledon III. ...	8	Boro Polytechnic ...	2
Wimbledon IV. ...	9	Prices ...	1
R.A.F. Cadets (Cranwell) ...	6	Holbeach ...	8
R.A.F. (Cranwell)...	6	Lincoln ...	4
Mansfield ...	3	Nottingham Univ...	0
Loughborough II. ...	4	South Nottingham II.	1
Lewison II. ...	3	Beeston II. ...	1
Barnet ...	5	West Herts ...	1
Southgate ...	2	Hampstead ...	2
Cheam ...	4	Epsom ...	1
Cheam II. ...	2	Epsom II. ...	0
Cheam III. ...	1	Epsom III. ...	0
Chichester School ...	0	Cranley ...	1
Southgate III. ...	1	Hampstead III. ...	1
London University ...	7	Ilford ...	3
Sevenoaks ...	4	Burnt Ash ...	0
Goodmayes II. ...	1	Ilford II. ...	0
Bank of England II.	2	Dulwich III. ...	1
Ilford I.I. ...	4	Goodmayes III. ...	0
Bank of England III.	6	Dulwich IV. ...	4
Bank of England IV.	3	Dulwich V. ...	1
West Middlesex ...	6	Exiles ...	2
Royal Tank Corps...	3	Royal Artillery ...	0
Blackheath ...	3	Crouch End ...	2
Woodford ...	3	Metrogas ...	0
London Hospital ...	2	Univ Coll. Hospital	0
University College...	3	Birkbeck College ...	1
Gravesend ...	2	City of London M.H.	1
Aveley ...	8	Mid Surrey II. ...	0
Crouch End II. ...	0	Wanderers ...	0
Brondesbury II. ...	4	Staines II. ...	0
Merton II. ...	9	Highgate II. ...	1
U.S. (Portsmouth) ...	5	H.A.C. ...	0
Old Felstedians ...	3	Fels'ed School ...	1
Woolwich Poly. ...	7	St. George's ...	0
Hornchurch ...	3	Romford ...	0
Kearley and Tonge...	3	Upminster ...	2
Hawks ...	1	Old Kingstonians A.	1
Chelmsford ...	3	Luton ...	1
St. George's College (Weybridge) ...	7	Constitution Hill ...	5
Old Southendian ...	4	Polytechnic ...	1
Beckenham II. ...	6	Tunbridge ...	1
Lloyds Bank II. ...	4	Merton II. ...	1
Old Felstedians II. ...	3	Felsted School II. ...	1
Beckenham III. ...	6	Maori ...	4
Hawks II. ...	5	Cranleigh School ...	1
Lloyds Bank III. ...	3	Gidea Park ...	0
N.P. Bank II. ...	10	R. Observatory II. ...	0
N.P. Bank III. ...	3	Brondesbury III. ...	3
Hendon III. ...	9	Old Loughtonians III.	3
Britannic House II.	5	Spencer IV. ...	0
St. Law. C., R'gate	2	Westgate ...	3
Dover College ...	1	Folkestone Optimists	5
Folkestone Ops. II.	1	Dover College II. ...	11
R.M.C., Sandhurst.	1	St. Bart's Hospital...	5
St. George's Col. II.	8	Crouch End IV. ...	0
Lloyds Bank V. ...	3	Merton III. ...	2
Columbia Ath. ...	1	Beckenham VI. ...	0
R.E.A. ...	0	St. Peter's Woolwich	0
Teddington II. ...	6	Bromley II. ...	0
Teddington IV. ...	8	Bromley IV. ...	0
Barclay's Bank II.	3	Aquarius ...	1
Barclay's Bank IV.	2	Barclay's Bank VI.	2
Guildhall III. ...	3	Westminster Bank ...	2
Christ's Coll., Camb.	5	Kingston Gram. Sch.	1
High Wycombe ...	3	Wembley ...	1
East Grinstead ...	4	Reigate ...	2
Bedford ...	1	Bedford ...	1
Teddington II. ...	4	Crostyx ...	1
Teddington ...	4	Romley ...	6
Civil Service II. ...	4	Borough Poly ...	2
Civil Service III. ...	4	Osram ...	3
Civil Service IV. ...	3	Old Mooyians II. ...	0
Teddington III. ...	6	Bromley III. ...	2
Hendon II. ...	4	Old Loughtonians II.	4

PUBLIC SCHOOLS RESULTS.

Cranleigh School ...	4	Guy's Hospital ...	3
St. Peter's Sc., York	4	Leeds Corinthians ...	3
Dean Close School	4	St. Edmund Hall, Oxford ...	0
Canford School ...	1	Southampton ...	4

WOMEN'S.

INTERNATIONAL TRIAL MATCH.

West ...	0	East ...	3
East Women ...	3	West Women ...	0

COUNTY MATCHES.

Hertfordshire ...	5	Kent II. ...	3
Surrey II. ...	10	Middlesex II. ...	2
Buckinghamshire ...	4	Berkshire ...	2
Yorkshire ...	1	Durham ...	4
Worcestershire II. ...	1	Derbyshire II. ...	3

CLUB MATCHES.

University College...	6	Westfield College ...	4
Lensbury ...	2	Southern Railway ...	1
Temperley ...	5	Liverpool Ladies ...	7
Ibis II. ...	4	Trojans ...	2
Highgate ...	3	London University...	6
Crostyx ...	5	Shoreabrook ...	3
Crostyx III. ...	4	University Col. III.	5
Chartered Bk of I.	5	Bk. of England II.	3
Downe ...	1	Metrogas ...	0
Highgate II. ...	6	Catford Wanderers...	0
Battersea Poly. ...	3	Sutton ...	1
Battersea Poly. II.	2	Westfield College II.	2
Battersea Poly. IV.	3	Nat. Sch. of Ckry.	2
Ealing ...	1	Bk of England ...	7
East Grinstead ...	5	Waddon ...	2
Bromley C.S. O.Girls..	3	Ibis III. ...	2
Stan. Bk. of S.A....	7	Yokohama Bank ...	0
P.L.A. ...	3	Romford ...	0
Barnes ...	4	Westminster Bank ...	2
Old Erithians ...	5	Burnt Ash ...	2
Wimbledon ...	5	Hawks ...	3
Vickers ...	2	Hawks A. ...	2
Bexley H'th Congreg.	5	Old Erithians II. ...	1

WOMEN'S HOCKEY.

EAST BEAT WEST.

By MARJORIE POLLARD.

Cheltenham escaped the wintry weather conditions which held some parts of the country in their grip, and the weather for the EAST and WEST match was perfect.

The game opened at a very fast pace, and the hockey was of a good standard. The East were always holding the upper hand, but for twenty minutes there was no scoring, both defences playing a sound game. The continuous pressure of the East, however, had its result, and after a good passing movement the West goalkeeper failed to clear the ball, and Miss Cook scored with a splendid shot. Shortly after this Miss Harris, at right-inner, put in a strong shot which the goalkeeper again failed to clear, after making a good save. Mrs. Cooke (Cambs) took advantage of this mistake and scored the second goal for the East. Half time arrived with the score 2—0 in favour of the East, who were playing very well indeed.

The West had a spell of attacking on resuming, but the East defence was sound, and the West forward line was not working smoothly. The forwards muddled each other, and failed to make the most of their opportunities. The East took the game in hand again, and a run down the right wing by Miss Rich, who centred perfectly, gave Mrs. Steadman (Kent) the chance to score, which she did with a good shot.

The game between the second strings of SURREY and MIDDLESEX at Merton Abbey proved a rather one-sided one, the former winning by ten goals to two. The Surrey forward line played beautiful hockey, and the Middlesex defence, with the exception of Miss Cattell, at left-back, were quite unable to cope with their attacks. Miss Honeybourne, in the Middlesex goal, promoted from the third eleven, though beaten so many times, was by no means disgraced. She made some good saves, and showed distinct promise. Miss Dolman, at left inner for Surrey, was their outstanding forward, and scored four goals, giving an excellent display. Miss Foster, at right-inner, scored four times also, and Miss Buzzard, centre, and Miss Lonsdale, left-wing, once each. Both the Middlesex goals were scored by Miss Pittar.

Hertfordshire Win.

HERTFORDSHIRE beat KENT II. at Hertford by 5 goals to 3. In this game also the superiority of the home forwards was the deciding factor. The Kent defence played strongly, with Miss Lane at right-half as the outstanding player. In the first half Herts scored four goals and Kent two, but the scoring in the second half was even; each side scoring once only. Mrs. Lane scored for Kent, and their centre-forward, Miss B. Higgs, scored twice. For the home side Mrs. Jenkins, at right-inner, and Miss Overy, at left-inner, each scored twice, and Miss King once, from the centre-forward position.

**

GOLF.

U.S. WALKER CUP TEAM.

BOBBY JONES AS LEADER

NEW YORK, Saturday.

The United States Golf Association has chosen the following to represent the United States in the Walker Cup. The team will leave for England on the Mauretania on April 30, and will be composed of:—

Bobby Jones (captain).
G. von Elm,
Harrison Johnstone,
Francis Ouimet,
Dr. Willing,
Don K. Moe,
G. Voight,
Jesse Sweetser. —*Ex. Tel. Spec*

VARSITIES FARE BADLY.

DARK BLUES' FIGHT.

Oxford University golfers had a strong Woking Club side as their opponents yesterday when, in the morning Foursomes matches, the Dark Blues were outplayed by the home side, who won five of the six matches. A runaway win by J. W. L. Adams and H. Scheftel over the Woking couple, H. R. Temperley and D. L. Wallers, gave Oxford their only point. The Oxford pair, who gained a very early lead when Scheftel holed across the green at the second for a two, went out in 35 strokes, and turned with a lead of five holes, which they increased to seven at the eleventh hole, despite being in trouble at the tenth, a half at the twelfth giving the Oxonians the match by seven and six.

In the leading encounter the veteran Internationalist, E. B. H. Blackwell, was partnered by G. Illingworth, the old Cantab, to represent the club against R. H. Baugh and C. Sweeny, the American Oxonians. After keenly contesting the first nine holes, the club pair became one up at the tenth, where Baugh was in the rough, and a great drive by Illingworth into the wind at the next hole gave the club side a lead of two. The Oxonians won the twelfth, but their ball was in an unplayable condition under a tree at the thirteenth, and they became two down again, and got further into arrears at the next hole, where they were off the course. Halves at the following two holes gave Blackwell and Illingworth the match by three and two.

The biggest win for the club was gained by Bernard Darwin and G. D. Hannay, who turned four up against A. C. Marples and A. M. Tew, secured the tenth and became dormy six before winning their game by six and four. Darwin and Hannay played with far more safety than the Oxonians, who were often in the heather.

Oxford made a good recovery in the singles, but though their tail wagged successfully, they lost the match. Details:—

FOURSOMES.—E. B. H. Blackwell and G. Illingworth (3 and 2) beat R. H. Baugh (Wadham) and C. Sweeny (Wadham); B. Darwin and G. D. Hannay (6 and 4) beat A. C. Marples (New College) and A. M. Tew (Magdalen); J. S. F. Morrison and T. A. Pollock (1 up) beat P. Marston (Trinity) and A. Scheftel (Christ Church); G. N. Foster and J. E. Tomkinson (2 up) beat G. P. Jackson (Lincoln) and H. M. Bray (Trinity); P. C. Quilter and H. J. T. Neilson (1 up) beat J. R. Keen (Wadham) and N. M. Fogg (Exeter); H. R. Temperley and D. L. Wallers lost to J. W. L. Adams (Balliol) and H. Scheftel (Balliol) (7 and 6).

SINGLES.—J. S. F. Morrison (4 and 3) beat R. H. Baugh; G. Illingworth (1 up) beat A. C. Marples; E. B. H. Blackwell lost to J. P. Marston (1 up); B. Darwin (5 and 4) beat G. P. Jackson; G. D. Hannay halved with J. R. Keen; V. A. Pollock lost to C. Sweeney (3 and 2); H. R. Temperley (1 up) beat N. M. Fogg; D. L. Wallers lost to H. M. Bray (3 and 2); P. C. Quilter lost to A. M. Tew (7 up); G. N. Foster lost to J. W. L. Adams (3 and 2), J. E. Tomkinson lost to H. Scheftel (2 and 1); H. J. T. Neilson lost to H. Scheftel (3 and 1).

LIGHT BLUES DEFEATED.

WALKER CUP PLAYERS' FORM.

Chief interest in the match at Sunningdale yesterday, when Sunningdale opposed Cambridge University, was shown in the play of T. A. Bourn, a former champion of France, who won the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society's tournament last month, Rex Hartley, a former Cambridge captain, and R. H. Oppenheimer, an ex-captain of Oxford University, all three being among the sixteen players who have been chosen to prepare, on Great Britain's behalf, for the "Walker" Cup match. They were included in a particularly strong Sunningdale team which formed, probably, the strongest opposition faced by the Cantabs this term.

It was Cambridge's fourth successive match against a Surrey club side, and in bitterly cold weather they made a bad start in attempting to break a run of reverses. E. M. Prain, the Cambridge captain, and H. C. Longhurst halved the top match with Bourn and R. H. de Montmorency, the veteran British Internationalist, but thereafter the Light Blues were swept aside in easy fashion, margins of 6 and 4, 5 and 3, 9 and 8, and 5 and 4 giving the remaining four games to the club.

The Light Blues were completely routed in the afternoon when they lost every one of the ten Singles contests to lose on the day's play by 14 points to a half. Not one of the Sunningdale representatives found it necessary to proceed to the eighteenth hole to decide his match. The leading game between Hartley and Prain was about the closest of the afternoon matches, and Prain was only one down at the ninth, although he had to hole a long putt to secure a two at the eighth to keep Hartley's lead down to the minimum. Hartley, however, won the eleventh and twelfth holes, and although losing the next, where Prain holed a long putt, the club player halved the next four holes to win by two and one. Scores:—

FOURSOMES.—R. H. de Montmorency and T. A. Bourn halved with E. M. Prain (Clare) and H. C. Longhurst (Clare); Rex W. Hartley and R. H. Oppenheimer (6 and 4) beat W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex) and W. E. S. Bond (King's); Major S. K. Thorburn and D. E. Landale (5 and 3) beat W. C. Carr (Trinity) and E. Martin Smith (Pembroke); A. H. Read and D. H. Kyle (9 and 8) beat N. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex) and P. A. Young (Christ's); A. G. Pearson and L. G. Crawley (5 and 4) beat I. K. McRosty (Clare) and R. S. Fletcher (Trinity).

SINGLES.—R. W. Hartley (2 and 1) beat E. M. Prain, Major S. F Thorburn (2 and 1) beat H. C. Longhurst, D. E. Landale (7 and 6) beat W. H. Berminghan, D. H. Kyle (6 and 5) beat E. Martin Smith, T. A. Bourn (4 and 3) beat W. C. Carr, R. H. Oppenheimer (4 and 2) beat W. E. S. Bond, A. G. Pearson (3 and 1) beat N. A. Keith, R. H. de Montmorency (4 and 3) beat I. E. McRosty, L. G. Crawley (4 and 3) beat R. S. Fletcher, A. H. Read (6 and 5) beat P. A. Young.

CLUB COMPETITIONS.

BEACONSFIELD.—M.B.—Div. I.: H. E. Forrester (3) 1 down. Div. II.: H. Morgan (15), 2 down.

BERKHAMSTED.—M.B.: D. K. Johnston (13), 1 down.

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FULWELL.—S.M.: L. H. M. Clark, 86—6=80.

J.M.: C. Snape, 96—22=74. Bogey: B. G. Betch (5), 3 down.

GUILDFORD.—M.M.: R. T. C. Rice, 99—18=81.

HAMPSTEAD.—M.M.—Sen.: Ian Macdonald, 85—8=77. Jun.: Sir H. P. Hamilton, 96—16=80.

LEATHERHEAD.—M.M.—Sen.: R. W. C. Hobbs, 78—3=75; Jun.: H. Johnston, 94—12=82.

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STOKE POGES.—M.M.: B. Drew, 82—1=83.

WEST SURREY.—M.M.: G. St. G. Kelton, 85—2=83.

RACKETS.

H. N. A. Alston and N. G. M. Middleton beat Tonbridge School (T. M. Botley and J. G. Davies) by 11—15, 15—3, 9—15, 15—11, 9—15, 15—10, 15—9.

CROSS-COUNTRY RACES.

NORTH OF THE THAMES CHAMPIONSHIP.

WOODFORD GAIN TEAM HONOURS.

By H. M. ABRAHAMS.

After one of the closest contests on record, and with the lowest total since 1909, Woodford Green A.C. (the Essex Club which that gallant runner, H. W. Payne, the A.A.A. Marathon champion, has done so much to make world famous) won the North of the Thames Cross-country Championship, held at Northolt Park Racecourse yesterday, with a score of 74 points. Close on their heels—indeed, only two points behind—came the Wycombe Phœnix Harriers (Buckinghamshire champions and winners of this race in 1924), with the Polytechnic Harriers (who have won the Middlesex championship three years in succession) third.

An atmosphere of totalisators, stands labelled "Jockeys and Trainers," and huge number boards is not usual for the venue of a cross-country championship, but the modern tendency seems to be to select courses with almost no obstacles at all. Nevertheless, the course was a very pleasant one: the runners were in view for almost the whole of the race, and the changing accommodation was admirable.

On such an icily cold afternoon it says something for the persuasive powers of twenty-three club secretaries that they were able to persuade over 240—249 to be exact—athletes to forsake the kindly warmth of the dressing-room under the stand for the cheerless desolation of the countryside. What is more, for 235 men to complete the course in under the hour on such a day is highly commendable. I would have taken off my hat even to the last man, who finished in about 54 minutes, except that I felt I needed every stitch of clothing to prevent rapid isolation.

A Rapid Start.

Twenty-three clubs were represented this year as opposed to twenty-five twelve months ago, but forty more runners faced the starter at about 3.25 p.m. The start was a rapid one, so rapid indeed that the lesser lights were very soon feeling the pace, and even before the end of the first half-mile 250 yards at least must have separated the leaders from the last men. Just over a mile from the start, where the runners, having completed a circuit of the race-course, went out into the country for another mile or so, F. C. Saunders was leading, followed by A. F. Furze (second in the Herts championship), V. Harman (the Middlesex champion), E. V. Busby, and W. A. Jordan. Payne was lying twelfth.

At the end of the first circuit, Saunders was still leading in 14 min. 12 sec., with H. S. H.Cook only a couple of seconds behind, and A. F. Furze another six seconds away. Payne and Harman were lying seventh and eighth respectively, a quarter of a minute behind the leaders.

Another thirteen minutes or so and the second lap is completed. Saunders and Cook are still leading, but Harman has come up into third place, and he and W. S. E. Brickett are right up with the first pair. Payne is now sixth, eleven seconds behind Saunders. The race for team honours is full of interest. Woodford at this stage total 75 points for their six placemen, and Wycombe Phœnix but three points less. Never has an issue been so much in the balance.

A Two-Point Victory.

In the last lap Brickett comes up from fourth place to second, and Payne improves his position from sixth to fifth. Gretton (also Woodford) improves his position from tenth to ninth, but the other three Woodford men all drop a place apiece, so that on the aggregate Woodford improve their score by one point from their position at the end of the second round. The order of the Wycombe team is much more altered than that of the winners Saunders has dropped from premier position to third; R. F. Busby has improved from twenty-first position to thirteenth, but this great advantage is almost negatived by A. Hughes dropping from twenty-fifth to thirty-first. Indeed, the first five scoring men from Wycombe are seven points ahead of Woodford's five.

H. W. Payne may feel somewhat disappointed that he did not record his fifth individual win in this championship, and he will now have to wait until 1932 to equal C. S. Silsby's record, since he will, by the stringent barring-clauses, be ineligible to compete next year. But I am sure the success of his club will more than outweigh any disappointment his own running may have given him, for, after all, it is rather wonderful to finish less than half a minute behind the winner in a very fast race when you have spent two days lying ill in bed at the beginning of the week in which you are running.

The Woodford A.C. will be the first Essex club to inscribe their names on the cup awarded this year to the first Essex club to finish its complete team of twelve men. Incidentally, six clubs finished all twelve men, and I cannot end this report without a reference to Mr. H. Cockrill, of Ipswich. He was, I understand, running in his thirty-first North of the Thames Cross Country Championship, and he finished 228th in under 52 min. Mr. Cockrill, I hope I may be present to see you finish your Jubilee race—I do, indeed! Details:—

Woodford Green A.C.—(W. S. E. Brickett 2, H. W. Payne 5, G. H. Gretton 9, D. H. Johnson 15, C. G. Knight 19, H. A. Forrester 24), 74 points, 1; Wycombe Phœnix H. and A.C. (F. C. Saunders 3, E. V. Busby 6, G. W. Johnson 11, S. Tugwood 12, R. F. Busby 13, A. Hughes 31), 76 points, 2; Polytechnic Harriers (as found in secondary to proceed to the eighteenth hole to decide his match. The leading game between Hartley and Prain was about the closest of the afternoon matches, and Prain was only one down at the ninth, although he had to hole a long putt to secure a two at the eighth to keep Hartley's lead down to the minimum. Hartley, however, won the eleventh and twelfth holes, and although losing the next, where Prain holed a long putt, the club player halved the next four holes to win by two and one. Scores:—

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BILLIARDS.

McCONACHY'S NARROW WIN OVER NEWMAN.

The interesting match between C. McConachy and T. Newman at the Hyde Street Hall, New Oxford Street ended in the victory of the New Zealand champion by 933. When the final day's play began McConachy held the useful lead of 1,008, but he made practically certain of success during the afternoon by aggregating 1,136 to his opponent's 909. The balls ran badly at the start, but McConachy forced an opening and made 48 cannons in a break of 171, which he supplemented with 79. Newman then had runs of 67 and 62 cannons in a break of 369, but the Overseas player assumed the upper hand by registering 255 and 455 in successive innings, the latter being a fine exhibition of perfect spotted play. Later Newman was equally effective with an effort of 345 in which he had a sequence of 86 cannons. Interval scores:—

McCONACHY (in play) ...	22,982
NEWMAN ...	21,747

Newman was responsible for two fine breaks, amounting to 453 and 417 at the evening session, and his aggregate of 1,106 included other runs of 68 58, 103, his average being 138. McConachy was fair

Association Football.

WEDNESDAY'S STRONG LEAD IN LEAGUE RACE.

NEWCASTLE'S DISTRESS—CITY LOSE IN MANCHESTER DUEL.

PROMOTION LEADERS ALL WIN.

Interest in the First Division is largely centred upon the foot of the table, where famous and wealthy clubs are in distress—Newcastle, in particular, are in a tight corner—but the way in which Sheffield Wednesday go from victory to victory is impressive.

Yesterday they thrashed Burnley by 4—1, and, as their nearest challengers, in Manchester City and Derby County, lost, the position now is that the Wednesday have a lead of six points—and a match in hand.

Manchester City might reasonably have been expected to beat their neighbours, the United, yesterday, but they faltered in the goalmouth, and their opponents managed to get away with a one goal victory.

It was a harder proposition for Derby. In facing Portsmouth they were tackling men who have been consistently improving since Christmas. Derby failed to stay the pace of a hot second half, and Portsmouth got full points.

The fact that Newcastle lost by 5—3 on their own ground to Sheffield United was further proof of departed power, but what was worse from Newcastle's angle was the knowledge that other clubs in the danger zone, though losing, were on opponents' grounds.

A home loss at the best of times is sad. Just now, to Newcastle, the Sheffield blow was disastrous.

It was a sad day for Everton, Sunderland, and Grimsby. None of these sides ever extended their opponents. Everton had a woeful first half-hour at Highbury. In this period an Arsenal team, which quite failed to inspire despite the result, scored four times.

Birmingham join the clubs showing signals of acute distress, and it is obvious that they want scoring forwards.

The day's play hardly helped to solve the promotion questions. Blackpool, Oldham, and Chelsea all won. There may be a crumb of extra comfort to Chelsea to know that, while they were always on top of West Bromwich Albion, Blackpool and Oldham found it hard to account for Barnsley and Southampton respectively.

Brentford are holding on grimly to their Southern leadership. While they were putting five past the Watford goalkeeper, Plymouth could only draw at Gillingham.

But Brighton and Northampton won, and it seems clear that the fight is to a finish in the South as in the other Divisions.

Allen's Splendid Leadership.

Once Sheffield had placed Burnley in arrears, there was a sure road to another victory for the leaders. The Burnley defenders struggled gamely till McCluggage put through his own goal, and, after that, Burnley seemed to give up hope.

There was no dalliance about the Wednesday attack. Seed was always shooting, and Allen's leadership was pregnant with danger, but he had no luck with some splendid drives. Seed got the second goal and Rimmer added a couple. Page, who was about the one Burnley forward who threatened to score, did shoot past the Wednesday goalkeeper before Rimmer got his second.

Bolton kept their feet so well on a slippery ground at Villa Park that, at half-time, the referee inspected their boots. Apparently he found nothing wrong, for the Bolton men resumed without any official interference. But this match was not wholly a question of footgear.

Aston Villa knew the way to goal. York was always leading raids, and when Beresford scored after eight minutes Bolton's defenders had a busy time. Brown made the score 2—0, and had not Gill, deputising in goal for Pym, made some excellent saves, Bolton would have had a much rougher passage

It is to be doubted whether Dean at his best could have pulled the Everton side together as the men played against the Arsenal. Dean was not playing, and the Arsenal, although never above the ordinary, scored four goals in the opening 35 minutes—and then fell back to the mediocrity of Everton.

Lambert got three goals and Williams the other; and two would not have been scored had Davies, the Everton goalkeeper, been quicker.

Quite 60,000 turned up for Manchester's big match. Reid got the only goal of the game for the United, whose forwards always looked dangerous when they broke away, which was often.

Marshall and Johnson played a great game for the City, who made heroic second-half attempts to pull the match out of the fire.

Sunderland's Halves Fail.

The West Ham-Grimsby match meant a great deal to both clubs. Thanks to successful shots by Watson and Ruffell, the Hammers won, but Grimsby had their spells. Once Prior missed when dead in front of the Londoners' goal. Earle was almost an equal sinner at the other end. There was very little good football except by the West Ham halves.

If Derby County had played as well in the first half as they did in the second, Portsmouth might not have won 3—1. It was mostly Portsmouth in the first half of the game, when Easson and Cook scored.

Bowers, the Derby centre, reduced the lead, and, in time, Portsmouth revived, for Weddle, with a brilliant shot, to put the result beyond doubt.

Huddersfield have been playing well lately, but at Blackburn they never recovered from the shock of Cunliffe scoring two goals for the Rovers in the opening ten minutes. McLean got a third, and, with Jones off injured, Kelly scored for Huddersfield. Cunliffe and Puddefoot made the Rovers' reckoning five ere Mangnall replied.

The story of Sunderland's 5—0 fall at Leeds is the story of hesitant halves. Sunderland's intermediaries had a bad day—and the Leeds forwards shot well. Wainscoat (2), Cochrane, Jennings, and Longden scored the goals.

Elkes was back at centre-half for Middlesbrough and Birmingham found the going exceedingly rough. Jennings and Warren, Middlesbrough's new men, played well, and Hall led the attack with skill.

It was Hall who headed the opening goal, Watson and Bruce also scoring before the interval. McKay and Pease got home successful shots before Haywood, a Birmingham recruit, beat Mathieson, the home goalkeeper.

Newcastle deserved to lose. Not only did Cunningham miss a penalty, but the other forwards were off colour. Sheffield United played like a team. Dunne's opening goal was equalised by Hutchinson, and again, when Tunstall scored, Gallacher headed into the Sheffield goal.

Then Gillespie got a couple of excellent goals and Dunne completed the home debacle ere, with the last kick of the game, Devine scored for Newcastle.

Swansea played almost their best game of the season with Cardiff City as visitors, and they deserved to win by more than the one goal which Lindsay scored in the second half.

G. R. Mills' Success.

The referee had a busy time at Hull curbing the exuberance of both the home and the Reading players. Childs scored first for Hull, but McNaill equalised, and after that the players were over-keen. Howieson and Alexander beat Duckworth, but Reading fought hard, and when McDonald scored the result looked very open till Alexander made the Hull score 4—2.

Southampton severely shook Oldham. Through Haines they opened the score an hour after the start, and, although Cumming equalised, Harris again put Southampton ahead. Once more Oldham drew level, and, in the last two minutes Gray got their winning goal.

Owing to a train delay West Bromwich had to don their football kit on the way to the Chelsea ground. G. R. Mills, the Bromley amateur, got a goal in each half for Chelsea, who were always just the more impressive.

Poor shooting lost Stoke City a home point. Notts County's forwards were rarely dangerous, but Stoke—even Wilson—missed "open" goals.

Millwall surprised Charlton, who were lucky to draw before their own supporters. At times Charlton's individual cleverness pleased the crowd, but Millwall's team work meant the whip hand. Whitlow scored for Charlton, and Hawkins equalised.

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. I.

Arsenal	4	Everton	0
Aston Villa	2	Bolton W.	0
Blackburn Rovers	5	Huddersfield T.	2
Leeds United	5	Sunderland	0
Liverpool	1	Leicester City	1
Manchester C.	0	Manchester Utd.	1
Middlesbrough	5	Birmingham	1
Newcastle United	3	Sheffield Utd.	5
Portsmouth	3	Derby County	1
Sheffield Wed.	4	Burnley	1
West Ham U.	2	Grimsby Town	0

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION II.

Blackpool	2	Barnsley	1
Bradford City	1	Preston North End	1
Bury	5	Bradford	1
Charlton Ath.	1	Millwall	1
Chelsea	2	West Bromwich A.	0
Hull City	4	Reading	2
Notts Forest	0	Tottenham H.	2
Oldham Ath.	3	Southampton	2
Stoke City	1	Notts County	1
Swansea Town	1	Cardiff City	0
Wolves	1	Bristol City	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts
Sheffield Wed.	27	17	6	4	72	31	40
Manchester City	28	14	6	8	61	50	34
Derby County	28	15	4	9	56	53	34
Leeds United	27	15	2	10	75	37	32
Blackburn R.	29	13	5	11	74	67	31
Aston Villa	28	13	4	11	56	54	30
Liverpool	28	12	6	10	47	54	30
Middlesbrough	28	13	3	12	63	56	29
Leicester City	28	12	5	11	58	53	29
Huddersfield T.	28	12	5	11	42	49	29
Portsmouth	28	10	8	10	50	43	28
Sheffield United	28	12	4	12	61	58	28
Bolton Wans	29	10	7	12	50	47	27
Burnley	29	10	7	12	58	69	27
Manchester Un.	28	12	3	13	44	54	27
Arsenal	27	10	5	12	44	38	25
West Ham Un.	29	10	5	14	59	60	25
Birmingham	27	8	7	12	43	45	23
Everton	29	7	9	13	49	62	23
Sunderland	27	8	7	12	43	56	23
Grimsby Town	27	8	4	15	46	68	20
Newcastle Un.	27	9	2	16	50	74	20

THE LEAGUE.—DIVISION III. (Southern)

Bournem'th and B.A.	1	Walsall	1
Brentford	5	Watford	0
Brighton and H. A.	5	Torquay United	0
Bristol Rovers	2	Newport County	3
Clapton Orient	3	Coventry City	1
Exeter City	3	Norwich City	0
Gillingham	0	Plymouth Argyle	0
Luton Town	2	Queen's Pk. Rngrs.	1
Merthyr Town	3	Swindon Town	0
Northampton Town	2	Crystal Palace	0
Southend United	1	Fulham	2

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts
Brentford	27	19	3	5	66	27	41
Plymouth Argyle	24	15	7	2	57	21	37
Brighton & H. A.	25	16	4	5	62	31	36
Northampton Tn.	25	16	3	6	43	23	35
Fulham	27	13	6	8	57	53	32
Bournem'th & B.	24	11	9	4	44	25	31
Southend Utd.	26	10	10	6	42	35	30
Norwich City	27	12	6	9	55	52	30
Crystal Palace	28	11	7	10	55	57	29
Coventry City	25	12	3	10	55	43	27
Exeter City	27	9	6	12	50	47	24
Walsall	26	9	6	11	47	40	24
Queen's P.R.	25	8	8	9	35	43	24
Luton Town	26	9	6	11	39	50	24
Swindon Town	27	7	8	12	44	50	22
Clapton Orient	26	6	10	10	25	37	22
Newport Co.	26	8	5	13	46	52	21
Watford	27	7	5	15	32	50	19
Torquay Utd.	27	6	6	15	38	64	18
Bristol Rovers	24	6	5	13	45	55	17
Gillingham	25	6	5	14	27	57	17
Merthyr Town	25	2	8	15	33	76	12

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.
DIVISION I.

Airdrieonians	2	Motherwell	0
Ayr United	0	Falkirk	0
Clyde	0	Hibernians	2
Cowdenbeath	2	St Mirren	3
Dundee	2	Celtic	2
Hamilton Acads.	3	St. Johnstone	0
Hearts	0	Partick Thistle	0
Morton	1	Aberdeen	2
Rangers	4	Kilmarnock	0

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Rangers	25	20	3	2	67	20	43
Aberdeen	28	18	5	5	66	42	41
Motherwell	27	16	3	8	61	41	35
St. Mirren	27	15	2	10	58	40	32
Partick Thistle	27	13	5	9	60	43	31
Celtic	26	13	4	9	57	37	30
Kilmarnock	27	11	8	8	47	47	30
Hearts	27	10	9	8	53	50	29
Ayr United	27	12	4	11	49	60	28
Queen's Park	28	12	3	13	53	50	27
Hamilton Acads.	26	10	5	11	55	55	25
Falkirk	26	9	7	10	45	52	25
Cowdenbeath	26	8	7	11	39	42	23
Dundee	28	9	5	14	52	44	23
Airdrieonians	27	10	2	15	39	45	22
Greenock Morton.	28	8	6	14	52	66	22
Clyde	27	7	7	13	45	58	21
Hibernians	27	6	8	13	29	44	20
Dundee Utd.	26	6	4	16	39	74	16
St. Johnstone	28	4	7	17	29	65	15

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Barnsley Res.	4	Worksop	1
Bradford Res.	7	Staveley Town	0
Doncaster R. Res.	0	Lincoln City Res.	0
Frickley Colliery	3	Denaby United	2
Grimsby Town Res	2	Rotherham Utd. Res.	2
Scarborough	2	Gainsborough Town	4
Mansfield Town	1	Boston	2
Mexborough	2	Chesterfield Res.	2
Newark Town	3	Hull City Res.	0
Notts County Res.	2	Shirebrook	1
Scunthorpe	4	Grantham	1
Wombwell	2	Notts Forest Res.	5

THE LEAGUE.—DIV. III. (Northern).

Carlisle Utd.	7	Barrow	1
Chesterfield	3	York City	0
Crewe Alexandra	1	Stockport	1
Halifax Town	3	Darlington	1
Lincoln City	3	Doncaster Rovers	1
Nelson	2	Port Vale	3
Rochdale	2	South Shields	0
Rotherham United	2	Accrington Stanley	4
Southport	2	New Brighton	1
Tranmere Rovers	7	Hartlepools United	1
Wigan Boro	2	Wrexham	1

	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	Pts.
Port Vale	27	20	4	3	70	26	44
Stockport Cty.	25	16	6	3	65	28	38
Accrington S.	26	13	5	8	66	45	31
Darlington	28	13	4	11	68	55	30
Crewe Alex.	26	12	5	9	56	42	29
Southport	28	9	11	8	55	47	29
Carlisle Un.	27	12	5	10	68	60	29
Chesterfield	26	12	4	10	47	40	28
South Shields	28	11	6	11	46	53	28
Lincoln City	26	7	13	6	40	36	27
York City	26	7	13	6	38	35	27
Hartlepools Un.	26	9	9	8	48	46	27
Rochdale	26	11	5	10	56	56	27
Tranmere Rovers	27	10	6	11	57	54	26
Nelson	28	10	6	12	39	50	26
Wigan Borough	28	9	5	14	43	58	23
New Brighton	28	9	4	15	41	62	22
Doncaster Rovers	25	9	3	13	36	47	21
Halifax Town	29	7	7	15	35	49	21
Wrexham	26	7	6	13	37	51	20
Rotherham Un.	26	6	6	14	40	62	18
Barrow	26	7	3	16	28	68	17

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Birmingham Res.	0	Blackburn R. Res.	0
Bolton W. Res.	2	Sheffield W. Res.	1
Burnley Res.	1	Wolverh'ton Res.	3
Derby Co. Res.	2	Stoke City Res.	0
Everton Res.	0	Aston Villa Res.	1
Huddersfield T. Res.	2	Blackpool Res.	2
Preston N.E. Res.	1	Leeds Utd. Res.	0
Sheffield U. Res.	0	Bury Res.	3
Stockport C. Res.	2	Oldham Ath. Res.	1
W. Brom. A. Res.	0	Liverpool Res.	0
Manchester U. Res.	3	Manchester City Res.	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE.
EASTERN SECTION.

Aldershot Town	2	Dartford	0
Grays Thurrock U.	0	Northampton Res.	3
Guildford City	0	Folkestone	2
Northfleet U.	2	Bournemouth Res.	2
Norwich C. Res.	5	Sittingbourne	3
Sheppey Utd.	3	Pterboro' and F.U.	1

WESTERN SECTION

Lovells Ath.	2	Exeter City Res.	1
Newport Co. Res.	1	Bristol R. Res.	2
Swinton T. Res.	6	Merthyr T. Res.	1
Torquay U. Res.	1	Bath City	1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Coventry City Res.	2	Brentford Res.	2
Cardiff City Res.	2	Swansea Town Res.	1
Fulham Res.	6	Southend Utd Res.	2
Leicester City Res.	5	Brighton and H Res.	2
Millwall Res.	2	Charlton A Res.	0
Queen's Park R. Res.	6	Luton T Res.	1
Reading Res.	3	Arsenal Res.	1
Southampton Res.	4	Chelsea Res.	1
Tottenham H. Res.	1	W. Ham U. Res.	1
Watford Res.	3	Clapton O. Res.	0

AMATEUR INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

Scotland ..... 1 Wales 0

THE AMATEUR CUP

HOLDERS' CONVINCING VICTORY.

NORTHERN NOMADS WIN AWAY.

There was a clash of the leading amateur sides yesterday when the third round of the Amateur Cup was played.

ILFORD, one of the big hopes of the South, beat EVENWOOD TOWN, the North-Easterners, at Ilford by 3 goals to nil. The visitors, with the wind, started well, but failed to score, and Drane gave Ilford the lead after twenty-two minutes with a good shot. Sixteen minutes later Potter headed the second, and though Evenwood put up a capital show after the interval, Dellow registered an excellent third, and kept up his reputation as a crack marksman.

DULWICH HAMLET, at home, conquered CHESHAM UNITED, to the delight of 7,000 spectators. In a goalless first half, Dulwich proved the superior side, but failed to make the most of their chances. Clever play by Morrish enabled Kail to gain the lead for Dulwich five minutes after the change of ends, and Morrish himself gained the second goal a few minutes from the close.

The KINGSTONIANS lost at home by a single goal to LEYTON. The home team generally had the better of matters, but five minutes after change of ends E. D. Collins hooked the ball into the net when a colleague had hit the cross-car.

BOURNEMOUTH GASWORKS were another side to win easily after a goalless first half. They were the home team and quickly gained a commanding lead over BARNET in the second stage through goals by Smith, Harvey, and Lovell. Barnet had a fair share of the game, but could only reply once, Morris netting from a penalty.

Stockton Through.

Six thousand saw STOCKTON outplay BARKING TOWN at Stockton. James, the Barking outside-right, was injured early on, and Stockton then scored by means of Boyes (two) and Stephenson. In the second half Barking also lost their right-back, Batchelor, and Boyes added a further goal for Stockton, Humphreys replying for Barking.

WIMBLEDON beat the METROPOLITAN POLICE, despite the fact that the Police scored first after several minutes through Avey. Wade equalised before half-time. Wimbledon had the better of the second half, but their finishing was weak. They kept the Police constantly on the defensive, and it was not until extra time that Cotter got the winning goal.

Smithies Again.

TOW LAW surrendered at home to the bright play of the NORTHERN NOMADS. The visitors opened out the game very cleverly, and Smithies and R. D. Owens had the home defence in a difficulty. Smithies, the English centre-forward, was repeatedly a thorn in the side of the home defence, in which Coe and Padgett excelled. At times their interception when goals looked certain was almost uncanny. Bryne and G. Watson did well for the home side, and Jones once was lucky to save from the last-named forward.

Tow Law's fine defence broke down completely in the closing fifteen minutes. Parker led the way with a fine goal, and later Smithies got through to score twice in clever style.

PERCY MAIN AMATEURS drew (one all) with the YORKSHIRE AMATEURS, after extra time, at Percy Main, North Shields. The only goal, scored in the first half, was by Surtees, for Percy Main. On change of ends Johnson equalised from a penalty-kick. During extra time Johnson missed a penalty-kick for the Yorkshire Amateurs.

YESTERDAY'S ATTENDANCES.

The following were the attendance figures for the chief games in the four divisions of the League:—

THE LEAGUE.

Manchester City v. Manchester United	60,000
Liverpool v. Leicester City	35,000
Charlton Ath. v. Millwall	35,000
Arsenal v. Everton	33,000
Newcastle Utd. v. Sheffield Utd.	32,000
Aston Villa v. Bolton Wans.	30,000
Chelsea v. West Brom. Alb.	25,000
Swansea Town v. Cardiff City	20,000
Brentford v. Watford	12,000
Northampton v. Crystal Palace	10,000
Crewe Alex. v. Stockport Cty.	7,000
Nelson v. Port Vale	5,000

OXFORD CENTAURS DRAW AT BRADFIELD.

Bradfield played a goalless draw with the Oxford Centaurs at Bradfield. The conditions were difficult, and the School inside-forwards missed several chances. The defence however, was very sound, W. B. Evans at back and J. D. Tucker at right-half, playing hard and well. The School faced a stiff breeze in the first half, but pressed continuously in the second half, except when J. G. Mason made a brilliant save from F. M. Stoart.

NARROW WIN FOR BRENTWOOD.

Brentwood showed improved form, and, thanks mainly to the sound play of their backs as a pair defeated Toc H A by one goal to nil. The attack was evenly distributed in the first half and there was no score at the interval. Witcombe scored for the School soon after, and for the rest of the game the defence was proof against a series of attacks by the visitors.

WIN FOR CHARTERHOUSE.

Charterhouse beat the Oxford Old Carthusians by 2 goals to nil in a rather scrappy game. The Old Carthusians lacked combination in the forward line. Middleton, the Charterhouse centre-half, put through from a mêlée in the first half, and Pope scored in the second half.

CHIGWELL DEFEND WELL.

University College, Oxford, defeated Chigwell by 2 goals to nil. The School defended well throughout, and Renn, at inside-right, played his best game of the season. Both the goals were scored by Stevens, the centre-forward.

R.A.F. DRAW AT ETON.

Eton College played the Royal Air Force from Ruislip on Agar's Plough yesterday, a good game ending in a draw of 2 goals each. With the wind behind them in the first half, Eton scored through Graham-Campbell and Parkins, while Lloyd scored for the Airmen. In the second half Hornby equalised for the visitors, who sent in other good shots, but Stobart saved splendidly in goal for Eton.

GOAL-SCORERS.

Arsenal (Lambert (3), Williams); Aston Villa (Beresford, Brown); Blackburn Rovers (Cunliffe (3), McLean, Puddefoot); Huddersfield Town (Mangall, G. Kelly); Leeds United (Cochrane, Wainscoat (2), Jennings, Longden); Liverpool (Hodgson); Leicester City (Lochhead); Manchester United (Reid); Middlesbrough (Hall, Watson, Bruce, McKay, Pease); Birmingham (Haywood); Newcastle United (Hutchinson, Gallacher, Devine); Sheffield United (Dunne (3), Tunstall, Gillespie); Portsmouth (Easson, Cook, Weddle); Derby County (Bowers); Sheffield Wednesday (McCluggage (own goal), Seed, Rimmer (2); Burnley (Page); West Ham United (Watson, Ruffell).

Blackpool (Downes, Hampson); Barnsley (Eaton); Bradford City (Cochrane); Preston North End (McClelland); Bury (Robbie (2), Amos (2), Smith); Bradford (Harwood); Charlton Athletic (Whitlow); Millwall (Hawkins); Chelsea (G. R. Mills); Hull City (Childs, Alexander (2), Howieson); Reading (McNeil, McDonald); Oldham Athletic (Cumming, Adlam, Gray); Southampton (Haines, Dongal), Stoke City (Kirkham); Notts County (Andrews); Swansea Town (Lindsay); Wolverhampton Wanderers (Hethington).

Bournemouth (Groves, own goal); Walsall (Walters); Brentford (Blakemore, Payne, W. Lane (2), J. Lane); Brighton (P. Smith, Vallance (2), Kirkwood (2); Bristol Rovers (Hamilton, Phillips); Newport County (Thomas, Martin (2); Clapton Orient (Broadbent, Sanders (2); Coventry City (Baker); Exeter City (Purcell, Hemingway, Guyan); Luton Town (Rennie, Fraser); Queen's Park Rangers (Goddard); Merthyr Town (Deansfield (2), Cruikshank); Swindon Town (Eddleston, McCartney, Morris); Southend United (Jones); Fulham (Hammond, Temple).

Carlisle United (McConnell (4), Watson (2), Thompson); Barrow (Millar); Chesterfield (Bullock (2), Lee); Crewe Alexandra (Owen); Stockport County (Lincoln); Halifax Town (Bell, Moore, Cooper); Darlington (Wellock); Lincoln City (Jenkins, Robinson, Lax); Doncaster Rovers (Wadsworth); Nelson (Carmedy, Weedall); Port Vale (Smith, Jennings, Pynegar); Rochdale (Tippett, Stott); Rotherham United (Lievesley, Wright); Accrington Stanley (Parsons (4); Southport (Robinson, Hills); New Brighton (Oakes); Tranmere Rovers (Ridding (3), Charlton (2), Urmson (2); Hartlepools United (Harrison); Wigan Borough (Collins (2); Wrexham (Bogers).

PLUCKY WELSH AMATEURS.

SCOTLAND GIVEN HARD GAME.

SMART WINNING GOAL.

SCOTLAND 1, WALES 0.

The Scottish Amateurs received the Welsh at Hampden Park, Glasgow, in cold, frosty weather, and the ground was heavily sanded. Scotland kicked off before 10,000 spectators. After a minute's play, there was a sensational incident. The Welsh linesman, G. O. Postle, collapsed and was carried to the pavilion.

Fast play favoured Scotland in the opening minutes, McDonald's slowness spoiling a great opportunity. McLelland bustled the Welsh defence, but danger was staved off. Wales improved after this, but the Scottish defence was resolute. A great shot by Williams was capably saved by Peden. Play was thrilling at this stage, Wales showing up prominently.

The Welsh linesman recovered after medical attention, but did not resume.

Buchanan sent in a good shot, but the effort was saved at the expense of a corner. Evans saved well from McLelland. Neither side spared themselves in an endeavour to score, but both defences were superior to attack. McLelland had a great drive, but Evans saved brilliantly. The Welsh right wing was troubling the home defence, and it was well for Scotland that Wiseman was in good form at left-back.

Scotland got a fright just on the interval, when Williams intercepted a pass back to the goalkeeper from Gillespie, but Peden averted danger. A featureless first half ended with no scoring.

After the resumption, Williams twice broke through for Wales, but he lacked support. After about ten minutes, McLelland opened the scoring for Scotland with a brilliant effort, the Welsh goalkeeper having no chance.

Scotland now had the advantage, but Evans was in splendid form in the Welsh goal. McLelland, who was Scotland's most promising forward, was injured, but resumed after attention.

The Scottish forwards, however, looked dangerous near goal, but missed many good chances. In a closing rally Wales almost equalised, Peden, the Scottish goalkeeper, clearing on the line with several Welsh forwards round him.

BRITISH ARMY BEATEN.

SUPERIOR BELGIAN FORWARDS.

BRITISH ARMY 2, BELGIAN ARMY 4.

Mr. Tom Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, was among the 8,000 spectators at Selhurst Park, where teams representing the British Army and the Belgian Army met in the Army International tournament. The Belgians gave a fine exhibition of clever football, and playing at a fast pace, took the lead after nine minutes through De Winter, who just before the interval added a second point. The English side was disappointing.

On resuming, the Belgians renewed the offensive, and Dervinter added a third goal. An injury to Ross caused England to rearrange their attack, with astonishing success. McGowan put weight into the centre, and Hannible scored two quick goals. England attacked with vigour, but ten minutes from the end of an exciting second half a bad blunder by England's defence enabled Bersyp to add a fourth goal.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP TIES.

HOLDERS HAVE AN EASY PASSAGE.

OLD WYKEHAMISTS, the Arthur Dunn Cup holders, registered an easy victory over OLD ALDENHAMIANS in the second round at the Crystal Palace. Claud Ashton (2), Sparrow, Barty-King, and Barker scored for the winners without reply. A goal in the last few minutes enabled the OLD SALOPIANS to pass on at the expense of the OLD CARTHUSIANS. It was a game of contrasts and rallies. With the wind behind them the Old Salopians were the smarter side in the first half, and crossed over leading by goals scored by Haslewood (2) and D. N. Moore. The Old Carthusians were a very different side with the wind behind them, and goals by Fletcher (2) and Graves put them level. The Old Salopians rallied in the closing stages, and Peterson's late goal won them the match.

F.A. AMATEUR CUP.—THIRD ROUND.

Stockton	4	Barking Town	1
Bournemouth Gas W.	3	Barnet	1
*Wimbledon	2	Met. Police	1
Kingstonian	0	Leyton	1
Ilford	3	Evenwood Town	0
Dulwich Hamlet	2	Chesham Utd.	0
Tow Law Town	0	Northern Nomads	3
*Percy Main Amtrs.	1	Yorkshire Amateurs	1

*After extra time.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE.

Finchley	4	Uxbridge Town	2
Enfield	4	Southall	1
Cheshunt	5	Wealdstone	6
Sutton United	2	Bromley	0

RESERVE SECTION.

Southall	4	Enfield	0
Hampstead	8	Cheshunt	1
Bromley	2	Finchley	2
Leyton	3	Walthamstow Avenue	2
Barking Town	3	Uxbridge Town	4
Wealdstone	1	Barnet	2

A.F.A. SENIOR CUP.

THIRD ROUND REPLAYS.

Civil Service	4	Midland Bank	2
Hitchin Town	2	Barclays Bank	1

ESSEX SENIOR CUP.

2nd R.B. (Colchester)	1	Walthamstow Av.	4
Clapton	5	Crittall's Ath.	2

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.

Tufnell Park	0	Casuals	1
Oxford City	2	St. Albans City	1
Wycombe Wands.	6	Woking	0
Nunhead	3	London Caledonians	2

KENT LEAGUE.

Dartford	1	Margate	2
Sittingbourne	7	Sheppey	1
Bexley Heath	2	Tilbury	3
Sittingbourne P.M.	6	Dover Utd.	3
Maidstone	9	Grays Thurrock	3
Folkestone	0	Gillingham	4

LONDON LEAGUE.
PREMIER DIVISION

Chelmsford	1	Walthamstow Grange	2
Tufnell Park Town	4	Tooting Town	0
Epsom Town	5	Bostall Heath	1
Mitcham Wanderers	4	Erith and Belvedere	1
Romford	3	Carshalton Athletic	2
Whyteleafe Albion	3	Cray Wanderers	3

DIVISION II

Erith and Belvedere	6	Watney's Sports	3
Leavesden M. Hosp.	9	Chelmsford	0
Standard Telephone	4	Brentwood M. H.	2
Tate Institute	1	Epsom Town	2
Woolwich Polytechnic	5	Romford	1

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.
SECOND ROUND.

Old Wykehamists	5	Old Aldenhamians	0
Old Salopians	4	Old Carthusians	3
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Old Cholmelians	2	Old Malvernians	1

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Ardingly College	3	Maori	3
Highgate School	3	Westminster Sch.	5
Brentwood School	1	Toc H. A	0
Charterhouse	2	Oxford O. Carthusns	0
Chigwell School	0	Univ. Col. Oxford	2

SPARTAN LEAGUE.
PREMIER DIVISION

Egham	4	Lyons Club	1
Maidenhead United	8	G.E. (Romford)	2
Staines Town	2	Aylesbury United	0
Wood Green	3	Hayes	3

DIVISION I.

Apsley	5	Leagrave and Dist.	1
Haywards Sports	5	Leighton United	0
Watford Old Boys	4	Polytechnic	0
Windsor and Eton	2	Cowley (Oxford)	0

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DOMALA	8,441	Mar.	Mar.	Bombay & Karachi
MANDALA	8,246	Mar.	Mar.	Mad as & Calcutta
MALDA	9,066	Mar.	Mar.	East African Ports
MANDLA	8,303	Mar.	Mar.	Madras & Calcutta
*MUNDRA	7,275	Mar.	Mar.	Bombay & Karachi
MEKARA	8,288	Mar.	Apr.	Madras & Calcutta
MODASA	9,070	Apr.	Apr.	East African Ports
*MASULA	7,261	Apr.	Apr.	Bombay & Karachi
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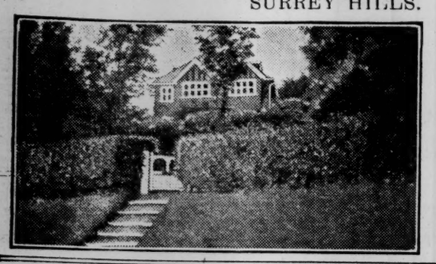

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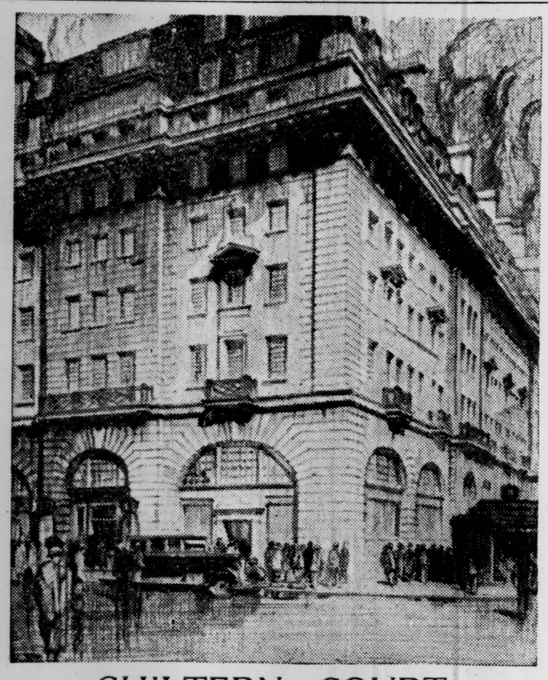

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WIGMORE STREET (off).—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET. Second floor. Lift. 2 reception, 3 bed., bathroom, kitchen. Rent £325 p.a. No premium.—ELGOOD and CO., 10, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W.1. Mayfair 5659.

BAKER STREET (near).—UNFURNISHED MANSION FLAT to be let 1 rec., 2 bed., bath., kitchen. Constant hot water. Rent £130 p.a. Fittings, etc., £15.—ELGOOD and CO., 10, Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square, W.1. Mayfair 5659.

NEW FLATS IN HAMPSTEAD.

ONLY 4 NOW AVAILABLE.

MORELAND COURT, Finchley Rd., Nr. Platts Lane.—This new building just completed is situated near Heath and 20 minutes Selfridges by bus. Available FLATS contain 1 reception room, dining lounge, 3 bedrooms, etc. Rent £230 p.a. including Constant hot water, cheap electricity, quiet sunny aspect, delightful views. ON VIEW DAILY.—All particulars, Estate Office, Moreland Court, Finchley Road, N.W.2 (Hamp. 1529).

ST. ERMIN'S, WESTMINSTER.

Bed.	Bath.	Sitt.	Rent.	Furnished.
2	1	1	£275 p.a.	8 gns. p.w.
2	1	1	£400 p.a.	
3	1	1	£500 p.a.	

and lounge hall.

Excellent Restaurant. Central Heating.

Apply, HERRING, SON and DAW, 1, Bridge Street, Westminster. Franklin 6725.

QUEEN'S GATE (Adjoining).

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES to let furnished or unfurnished, overlooking delightful gardens; 2 or 3 rooms and bathroom, excellent service conditions; low rentals.—Apply, MARLER and CO., 95a, Gloucester Road, S.W.7.

EGYPTIAN HOUSE, 170-3, PICCADILLY, W.1 (opp. Royal Academy). FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS.

With one and two bedrooms, 7½ to 10 guineas per week. Redecorated, refurnished. Comfort and Cleanliness. Excellent Cuisine

Apply, Manageress, or Estate Office.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM.—NEW FLATS. The last 3 blocks are now avail. for letting; 3-5 rms., c.h.w.; Frigidaire fitments; lock-up garages; large well-planned rms.; pleasant garden surroundings. RENTS, TOGETHER WITH RATES, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. p.w.—Apply for illus. booklet Secretary, Dept. S/ST., Estate Office, Albion Rd., S.W.8. Tel. Brixton 4681.

ALBANY, W.1.

MAGNIFICENT EARLY GEORGIAN FLAT available, 4-5 bedrooms 3-4 reception rooms, etc Perfect order throughout. Lease will be sold or will be let without premium.—Apply Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Courtyard, Piccadilly, W.1 Reg 3377

CHELSEA.—Very light first floor MANSION FLAT; 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom and offices; lease about 2½ years. Immediate inspection advised. BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane Square, S.W.1.

£200 P.A.

NO PREMIUM.

HYDE PARK CORNER.—Of especial interest to Americans and others seeking a luxurious apartment; 4-5 bed. 2-3 reception, 2 bath; large rooms, facing South.

GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb Street, S.W.1.

COUNTRY.

COUNTRY FLATS (of unique design), with Town conveniences, on a delightful ESTATE at ICKENHAM, 25 minutes Baker Street. Self-contained, with 6 rooms and bath. £110 p.a.—Managing Agents, STEDMAN and CLARKE, Ickenham. Tel., Ruislip 180.

SOUTHSEA.—Ideal self-contained unfurnished SERVICE FLAT, 7 rooms, on front facing South.—Gladstone Hotel. Tel 2784.

WORTHING.—Well-furnished FLAT. Best position minute Pavilion. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, large sitting facing sea. 3 gns.—79, Marine Parade.

GODDARD AND SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL, 22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

Telephone: Gerrard 2727 (6 lines).

Lovely, high, healthy position, overlooking golf links.

SURREY HILLS (convenient for City and West End).—Fine old-fashioned creeper-clad FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, beautifully appointed and in perfect order throughout.

Wide hall, 3 reception, 2 bath and 5 bed and dressing rooms, well-shut-off offices, fitted wash-basins in bedrooms; electric light; central heating, gas, constant hot water.

Garage; well-laid-out garden, in all 2¼ ACRES. Quick sale desired. Offers invited.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

£1,750 FREEHOLD. RURAL ESSEX.

45 miles from main line station, 45 mins.-rail from town.

FASCINATING XV. CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, 2 reception, bath, and 5 bedrooms.

The whole in excellent order, with quantity of exposed beams; garage accommodation and useful outbuildings; pretty garden of over 1½ acres; water and fishing rights and old mill premises included in sale. A rare opportunity.—Full details and views of the Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Between Minchinhampton and Nailsworth.

To be Let, unfurnished £70 p.a., including rates.

GLOS.—Well-appointed RESIDENCE with 2 to 3 Acres; 3 reception, bath, and 6 bedrooms, dressing room, and good offices; gas, constant hot water, central heating; garage and productive garden; lease 20 years. Price £750.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

PRICE £3,500. FREEHOLD.

BUCKS.—40 miles from London, 4½ miles from main line station, under an hour's rail from Town. In a capital hunting district. An exceedingly well-appointed RESIDENCE, in excellent order throughout, delightfully placed on high ground, Southerly aspect, open views, drive approach.

Hall with cloakroom, 3 reception, 2 bath, and 9 bed and dressing rooms.

Good stabling, garage, two cottages; well-arranged garden, useful pasture, in all 8½ acres; electric light, telephone, good water supply, modern drainage. Offered at this tempting figure to effect quick sale.—Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's.

A BARGAIN. URGENT SALE DESIRED.

HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS.—Easy reach of the coast and yacht harbour. OLD-WORLD PROPERTY, comprising comfortable RESIDENCE, approached by drive; spacious hall, conservatory, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, balcony room, bathroom; ELECTRIC LIGHT; MAIN WATER; garage, stable, and 5-ROOMED COTTAGE; well laid-out nicely timbered grounds, garden and orchard, nearly 2 acres. Personally inspected. PRICE, FREEHOLD, £2,600. OPEN TO OFFERS.—Sole Agents, GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

EAST DEVON.—FOR SALE, Delightful small MANOR HOUSE, part dating from 1630, in beautiful district, 8 miles from the sea and ½ mile from main road; hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom; ELECTRIC LIGHT; GOOD WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE, stabling, two garages and outbuildings, greenhouse; extremely pretty grounds, tennis lawn, lovely rose garden, kitchen garden and good young orchard, about 4 acres. HUNTING, FISHING, GOLF. FREEHOLD.—Agents,

S. Aspect. Fine Views. 350 ft. Altitude

GODDARD AND SMITH

22, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.

CHANCELLORS

RICHMOND DISTRICT AGENTS.

RICHMOND HILL.—A detached RESIDENCE recently redecorated throughout, central heating installed, electric light and power, new bathroom, etc., fitted lavatory basins—a luxury house; 6 bedrooms, 3 rec rooms, specially built sun-parlour, excellent ground-floor domestic offices on labour-saving principles. Price £2,950.

RICHMOND.—ON TWO FLOORS. A substantially built and well-fitted pre-war RESIDENCE, with 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 rec. rooms, spacious lounge hall, excellent offices. Price £2,000.

CHANCELLORS, Adjoining Richmond Stations.

TOWN PROPERTIES.

Rate: 3 lines 7s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. a line after.

KENSINGTON AGENTS. WESTERN 4864.

MARSH AND MARSH

(F. W. Parsons, F.A.I.),

156, KENSINGTON HIGH ST., W.8

NO DILAPIDATION LIABILITY.

£250 P.A. (Campden Hill).—MANSION FLAT in favourite building close by Gardens. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms and offices. Splendid order. 8½ yrs. Valuable fittings £350.

CENTRAL HEATING.

£2,575.—Modernised FREEHOLD RESIDENCE with lavatory basins in bedrooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and offices. Excellent repair.

£150 P.A.—Quiet position. Compact RESIDENCE, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, and offices. Lease 7-14 years. Premium £200. Further details, MARSH and MARSH.

HARTS, LTD.,

HEATH DRIVE, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.3.

Telephone, Hampstead 0029 (Private Exchange).

HAMPSTEAD.

MUCH SOUGHT AFTER, BUT SELDOM AVAILABLE in the district, two very ATTRACTIVE 2-FLOOR BIJOU RESIDENCES, each with GARAGE AND LARGE GARDEN, moderately priced, one at £2,500 and another at £3,000; 5 bed, bath, 2 recep., kitchen, etc. Should be inspected at once.—Apply, HARTS, LTD., as above.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—A most attractive detached RESIDENCE with garage, 6 bed, bath, 2 reception rooms, etc Rent £120 on lease and moderate premium.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

HAMILTON TERRACE.—One of these very attractive residences with good garden. 8 bed, 2 baths, 4 reception rooms, etc. Lease 43 years. Price £5,000.—Agents, ANSCOMBE and RINGLAND, 8, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.

FREEHOLD

COUNTRY-STYLE HOUSE, in a quiet cul-de-sac, facing West, and with a delightful Studio or Ballroom.

Accommodation comprises 3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices.

The property has recently been redecorated throughout and modernised, and is being sold owing to exceptional circumstances.

Passenger lift. Independent hot water system.

TO BE SOLD.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (11,231)

GOLDERS GREEN.—Three minutes station and a stone's throw Golders Hill Park. Well-built modern RESIDENCE; 6 bedrooms (two about 20 ft. x 15 ft. each), dressing room, boxroom, bathroom, 2 reception rooms (each about 20 ft. x 15 ft.), lounge hall (14 ft. x 12 ft.), cloakroom, kitchen, scullery, butler's pantry, etc.; nice gardens. Lease 78 years. G.r. £15. Price only £2,800.—Keys, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., Estate Offices, Golders Green (Speedwell 2711), and 200, Finchley Road, and West Hampstead.

HAMPSTEAD (CLOSE TO FINCHLEY ROAD METRO. STATION).—Well-built double-fronted modern non-basement RESIDENCE in beautiful decorative order. 8-9 bed, 3 tiled bath, 3 reception, etc.

(Arranged as 3 complete suites.)

With DETACHED BRICK-BUILT STUDIO. Central heating, constant and independent hot-water service. Trust lease at the reduced price of £3,000.

Sole Agents: HUGHES and NORTON, 1, CANFIELD GARDENS, N.W.6. Hampstead 1176-7.

HAMPSTEAD.

MODERN HOUSES in this district are only available in the beautiful GARDEN SUBURB. Medium-sized houses at prices from £2,500 to £5,000, within easy reach of the Heath, the Stations, and Road Services, secluded and in semi-rural surroundings on this world-famous Estate. On the Northern Heights, within 5 miles of Charing Cross.—Agents, COPARTS, LTD. Temple Fortune House, Finchley Road, and 12 North End Road (Opp. Tube Stn.), Golders Green, N.W.11. Speedwell 2103 and 3441.

CHELSEA.

IN one of the most favoured streets.—A delightful HOUSE and GARDEN; accommodation: drawing room (suitable as studio) overlooking gardens, dining room, inner hall, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices; the whole house is in first-class order through out. The lease of 74 years at £15 p.a. ground rent is for sale at £4,000.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE

Full particulars from Owner's Agents, ALLSOP and CO., 15, Soho Square, W.1 (Regent 3722).

GOLDERS GREEN and HENDON (between).—Charmingly situate, overlooking tennis courts. Attractive detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; 5 good bedrooms (fitted h. and c. lavatory basins), tiled bathroom, 2 excellent reception rooms, and spacious lounge hall with parquet flooring, cloakroom, labour-saving kitchen and scullery; CENTRAL HEATING; good garden and GARAGE. Price £3,350. ERNEST OWERS, LTD., Estate Offices, Golders Green (Speedwell 2711), and 200, Finchley Road, and West Hampstead.

REGENT'S PARK.

LUXURIOUSLY equipped town RESIDENCE occupying delightful position, under a mile from Town, overlooking the Park. 6 bed, 3 recep., etc Garage and rooms Crown lease 18 years Rent £200. Bargain; for quick sale £2,950.—HEALEY and BAKER Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, Museum 1676.

£2,100.—HAMPSTEAD (higher side of Finchley Road, close stations).—Well-planned and commodious semi-detached RESIDENCE; 6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent offices; garden. Lease about 51 years. Ground rent £14 p.a.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

NON-BASEMENT.

CHELSEA.—The 15 years' lease of a modernised and newly decorated HOUSE for Disposal; 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms; nice garden; premium £500.—Apply, BEST, GAPP and PARTNERS, 5, Sloane Square, S.W.1.

£140 P.A.

THE RESIDENCE OF AN ARCHITECT.

CAMPDEN HILL.—Modernised non-basement FREEHOLD, delightfully appointed. 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms with polished wood floors, bath and kitchen. Crazy paved garden. Price £2,500.—Apply, FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting Hill Gate. W.11.

HAMPSTEAD.

£1,250.—Charming BIJOU RESIDENCE for SALE, just out of the Finchley Road, close to SWISS COTTAGE: 4 bed, bath, 3 reception, kitchen. G.r. £9. Lease about 24½ years —Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

BEST POSITION IN BELGRAVIA.—VACANT CORNER MANSION with over 20 rooms; licence to convert; room for valuable small house at rear; long lease at £200 p.a. for SALE.

GRAHAM and GRAHAM, 17, Motcomb Street, S.W.1.

GOLDSCHMIDT & HOWLAND,

15, HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD, N.W.3.

Tel. Hamp. 1347 (3 lines).

By Order of the Executor, at a low reserve. With extensive picturesque garden.

HAMPSTEAD.—In one of the best parts, No. 8, LINDFIELD GARDENS.

A remarkably fine handsomely appointed detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Nine bed, 3 bath, beautiful suite of 4 reception rooms; charming winter gardens; excellent garage; central heating; panelled walls; parquet floors. To be SOLD by AUCTION, FEBRUARY 11, at WINCHESTER HOUSE, 100, OLD BROAD ST., E.C.2, at 2.30 o'clock, by GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

GOLDERS GREEN.—"THE COT," FINCHLEY RD. *MODERN NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE with excellent rooms.*

Five-six bed, 2 recep., bath, usual offices; good garden; lease 84½. To be SOLD by AUCTION, FEBRUARY 11.—Auctioneers, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD LANE.—A strikingly attractive RESIDENCE in grounds of nearly 1½ acres, now in course of construction on beautiful lines to meet present-day requirements; delightfully planned all on three floors; 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms and central lounge; garage for 2 cars with flat over; 999 years; ground rent £50 p.a.—Apply, GOLDSCHMIDT and HOWLAND, as above.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—BEST PART.

DELIGHTFUL Non-Basement GEORGIAN HOUSE in one of the Choicest Quarters of OLD HAMPSTEAD. Heath Adjacent. Tube close by. Five-six bed, bath, 3-2 rec., etc.; in excellent condition; garden back and front. FREEHOLD £4,050.

FACING HEATH.—Splendid Detached House with DELIGHTFUL PROSPECT OVER OPEN COUNTRY, in cul-de-sac; 5 mins. of Tube Stn.; excellent garden and garage; 8 bed, 2 baths, 4 recp., etc. Lease 999 years. Moderate price for early sale.

POTTERS, Heath St., Hampstead. (Tel. 2821.)

DEACON & ALLEN,

Acting with

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, and LUCEY,

Will SELL by AUCTION, on FEBRUARY 25th next, at the LONDON AUCTION MART (unless previously sold privately), THE UNUSUAL TOWN RESIDENCE,

48, PORCHESTER TERRACE,

Comprising 14 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, a magnificent suite of 4 reception rooms,

WINTER GARDEN. PALM COURT.

Walled-in pleasure gardens of about one-third of an Acre. Garage and Stabling, 48, Porchester Gardens Mews. The Direct Lease has about 8 years unexpired, at £50 per annum.

Particulars of GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount Street, W.1. (Gros. 1671), or of DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught Street, W.2 (Padd. 0500), and 158-160, Brompton Road, S.W.3 (Sloane 6018).

CHELSEA.

Facing the River.

FREEHOLD.

A MODERNISED and reconstructed RESIDENCE of character.

Lounge, 3 reception rooms, ballroom, 15 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, and excellent domestic offices.

Passenger lift. Central heating.

Independent hot water system.

Garage Premises—Cottage.

TO BE SOLD.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (11,187.)

REGENT'S PARK.—Immediately overlooking; one of the smaller HOUSES in this delightful position; within a few minutes of Regent's Park Tube Station; 7 bedrooms, bathroom, double drawing room, charming dining room and morning room, good offices, servants' sitting room; electric light; garage for 2 or 3 cars, and 4 rooms; 18 years' lease at a moderate ground rent, for sale, price £3,500, or might be let furnished for 15 guineas a week for 6 months.—Particulars of PRICKETT and ELLIS, 57, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

CHEYNE WALK.

FREEHOLD.

A BEAUTIFUL little PERIOD HOUSE, in an unique situation. The property overlooks private gardens, and enjoys exceptional natural light.

It is artistically appointed and decorated. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, compact domestic offices.

Particulars and price from the Sole Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK and RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1.

HAMPSTEAD.

GARAGE. ON TWO FLOORS ONLY.

CHARMING Semi-detached RESIDENCE, replete with every modern convenience. 4 bedrooms, tiled bathroom 2 large reception rooms, usual tiled domestic offices. Large garden Lease 96 years. Ground rent £14. Agents, ERNEST OWERS, LTD., 200, Finchley Road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

£2,400.

GOLDERS GREEN.—The most modern and luxurious appointed Houses in the district. Handsome oak staircase and oak-panelled hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom de luxe, oak floors central heating lavatory basins in bedrooms; high-class fittings through out. Designed and supervised by architect. Central position. Best value obtainable anywhere. Inspection will convince. £3,250 LEASEHOLD. £3,750 FREEHOLD.—Quality Houses, 7, E. Gloucester Gardens, Golders Green Road, N.W.11.

OFF PORTMAN SQUARE.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE in superb decorative condition 6 bed, 3 rec., and excellent offices. Low price for Lease of 32 years.—Sole Agents,

S. & S. FREEMAN, LTD.,

1, Baker Street, W.1. (Welbeck 2975-6.)

UNIQUE LITTLE PROPERTY on high ground, close to the WOODS and CENTRAL SQUARE in the HAMPSTEAD GARDEN SUBURB; room for garage, 5 beds, 2 sitting rooms, bathroom, excellent offices; all on 2 floors; really charming property. £2,500. Long lease. Low ground rent.—COPARTS, LTD., 12, North End Road (opp. Tube) Golders Green, and Temple Fortune House, Golders Green.

BELGRAVIA.—Very well-fitted small RESIDENCE. 5-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3-4 reception rooms, good basement; excellent order; lease 53 yrs.—WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD Sloane Sq., S.W.1. Sloane 8141.

4,000 GNS.

REGENT'S PARK.

A. R. PEACEY,

Local Agent,

114, PARK STREET, N.W.1.

GOLDERS GREEN.—Ideal HOMES. £1,080 to £2,500 Garages. Large gardens. Easy payments. GOLDERS, LTD., Cranbourne Gardens, N.W.11.

PROPERTY ANNOUNCEMENTS CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE.

Leading Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.

SNELL AND CO.,

47, MAIDA VALE, W.9.

Telephone: Paddington 7330 (4 lines).

MAIDA VALE.—Charming old-world BIJOU RESIDENCE, standing well back from the road in old-world secluded garden, to be SOLD with VAC. POSS.; 3-4 reception rooms, 3-4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; GARAGE; INDEPENDENT HOT WATER system; ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER; gas; splendid order; lease 61½ years; gd. rent £48 p.a. Price £2,780. A BARGAIN.—Further pars. from SNELL and CO., as above.

MAIDA VALE (main road).—Attractive MODERN NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; 3 reception rooms, 6-7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, etc.; VACANT POSSESSION; lease 63 years; gd. rent £13 p.a. Price £3,000.—Recommended by SNELL and CO., as above.

ST JOHN'S WOOD.—DETACHED STUDIO RESIDENCE, with South-West aspect, to be SOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION; 2 large reception rooms, LARGE STUDIO, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, etc.; LARGE GARDEN; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE; lease 43 years. Price £4,000 or offer.—Keys with SNELL and CO., as above

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, Hamilton Terrace.—Charming semi-detached BIJOU RESIDENCE, containing 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, kitchen and excellent offices; nice garden; perfect condition; modern conveniences. VACANT POSSESSION; lease 43 years; moderate ground rent Price only £2,750. A rare chance.—Full details on application to SNELL and CO., as above.

AND MANY OTHERS.

PETTY, SON & PRESTWICH,

Auctioneers and Surveyors,

149, HIGH STREET, WANSTEAD,

and at LEYTONSTONE and SOUTH WOODFORD.

Agents for PROPERTIES in Wanstead, Woodford, and adjacent Epping Forest Districts.

WANSTEAD.—Facing the Golf Links. Attractive modern RESIDENCE, with lounge hall, DINING and DRAWING ROOMS, 4 BEDROOMS (two with lavatory basins), bathroom, and well-equipped offices; fair-sized garden, and garage for 3 cars. FREEHOLD, £1,850.

SNARESBROOK.—In a quiet situation, close to the station and open Forest. A first-rate DETACHED RESIDENCE, standing in extensive garden of about two-thirds of an acre, with detached garage and chauffeur's quarters. CLOAK ROOM, 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, maid's bedroom, bathroom, and offices. The whole in excellent condition. FREEHOLD, £3,500.

SNARESBROOK.—Delightfully situate, facing a stretch of open Forest. A very excellent specimen of the best type of pre-war DETACHED RESIDENCE of distinctive appearance, with the accommodation all on two floors. CLOAK ROOM, handsome drawing room and loggia, dining and morning rooms, 5 good-sized bedrooms, bathroom, and ground-floor offices. Well-stocked garden and capital garage and stabling accommodation. FREEHOLD, £3,300.

Particulars and photographs on application to PETTY, SON and PRESTWICH, as above.

GOODMAN AND MANN.

HAMPTON COURT STATION. Ph., Molesey 858 & 44. PORTSMOUTH RD., ESHER. Ph., Emberbrook 2444.

GOLFERS AND CITY MEN.—Choice det. RES.; beautiful St. George's Hill district, Weybridge; first-class orde. with modern improvements; garage; ½-ac. garden; 5 bed, bath (con. h.w.i. 2 rec.; £2,000.

MOTORISTS AND KEEN BUYERS will appreciate this very smartly decorated latest labour-saving HO.; high-class district, 12 miles West End; has 4 bed, porcelain bath, 2 rec., fine lounge; e.i.; garage 2 cars; fruit garden; quick sale, price £1,225.

STATELY GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, with handsome panelled rooms; 4 ac. entrancing old walled grounds, wide spreading lawns, kitchen and fruit gardens; garage stable; cottage; 10 bed, 2 bath, 4 rec.; will at once appeal gentlefolk with old-period furniture; specially low price £3,900.

HAMPTON AND SONS.

20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

TELEPHONE: REGENT 7500.

Telegrams: "Selanlet," Piccy, London.

Branches: { Wimbledon 'Phone 0080. Hampstead: 'Phone 2727.

MAYFAIR.

A COMPACT MODERN HOUSE, IN A FAVOURITE POSITION.

CLOSE TO THE PARK.

The HOUSE has many pleasing features, including attractive staircase, marble paved hall, etc.

4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Tiled domestic offices.

Independent hot water. Parquet floors. Electric power, etc.

Long lease at low ground rent.

£10,500.

Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.1.

Choice and Very Unusual.

QUIET POSITION, JUST OFF

PARK LANE.

EASILY RUN COTTAGE RESIDENCE.

1-2